



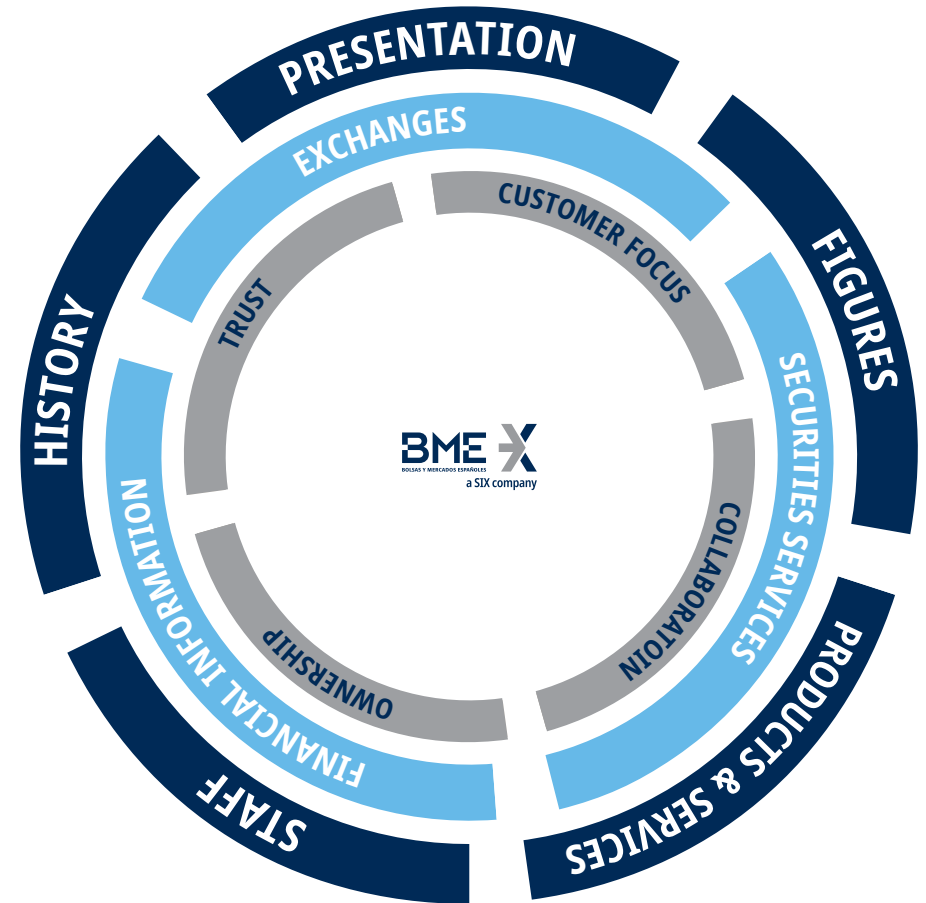
BOLSA DE MADRID

# BME Overview

2024

# Index

1. Presentation .....	4
2. Figures .....	8
3. Products and services .....	13
4. Staff .....	16
5. History .....	18



**Bolsas y Mercados Españoles (BME) is the operating company of all the securities markets and financial systems in Spain.**

**Created in 2001, since 2020 it is part of the SIX Group, the operator of the Swiss stock market and the third largest European stock exchange group. The merger of the two stock exchanges makes SIX the tenth-largest stock market infrastructure operator by market capitalisation in the world.**



EUR	3,9150	3,77%	3,9000	3,9200	1640h
CAS REU	79,0000	1,79%	79,7000	78,0000	1640h
ALA	58,0000	2,65%	58,0000	56,5000	1640h
CFAN					

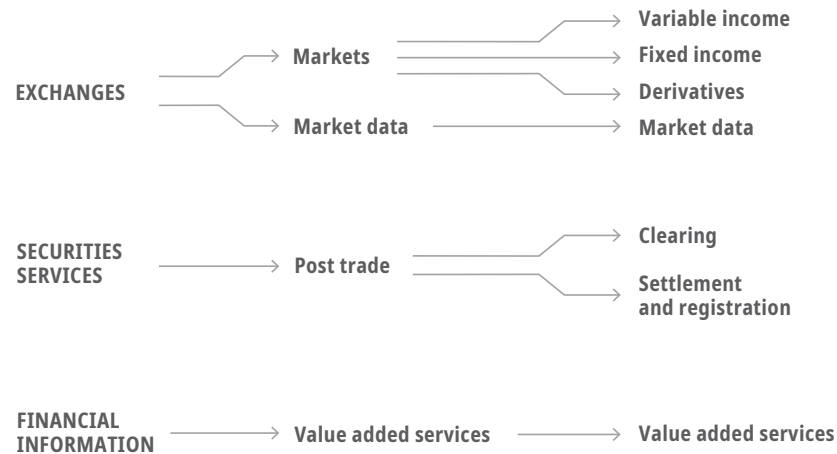
**BME**  
MARKETS & FINANCIAL SERVICES

ALBIO
AMBI
AMM
BOP
BOP
BOP
BOP
BOP



# Presentation

## BUSINESS UNITS



## Management philosophy

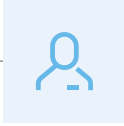
BME's management aims to obtain in a responsible and sustainable manner the maximum return on all the assets. As the management company of the Spanish financial markets and systems, it is the meeting point through which savings are channelled to finance companies and, as such, it endeavours to provide the markets and systems it manages with the utmost speed, reliability, transparency, efficiency and security.

