

Thematic report

VIETNAM STOCK MARKET UPGRADING

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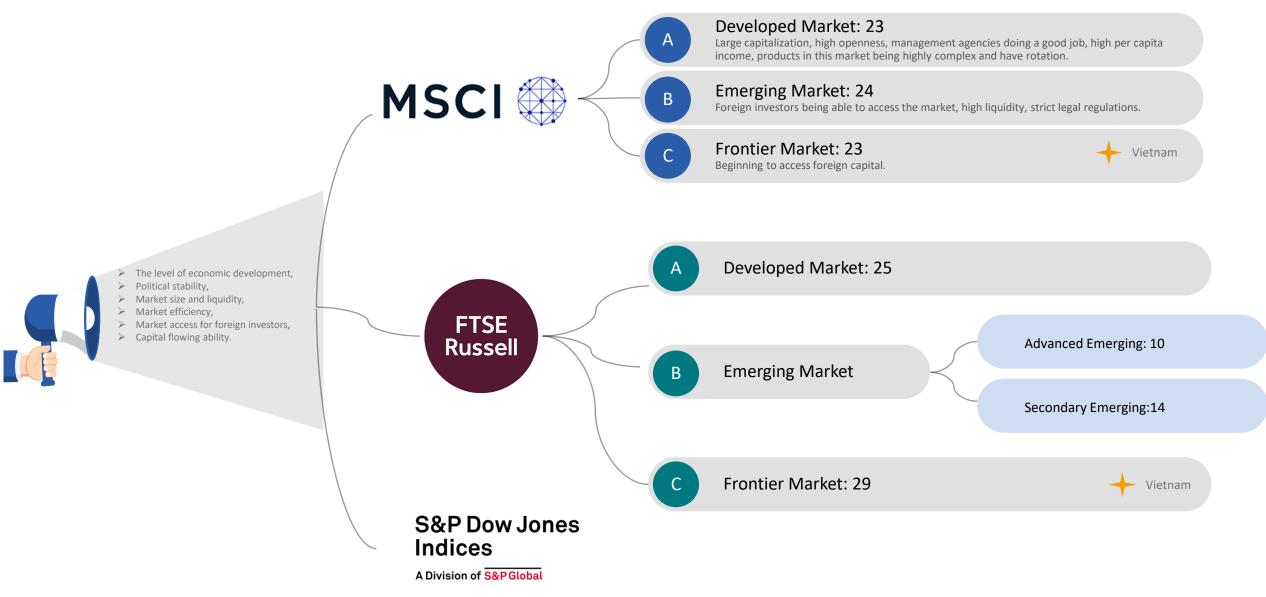
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Rating agencies















Established	Originally established as Capital International in 1969. After Morgan Stanley bought the data licensing rights and became Capital's largest shareholder in 1998, the company began using the abbreviation MSCI.	Established in 1987
Scale of use	98/100 of the world's largest money managers according to P&I rankings with an asset size of 14,900 billion USD invested according to the MSCI indexes.	94/100 of the world's largest money managers with assets of 5,100 billion USD invested according to the FTSE indexes (excluding real estate).
Construction criteria	Economic development, market size, liquidity, market accessibility	Economic development, market size, liquidity, market accessibility
Indexes	Indexes: + MSCI World Index + MSCI Emerging market Index + MSCI Frontier market Index;	FTSE GEIS: FTSE Developed total Cap; FTSE Emerging Total Cap; FTSE Secondary Emerging Total Cap; FTSE Frontier market Index
Review cycle	June RIDV SECURITIES	March and September
Assessment process	Extensive consultation with international investors; The advisory committee decides.	Extensive consultation with 100 international investors; The advisory committee decides.





Criteria	Frontier	Emerging	Developed	
A. Economic Development				
A.1 Sustainability of economic development	No requirement	No requirement	Country GNI per capita 25% above the World Bank high income threshold* for 3 consecutive years	
B. Size and Liquidity Requirements				
B.1. Number of companies meeting the following Standard Index criteria	2	3 🗸	5	
Company size (full market cap)**	1,033 million USD	2,066 million USD	4,133 million USD	
Security size (float market cap)**	73 million USD	1,033 million USD	2,066 million USD	
Security liquidity***	2.5% ATVR	15% ATVR	20% ATVR	
C. Market Accessibility Criteria +				
C.1 Openness to foreign ownership	At least some	Significant	Very high	
C.2 Ease of capital inflows / outflows	At least partial	Significant	Very high	
C.3 Efficiency of the operational framework	Modest	Good and tested	Very high	
C.4 Availability of investment instruments	High	High	Unrestricted	
C.5 Stability of the institutional framework	Modest	Modest	Very high	
* High income threshold: 2021 GNI per capita of US	SD 13,205 (WB, Atlas method)	HES USU	✓ Vietnam met the criteria	

