

# SOLACTIVE COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION FRAMEWORK

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## 1. OVERVIEW

This guideline outlines the Solactive framework used to classify markets according to common economic, financial and institutional characteristics and to assess the respective levels of market development. Based on the framework presented below, countries can be classified as Developed, Emerging or Frontier.

Solactive will consider the factors in the table below as criteria in their annual market development review:

|                                    |                               | <u>Developed</u>  | <u>Emerging</u>   | <u>Frontier</u>   |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|
| <b>Economic development</b>        | GNI per capita                | Countries must fall into the top third of the World Bank country universe   | Countries must fall into the top 90% of the World Bank country universe   | Countries not falling into the top 90% of the World Bank country universe   |
|                                    | Human Development Index (HDI) | Minimum HDI score of 0.70 out of a total of 1, i.e. High Human Development  | Minimum HDI score of 0.55 out of a total of 1, i.e. Medium Human Development                                      | HDI score below 0.55 out of a total of 1, i.e. below Medium Human Development                                       |
| <b>Market size &amp; liquidity</b> | Market capitalisation         | Countries must fall into the top 55% of the FactSet universe of stocks screened by domestic market capitalisation | Countries must fall into the top 70% of the FactSet universe of stocks screened by domestic market capitalisation | Countries not falling into the top 70% of the FactSet universe of stocks screened by domestic market capitalisation |
|                                    | Average daily volume (ADV)    | Countries must have minimum 6-month ADV of USD 55.0 mn of the FactSet universe of stocks                          | Countries must have minimum 6-month ADV of USD 22.0 mn of the FactSet universe of stocks                          | Countries with a 6-month ADV below USD 22.0 mn of the FactSet universe of stocks                                    |
| <b>Capital market structure</b>    | Short selling                 | Must be allowed in the country  |   |   |
|                                    | Capital repatriation          | No capital repatriation or surrender requirements on capital transactions   |   |   |
|                                    | Stable economic environment   | Main currency of debt issuance, credit rating   |   |   |

All countries that do not fall into Developed or Emerging markets according to the above framework, may be considered for classification as Frontier. Countries can only be classified under one category of market development i.e. a country classified as Developed cannot be Emerging or Frontier.

Solactive reviews its Market Classification on an annual basis in September. Countries that used to meet the binding criteria but that do not so at the time of the most recent annual review are considered for reclassification. Following a consultation period, and unless otherwise stated in the specific Index Guidelines, the new Market Classification will become effective as of Selection Days in April of the following year. Intra-annual extraordinary committee meetings will be held to respond to extraordinary events leading to a potential reclassification in between review periods.



## 2. CRITERIA OF COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

### 2.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GNI per capita is the standard measure used by the World Bank to classify countries according to their income levels. Solactive builds on data provided by the World Bank to measure relative levels of economic development to classify markets. According to the above framework, as of September 2021, countries with a GNI per capita of minimum USD 10,590 can be considered for classification as Developed, and a GNI per capita of USD 848 as Emerging.

Data source: World Bank [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite measure of life expectancy, level of education, and economic development published annually by the United Nations Development Programme. The UN classifies 189 countries according to their HDI in Very High Human Development (1 – 0.800), High Human Development (0.700 – 0.799), Medium Human Development (0.550 – 0.699), Low Human Development ( $\leq$  0.549).

Data source: United Nations Human Development Reports [hdr.undp.org](http://hdr.undp.org)

### 2.2 MARKETS SIZE & LIQUIDITY

Size and liquidity of markets are typically associated with ease of trade and market efficiency. The degree of country development tends to be associated with larger and more liquid capital markets. For this reason, Solactive calculates the market capitalization of the domestic stock exchanges by taking into account companies' primary listing. This is done in two steps. First, we determine to which country a company belongs by screening their primary listing. Second, we calculate the combined market capitalization of all companies that are part of a country. In addition, countries' liquidity is measured by 6-month Average Daily Volume (ADV). According to the above framework, as of September 2021, countries with a minimum market capitalization of USD 48.2 bn can be considered for classification as Developed, and of USD 18.1 bn for classification as Emerging.

Data source: FactSet [www.factset.com](http://www.factset.com)

### 2.3 CAPITAL MARKET STRUCTURE

In the context of Developed markets, factors such as short selling and ease of capital movements are assessed in order to understand the sophistication of capital markets.



Short selling, or the possibility of selling a security that is not currently owned by the seller, is relevant for risk management practices and speculation. Short selling is associated with market efficiency and gives an indication of the level of development and flexibility of the stock market.

To check for ease of transactions in the global financial economy, the presence of capital repatriation and surrender requirements is investigated. These relate to the obligation of residents to repatriate proceeds of international capital transactions. Countries with less restrictions tend to be more integrated in the global financial economy.

Data source: International Monetary Fund, Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions – IMF [www.imf.org](http://www.imf.org)

Additionally, the main currency of debt issues, whether domestic or hard currency, is taken into account, as well as the overall issuance activity. The ability to raise debt capital denominated in domestic currency is an indicator of economic stability of a country. Also, the credit rating of each country is taken into consideration in order to gain more insight into the specific economic environment.

## 2.4 EXTRAORDINARY MARKET CONDITIONS

In certain situations, the classification criteria pursuant to section 2.1 to 2.3 do not reflect the complete economic environment of a country (e.g. openness to foreign investors, market infrastructure, etc.) and would lead to an insufficient determination of a country's classification (extraordinary market environment).

In case of an extraordinary market environment additional criteria must be considered when classifying a country. As this is a discretionary decision, a committee composed of staff from Solactive AG (the "Committee") is responsible for making reasonable decisions regarding the classification of a country in case an extraordinary market environment occurs. Such decision will be made in accordance with the "Solactive Guideline Relating to the Exercise of Expert Judgement or Discretion", which is available on Solactive's website [www.solactive.com](http://www.solactive.com).



## 3. COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

### 3.1 CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

#### **List of Developed Countries**

Australia  
Austria  
Belgium  
Canada  
Denmark  
Finland  
France  
Germany  
Hong Kong  
Ireland  
Israel  
Italy  
Japan  
Netherlands  
New Zealand  
Norway  
Poland  
Portugal  
Singapore  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
United Kingdom  
United States

#### **List of Emerging Countries**

Brazil  
Chile  
China  
Colombia  
Czech Republic  
Egypt  
Greece  
Hungary  
India  
Indonesia  
Kuwait  
Malaysia  
Mexico  
Pakistan  
Peru  
Philippines  
Qatar  
Russia  
Saudi Arabia  
South Africa  
South Korea  
Taiwan  
Thailand  
Turkey  
United Arab Emirates



## 3.2 HISTORICAL RECLASSIFICATIONS

### 2021

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Argentina was reclassified from Emerging Markets to Frontier Markets.

### 2020

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There were no changes.

### 2019

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Poland was reclassified from Emerging Markets to Developed Markets.

### 2018

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Kuwait was reclassified from Frontier Markets to Emerging Markets.

Saudi Arabia was reclassified from Frontier Markets to Emerging Markets.

United Arab Emirates was reclassified from Frontier Markets to Emerging Markets.

Vietnam was reclassified from Emerging Markets to Frontier Markets.

## 4. DISCLAIMER

In classifying countries according to common economic, financial and institutional characteristics, Solactive uses a variety of data sources as set out above. Solactive does not claim or imply that any of said data sources endorse the use of these data. Solactive does not offer any express or implicit guarantee or assurance either with regard to the classification of countries nor the accuracy of the method described herein. To the extent possible, Solactive waives any liability for reliance upon the country classification system and its results.

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