Since its incorporation, BME has always been committed to being a reference for the economy and for businesses in Spain and Latin America. To achieve this, its actions are guided by the following principles:

- ☆ **Efficiency** in the provision of services.
- ☆ **Integrity** in the market, allowing for contracting activity to be carried out simultaneously and under the same conditions from different locations.
- ☆ **Fairness in the procurement environment** through strict compliance with the laws and regulations of financial markets and systems.
- ☆ **Transparency and fairness** in the market: providing full information on market developments, allowing all investors to operate under the same conditions.
- ☆ **Innovation and cutting-edge technology** to provide the necessary means for the growth of companies by a actively participating in the creation of new financial products and the development of systems infrastructures.
- ☆ **Training** is a basic pillar for the sustainable development of a financial market.
- ☆ **Investor protection** to enable permanent contact and creates a bond of between investors and the market.

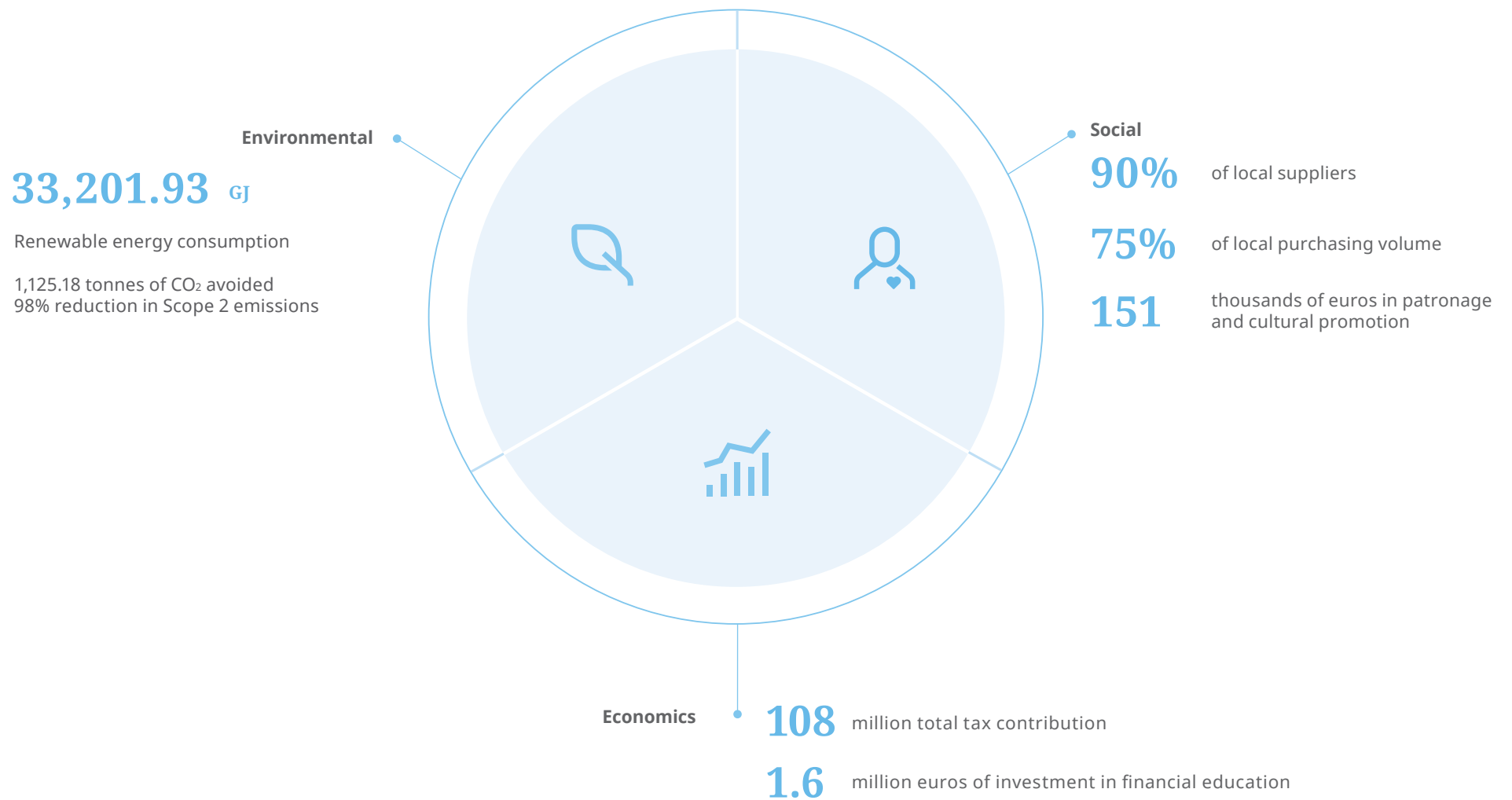


## Committed to our stakeholders

Employees		<b>16.8</b> hours/employee Ratio of hours of training received per employee
Clients		<b>4.1%</b> In 2023, the Spanish stock market outperformed the rest of the European markets by accumulating a dividend yield of 4.1%, with an average over the last 35 years of 4.03%.
Suppliers		<b>90%</b> of BME suppliers are locals Promoting proximity trade and helping to reduce emissions
Society		<b>Committed to education through the BME Institute</b> We not only ensure the functioning of markets but also we help everyone to understand how they work.
Regulators and supervisors		<b>Contribution to the Securities Market Law</b> Publication of the "White Paper on Boosting the Competitiveness of Spanish Capital Markets".

## Socially responsible company

Every BME share contains a commitment to the markets and to society.

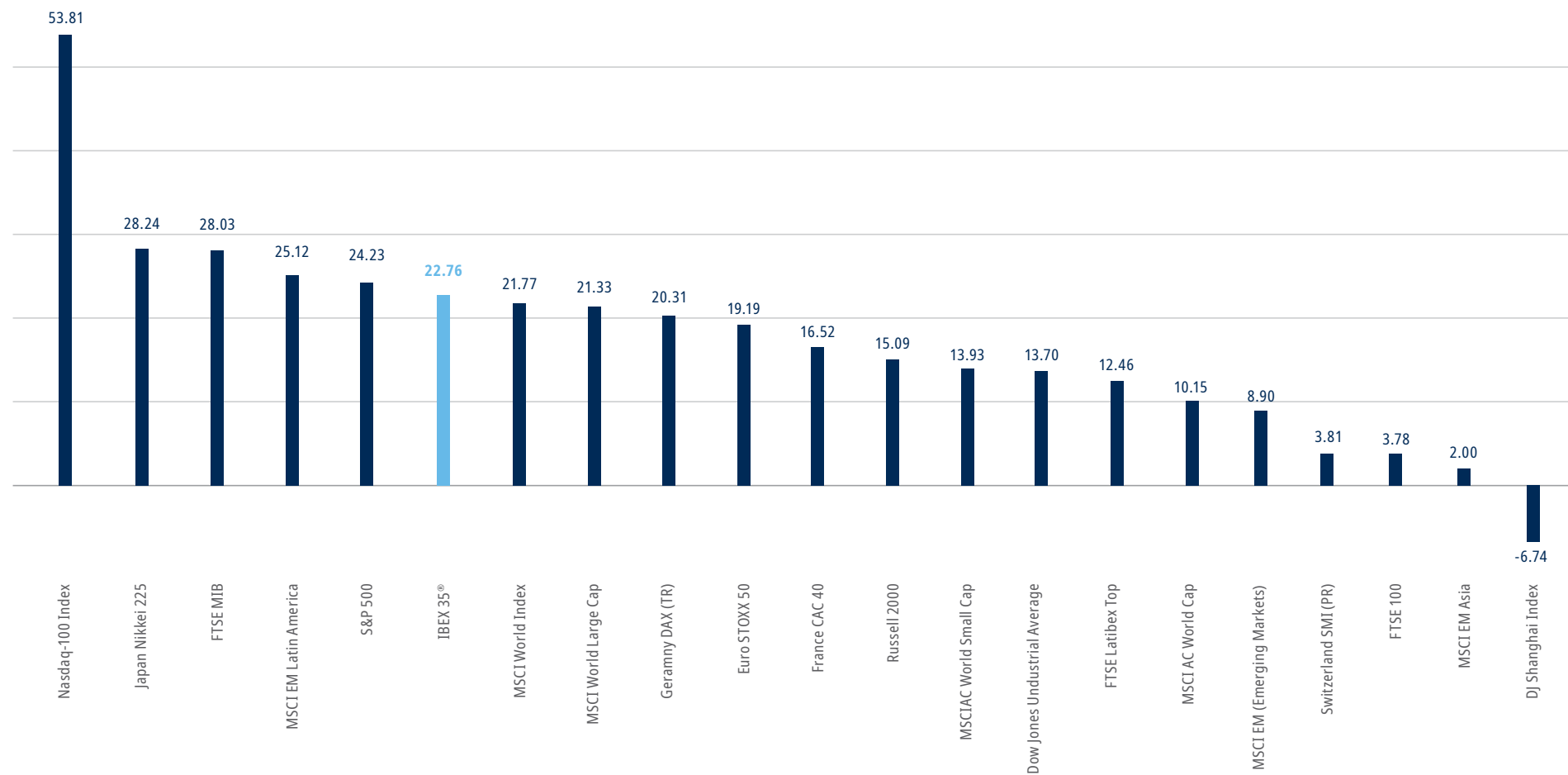






# BME in Figures: Key Values

Annual performance of major stock market indices in the world  
Change in 2023 (%)



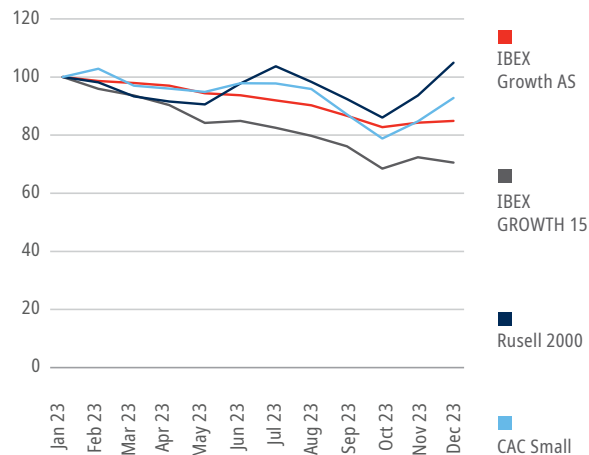
## IBEX 35® in 2023

Daily data

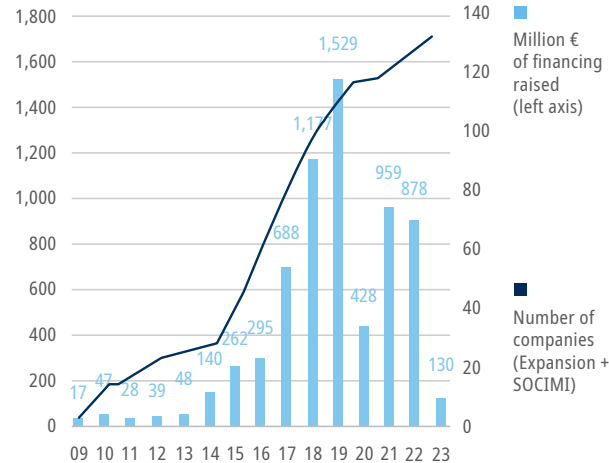


## BME Growth consolidates its success

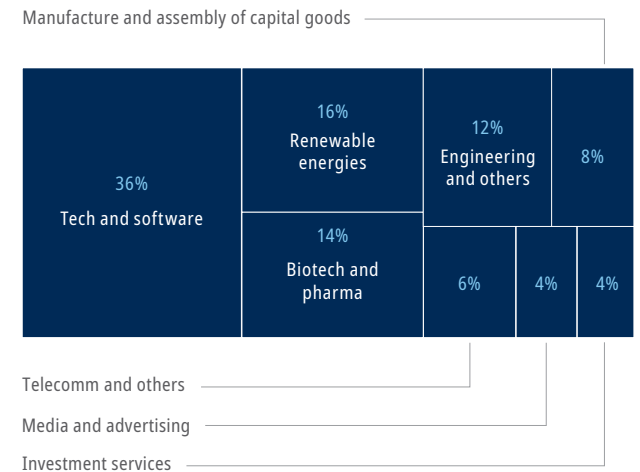
Stock market performance: BME Growth indexes vs Russel 2000



BME Growth maintains its funding power financing power

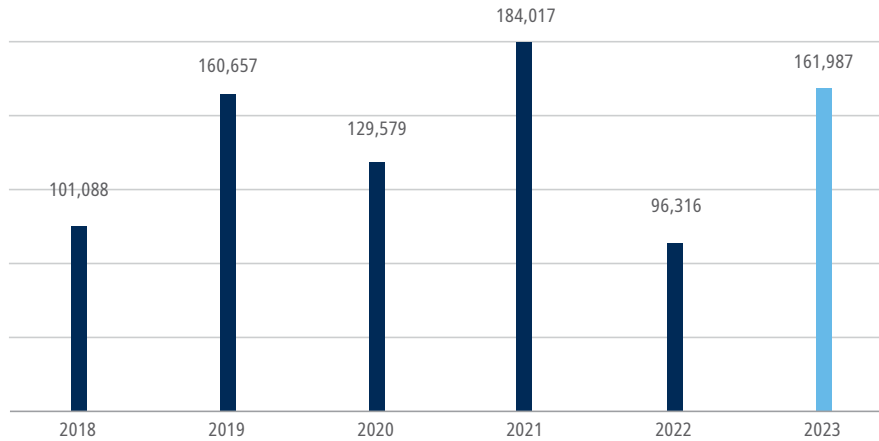


Distribution of capitalization by sector (without SOCIMIs)

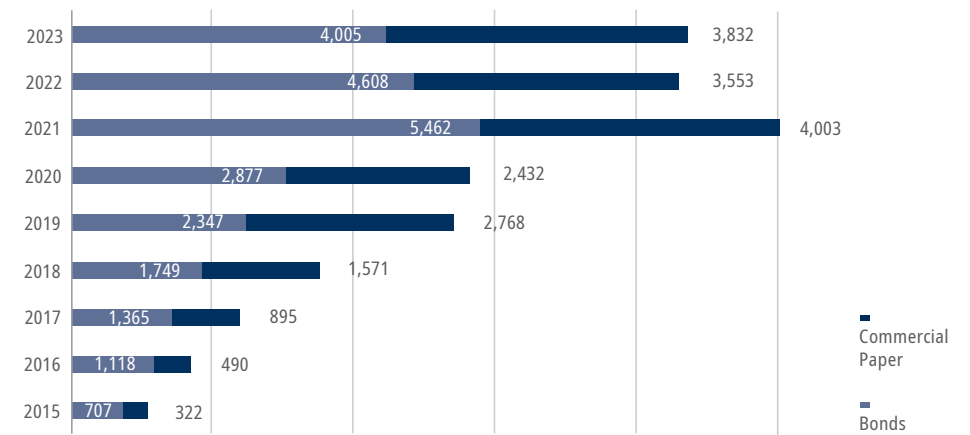


## Fixed Income

**Regulated fixed income market**  
**Volume traded on the SENAF platform**  
 (2018–2023) In millions of euros

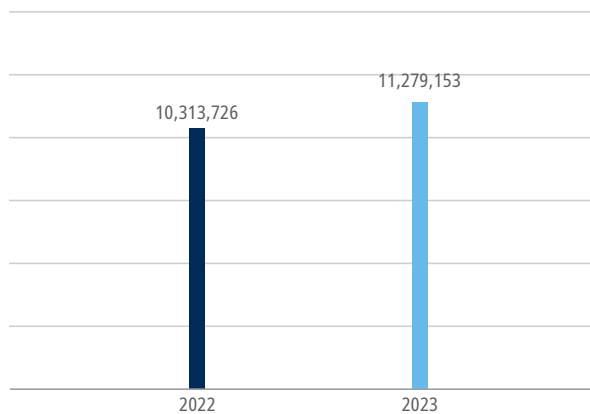


**Alternative bond market**  
**Outstanding at end of period**  
 (2015–2023) In millions of euros

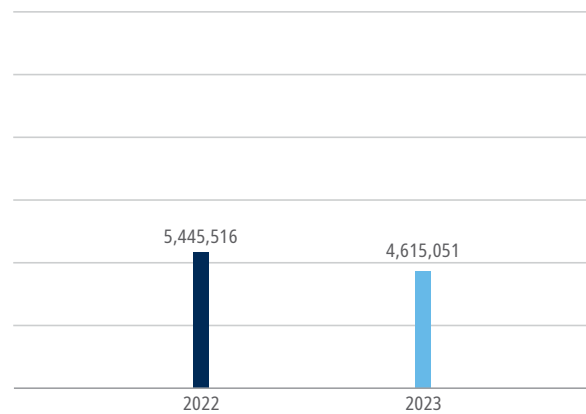


## Derivatives

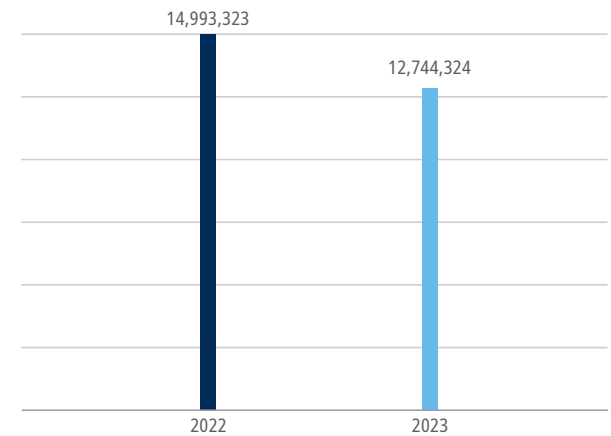
**Traded volume of equity futures**  
**Number of contracts traded on MEFF**  
 Period 2021–2023



**IBEX 35® futures traded volume**  
**Number of contracts traded on MEFF**  
 Year 2021–2023

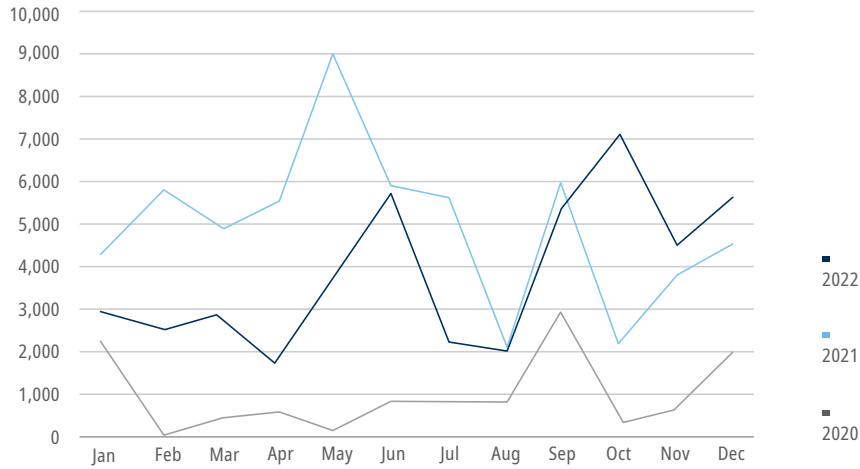


**Traded volume of equity options**  
**Number of contracts traded on MEFF**  
 Year 2021–2023



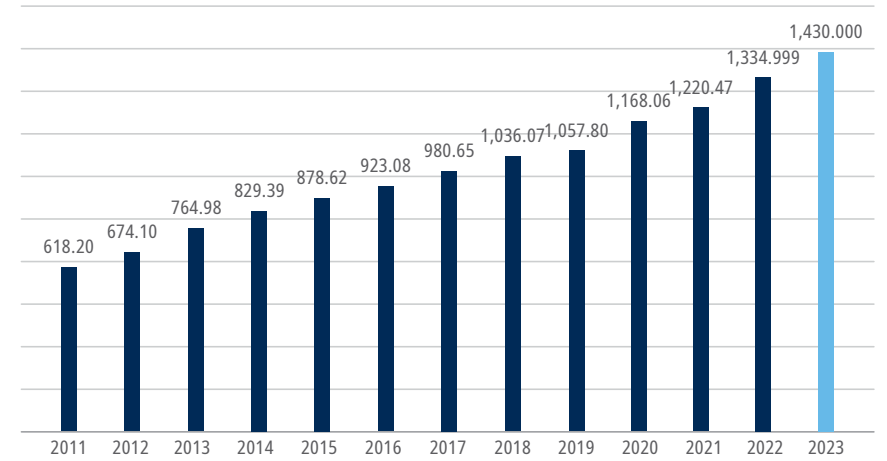
## Clearing

Effective amount of Italian sovereign debt 2022



## Settlement and Registration

Outstanding amount of public debt  
In billions of euros





# Products & Services

BME business units and training activity

## EQUITY

- 1. Contracting of shares of Spanish, European and Latin American companies, shares and participations of SICAVs, private equity venture capital companies, investment companies, SOCIMIs, ETFs, warrants, certificates and other products. Calculation of indices (IBEX, Stock Exchanges)**

Available for:

Companies, issuers; market members (investment firms and investment services firms and credit entities) and, through them, investors retail and institutional investors

Through:

Stock Exchanges Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia, Sociedad de Bolsas, BME Growth, BME Scaleup, LATIBEX, Entorno Pre Market

## RENTA FIJA

- 2. Public Debt (Treasury Bills, government Bonds and debentures); Private fixed income (corporate promissory notes, cédulas mortgage and territorial bonds, mortgage securitisation mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities)**

Available for:

Fixed Income Issuers. Market members investment services investment firms and credit institutions) and, through them, firms and individual and institutional investors

Through:

AIAF, SENAF, SEND, MARF

## FIXED INCOME

- 3. Autonomous communities' public debt**

Available for:

Fixed Income Issuers. Market members (investment services investment firms and credit institutions) and, through them, companies and individual and institutional investors

Through:

Stock Exchanges of Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia

## DERIVATIVES

- 4. Options and Futures on shares and indices. Futures on 10-year bond and Futures on stock dividends. Sectoral futures. Forex (xRolling); electricity derivatives**

Available for:

Members of MEFF and, through them individual and institutional investors

Through:

MEFF

## CLEARING

- 5. Clearing and settlement central clearing and equities, financial derivatives, repos on government debt, interest rate derivatives and electricity derivatives; Forex (xRolling)**

Available for:

Members of MEFF and through them, private investors and institutional investors

Through:

MEFF

## REGISTRATION AND SETTLEMENT

	Available for:	Through:
<b>6. Accounting and settlement of admitted securities trading on the Spanish stock exchanges, SENAF, SEND, AIAF, MARF, BME Growth and LATIBEX. Register accounting of CO<sub>2</sub> emission allowances. Register for OTC derivatives and OTC derivatives and RRM of Remit</b>	Iberclear members, participants of RENADE, CO <sub>2</sub> emitting companies, REGIS-TR clients	IBERCLEAR, RENADE, REGIS-TR

## MARKET DATA

	Available for:	Through:
<b>7. Primary sources of information, primary data flows, dissemination of relevant information</b>	Major re-distributors, on-line brokers, Internet portals (ESIs and credit institutions)	BME Market Data
<b>8. Collection and processing of data from primary sources of information</b>	Professional segment and BME Inntech Individuals	BME Inntech
<b>9. License to use indexes</b>	Broadcasters	BME Market Data
<b>10. Transaction Cost Analysis (TCA)</b>	Financial intermediaries	BME Inntech

## ADDED VALUES SERVICES

	Available for:	Through:
<b>11. Developing and operating of access to financial markets</b>	Individual and institutional investors and institutional investors	BME Inntech
<b>12. Provision of strategic consultancy services in the field of financial markets, technological advice, business continuity, financial communication, management of software for financial institutions</b>	Broadcasters	BME Inntech
<b>13. Technological solutions for financial advice and portfolio management</b>	Broadcasters	Openfinance

## TRAINING ACTIVITY

	Available for:	Through:
<b>14. Training programmes, tailor-made courses, crediting FIA, collaboration with other institutions, training for BME shareholders</b>	Professionals in the financial sector and regulatory bodies, investors individuals, students, etc.; media; police; judges and magistrates	BME Institute, Stock Exchanges of Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia





# Staff

BME's staff is made up of **943\*** professionals, who are the company's main asset. Most of the workforce is located in Madrid, followed by Barcelona.



\*as of 31 December 2023

The employee data in this report refer on an aggregate basis to the workforce of BME and the workforce of OpenFinance, a company which manages its labour regime independently from the rest of BME's employees.



# History

Century  
XIV

This is the century in Spanish history that saw the construction of the Lonjas or commodity exchanges, which were meeting places where markets for grain, wool and silk were set up, a very common practice in the Mediterranean culture. Some of the buildings housing these markets have survived, such as those in Palma de Majorca, Zaragoza, Valencia and Barcelona.

Century  
XVII

In 1688, the first book describing **stock transactions** is published, entitled "Confusión de Confusiones" (Confusion of Confusions), written by the Spaniard **José de la Vega** in Amsterdam.

Century  
XIX

**Spain's first stock exchange** was established in 1809. Joseph Bonaparte I created it in Madrid, in the building of the San Felipe El Real Convent and Church in the Puerta del Sol. In spite of this, a stock exchange was not to be set up at that time. The **stock exchange** in Spain begins on **10 September 1831** with the publication of the **Law Founding the Madrid Stock Exchange** drafted by Pedro Sáinz de Andino. The King **Fernando VII** founded the Madrid Stock Exchange in 1831. Its first trading session took place on 20 October. The first companies to be listed were banks, railways and steel companies.

Century  
XX

The **Bolsa Oficial de Comercio de Barcelona** is founded.

The Stabilisation Plan of 1959 causes a considerable rise of the stock exchange that will last until 1970. The boom in tourism also provided a new economic stimulus.

Historically, these Lonjas are considered to be the institutions that most closely resemble **the Spanish stock exchange**, both in their essence and in their operations, although the stock exchange, strictly speaking, was born in Bruges and Amsterdam. The first "Juros Reales" also appeared in the same century. These are considered to be the first securities. The "juros" were government bonds issued in guarantee of a debt or loan, and were usually requested by the King.

According to the author, the book is about "*Curious dialogues between a shrewd philosopher, a cautious merchant and an erudite investor, describing the business of dealing in stocks, its origin, etymology, its reality, its game and its intricacy.*"

1688

1809 /1831

1890

1915

1953

1959

1973

21 July is the date of the foundation of the **Bolsa General de Comercio de Bilbao**.

In 1953, Spain began to open up its economy, producing high growth rates that benefit the stock exchange.

In 1973, the oil crisis erupted.

In 1974 a **new settlement system** starts operating, which will be the basis for the book-entry system.

The **Valencia Stock Exchange** was established in 1980.

Spain joined the European Monetary System in 1988, which makes the country even more attractive. The **Securities Market Law**, which came into force in the same year, definitively transformed the Spanish stock market.

In 1991, **MEFF** was created as an equity and fixed income derivatives market. It also set up the **Electronic Fixed Income Trading System** and the figure of the **Madrid Stock Exchange Investor Ombudsman** was created.

The “CATS” share trading system is replaced in 1995 by the **SIBE**. Spectacular growth in trading volumes and capitalisation.

In 1999 the **Latin American Securities Market** in Euros was born, the so-called “**Latibex**”.

1974

1978

1980

1986

1988

1989

1991

1992

1995

1998

1999

In 1978, the **approval of the Spanish Constitution** and the better techniques applied to the market contributed to the increase in foreign investment.

**Spain’s entry into the European Economic Community** in 1986 and the massive influx of foreign investment triggered an economic boom, that came to an end in October 1987, when the world economies crashed.

In 1989, the **continuous market for equities**, based on the Toronto market, began to operate, known as CATS (Toronto Computer Assisted Trading System). It started trading seven major stocks and ended the year with fifty-one. The year also saw the establishment of the following institutions: the Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores, better known by its Spanish acronym CNMV (**National Securities Market Commission**), as the supervisory body for the securities market, and the **Sociedad de Bolsas**, in charge of the technical management of the electronic trading system. The Exchange and Stock Exchange Agents are replaced by the Management Companies, which are incorporated as public limited companies.

The new **Settlement and Clearing Service** will become operational in 1992. The new **book-entry settlement system is launched**.

Nearly 8 million Spaniards invested in the stock market in 1998. The stock market becomes a social phenomenon driven by economic growth, the **privatisation process, stock market privatisations, IPOs** and the modernisation of the market.

Began tragically. The terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 put to the test stock exchanges' strength. Following the shock and initial uncertainty, the recovery reveals the maturity and liquidity of the market and the confidence of investors. The same **year of 2001** saw the creation of "Bolsas y Mercados Españoles", a **company that combines in a single group secondary markets and systems of registration, clearing and settlement of securities**. Its size enables it to play a key role in the configuration of the European stock exchange map.

In 2004, and in spite of uncertainty about the world economic recovery, the upward swing in oil prices and the weakness of the dollar against the euro, the stock exchanges regained the levels seen prior to the attacks of 11 September 2001. By the end of the year, the Spanish stock exchange trebles the rise of European stock exchanges. The IBEX 35® went above 9,000 points. **The Spanish stock exchange becomes a European leader in terms of financing**. The new investment flows channeled by the Spanish stock exchange amounted to 39.5 billion dollars, becoming the **second ranked in the world**, behind only the New York Stock Exchange.

In **2007, the MiFID, or the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive**, entered into force. For the Spanish securities market, the transposition of the EU Directive to Spanish law took the form of the Securities Market Reform Law, which contains significant changes in the organisation and execution of tasks associated to each of the actors involved in the value chain of the stock exchanges and financial markets in general. The main objectives of the new law were as follows: modernisation of the securities market, strengthening of investor protection and the improvement of supervisory powers.

2001

2003

2004

2006

2007

2008

In July 2003, the **Transparency law** was approved. Aimed at strengthening the transparency of listed companies, it sets out new reporting requirements and the obligation of adopting a set of mechanisms relating to corporate governance.

On its **175<sup>th</sup> anniversary**, the Spanish stock exchange closed 2006 with the best and most outstanding year of its history. The IBEX 35® beats its historic high and breaks the barrier of 14,000 points. It also set a record in corporate operations of expansion, mergers and acquisitions, takeovers, and with 10 IPOs of new companies. The **MAB market** is created by BME to provide a response for securities that require special treatment as small caps, SICAVs, venture capital firms and hedge funds.

In July, the first **Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs)** begin to be listed in the Spanish stock exchange with the addition of the first products on the IBEX 35®, followed a few months later by ETFs on the EuroStoxx 50. In the same month of **2006**, BME attained one of the most important objectives set out in its incorporation as an integrated group of all Spanish markets: its **IPO on the stock exchange**.

2008 is the year of the crisis. The stock exchanges began to be affected ever more intensely by the effects of the financial crisis on world economic activity and on listed companies, in particular. Falling share prices were supplemented by a massive increase in the volatility of world stock exchanges to the highest levels in twenty years.

In 2009, BME commenced securities trading with more than two decimals with the shares of Jazztel, which becomes the first company listed in the Spanish stock exchange that is traded under this modality. The reasons are based on the large number of buy and sell orders in listed Spanish securities, which include the most highly liquid shares in Europe, and with the intention of strengthening the Spanish stock market.

BME carries out the operating initiatives in order to boost the solvency and efficiency of its trading platforms. In this regard, one of the most significant actions in 2009 was the transfer of equities that were being traded in open outcry pits on the trading floor to a new electronic trading floor, with the aim of strengthening their liquidity, increasing their transparency and improving their accessibility.

In April of the same year, BME expanded the series of the IBEX 35® indices and created new tradable indices, all based on the IBEX 35®. The indices, called IBEX 35® net return, IBEX 35® double short, IBEX 35® triple short, IBEX 35® double leverage and IBEX 35® triple leverage, began to be calculated and disseminated in real time.

**In 2011, the stock exchange turned 180.** On 20 October 1831, the first session of the stock exchange in Spain was held, making it one of the oldest and most consolidated economic institutions in the country. Its birth was the prelude, some decades later, of a majority of today's economic and financial institutions. Over this long historical period, a market has developed that today trades, on average, more than 4 billion euros per session, and which lists more than 3,000 securities, with a capitalisation of nearly 1 trillion euros. The Spanish stock exchange had its fourth best year in 2011 in terms of investment flows channeled by the market.

Year **2014 marked a historic high in the number of trades**, with the largest number of initial offerings in the last four years. The indicators confirmed the exit from the recession, while the stock exchange achieved records in a number of areas of activity. The Spanish stock market ended 2014 among the world's largest, with a capitalisation of 1.1 trillion euros.

2009

2010

2011

2013

2014

2015

The harshness of the crisis moved from the financial sector to sovereign debt in 2010, and it concentrated mainly on countries with a more critical fiscal position, which destabilised the value of the euro. After Greece and Ireland, the question of confidence in Spain and the risk premium took centre stage. The stock exchange fulfilled its role in valuating and channeling funds for business projects. During that year, initial public offerings in the stock exchange amounted to 13.7 billion euros and listed companies increased their capital by 12.5 billion, which was 27% more than in 2009.

**REGIS-TR**, the European Trade Repository owned by BME and Clearstream (Deutsche Börse Group) starts operations. It is the answer to demands from the regulators for more transparency in the OTC derivatives market.

**BME became, in 2013, the fourth-ranked stock exchange in the world in terms of investment flows.** The trading quality of Spanish securities once again received international recognition, as Santander, Telefónica and BBVA were the most highly liquid securities on the EuroStoxx 50 in 2013.

**The Mercado Alternativo de Renta Fija (MARF)** starts operations. It is an initiative aimed at channelling financial resources to a large number of solvent companies that can obtain financing using this market on the issuance of fixed-income securities.

In 2015 new flows channelled through The Exchange reached € 41.6 bn, up 15.3% year on year. Capital increases reached € 33.5 bn, up 9.3% year on year. The biggest growth since 2007. BME was the 3rd Exchange in the ranking of IPOs a Europe with 7 IPOs in main Market and 16 new companies in BME Growth, the highest in history.

**BME, 10 years as listed company.** (14<sup>th</sup> July 2016) In September the Reform of Clearing and Settlement concluded successfully with the reduction in the equities settlement cycle from three to two days following the trade date (T+2), a cycle that previously applied only to Fixed Income instruments.

The **entry into force of the European MiFID II** directive marked the beginning of the year for the markets. The beginning of the year for the markets, as it meant a major adaptation effort for both infrastructures and intermediaries to adapt.

The celebration of the **125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Palacio de la Bolsa** de Madrid, inaugurated on 7 May 1893 by Queen Regent María Cristina.

**BME becomes part of the Swiss group SIX** after the takeover bid launched by the company the company.

BME, BBVA and IDB issue the first regulated bond in Spain registered with Blockchain. The **IBEX 35<sup>®</sup> celebrates its 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary** and consolidates its position as a leading brand for Spanish companies and the Spanish economy. Since its birth on 14 January 1992, the Spanish economy has tripled in size in terms of GDP, while the value of the companies in the indicator has increased tenfold.

**REGIS-TR is fully integrated into SIX**, following Iberclear's acquisition of Clearstream's 50% stake in the entity.

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

The **IBEX 35<sup>®</sup> turns 25 years** since its debut. This index is weighted by capitalization and is made up of the 35 most liquid companies listed on the Spanish Stock Exchange. In these years it has become the national and international benchmark of the Spanish stock market and has served as the basis for a multitude of product.

**TARGET2-Securities (T2S)** is the pan-European settlement platform. Developed by the Eurosystem, its objective is to provide basic services for the settlement of securities transactions in a harmonized and borderless manner throughout Europe. The Governing Council of the ECB has announced a migration in four waves between 2015 and 2017. Iberclear has successfully migrated to T2S on 18 September.

MEFF, BME's Derivatives Market, broadens its product range with the new FX Futures contracts called **FX Rolling Spot Future**. These contracts are perpetual Futures, operational for 17 currency pairs and distributed by MEFF members and cleared and settled by BME Clearing. International investors continue to rely on the Spanish Stock Exchange. Non-resident investors owned 50.2% of Spanish listed shares at the end of 2019. It marks the fourth consecutive historical record and represents two percentage points more than in the previous year and ten more than a decade ago.

Launch of the **IBEX Gender Equality Index**. The index is the first to measure the presence of women in management positions in Spanish companies. With this launch, BME and the SIX Group strengthen their ESG index range as part of their commitment to sustainability.

BME launches **Braindex**, a 100% online financial education platform. This new educational environment, which draws on Instituto BME's more than 30 years of experience, aims to promote financial and stock market culture. The courses, aimed at all types of students regardless of their previous level, focus on Financial Markets and Products, Disclosure, Technology and Regulation applied to the sector.

The sandbox admits a **blockchain-based SME financing platform by BME**. The project consists of the creation of a platform or "marketplace" for alternative financing that offers security to investors and helps small and medium-sized companies to raise financing through the issuing of participatory loans and convertible notes represented as digital assets in a blockchain network. The project envisages the creation of a platform that facilitates the financing of small and medium-sized companies through the issuance of digital tokens.

Century  
XXI

In 2023, the **IBEX 35**<sup>®</sup> recovered its pre-covid levels, closing the year at 10,102 points, with a return of 22%. The **MARF** celebrated its 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary, during which time it has channelled a total of 70,000 million in financing through 143 issues, of which 14 are international. **SIX and BME** became the tenth-largest stock market by capitalisation, with an estimated value of EUR 8,000 million. BME launched the IBEX ESG.

2023