^{**}Minimum in use for the May 2023 Index Review, updated on a quarterly basis



^{***} ATVR: Annual transaction value ratio calculated according to the formula of annual trading value/free-float adjusted trading value





teria	Developed			
	Developed	Advanced emerging	Secondary emerging	Frontier
rld Bank GNI Per Capita Rating (Atlas Method)				
dit Worthiness				
rket and Regulatory Environment				
mal stock market regulatory authorities actively monitor market (e.g., SEC, FSA, SFC)	Х	Х	X	Х
and non-prejudicial treatment of minority shareholders	X	X		
or selective incidence of foreign ownership restrictions	х	X		
objections or significant restrictions or penalties applied to the investment of capital he repatriation of capital and income	X	x	x	Х
or simple registration process for foreign investors	X	X		
eign Exchange Market				
eloped foreign exchange market	X	X		
ity Market				
kerage fees – Sufficient competition to ensure high quality broker services	X	X	X	
nsaction costs – Implicit and explicit costs to be reasonable and competitive	X	X	X	
imposition of taxes to be reasonable and comparable between domestic and non- nestic investors	Х	X		
ck Lending is permitted	X			
rt sale is permitted	X			
eloped Derivatives Market	X			
exchange transactions are permitted	X			
cient trading mechanism	X	X		
nsparency – market depth information / visibility and timely trade reporting process	X	X	Χ	Х
aring, Settlement and Custody				
lement – costs associated with failed trades	Х	Х	Х	Х
lement Cycle (DvP)	x	x	Х	Х
tral Securities Depositary	x	X	Х	
tral Counterparty Clearing House (Equities)	Χ	X		
lement – Free delivery available	X			
tody – Sufficient competition to ensure high quality custodian services	X	X	Х	
ount structure operating at the Custodian level (securities and cash)	Χ			



Minimum requirements for market classification FTSE Russell





Criteria for capitalization and proportion for Emerging/Developed

Developed Entry **Emerging** Minimum number of shares 5 Investable market capitalization 31.91 bil USD 6.98 bil USD Proportion in FTSE Emerging Allcap basket (%) ≥ 0.10 ≥ 0.05 GNI **Average** High Disqualified (placed on Watch List) **Emerging Developed** Minimum number of shares 2 2 Investable market capitalization 3.49 bil USD 15.96 bil USD Proportion in FTSE Emerging Allcap basket (%) ≥ 0.05 ≥ 0.025

^{*}For frontier markets: countries are not required to meet minimum requirements in terms of size and number of shares to create a national index.



Vietnam met the criteria

Proportion of countries in the FTSE Emerging Allcap basket

Country	No. of Cons	Net MCap (USDm)	Wgt %
Brazil	165	474,297	6.37
Chile	31	43,924	0.59
China	2361	2,003,081	26.90
Colombia	5	11,133	0.15
Czech Rep.	5	10,015	0.13
Egypt	9	11,845	0.16
Greece	29	44,089	0.59
Hungary	4	19,208	0.26
Iceland	14	8,946	0.12
India	462	1,651,593	22.18
Indonesia	79	162,797	2.19
Kuwait	21	69,677	0.94
Malaysia	79	139,905	1.88
Mexico	49	224,045	3.01
Pakistan	14	3,975	0.05
Philippines	35	57,393	0.77
Qatar	21	70,669	0.95
Romania	7	9,746	0.13
Saudi Arabia	90	348,028	4.67
South Africa	77	227,748	3.06
Taiwan	496	1,470,108	19.74
Thailand	130	169,341	2.27
Turkiye	137	91,585	1.23
UAE	36	124,014	1.67
Totals	4356	7,447,160	100.00

Comment: Vietnam currently has 5 companies that meet the criteria to be considered for upgrade to Emerging Market, including stocks: VCB, VHM, BID, VIC, GAS



Current status of Vietnam stock market



Criteria of MSCI and FTSE on Vietnam stock market







Basically, 9/18 criteria nave been met, specifically:

- **Openness to foreign ownership** (1/4): level of requirements for investors.
- **Ease of capital inflows / outflows** (1/2): level of restrictions on capital flows.



- Accessibility to the market (1/1): registration process and account setup for investors.
- Market organization (1/2): legal regulations related to the market.
- **Market infrastructure** (3/7): depository/registration, monitoring, and trading activities in the market.
- Availability of investment instruments (1/1)
- Stability of the institutional framework (1/1)

9/18 criteria have not been met, specifically:

- **Openness to foreign ownership** (3/4): Limit foreign ownership, remaining foreign room for foreign investors, equal rights of foreign investors.



- **Ease of capital inflows / outflows** (1/2): Degree of freedom in the foreign exchange market.
- Market organization (1/2): Information flows.
- Market infrastructure (4/7): clearing, easy transferability, securities lending, short selling.

9/21 criteria have been met, specifically:

- **2/5 criteria on regulatory and legal environment:** management agencies actively monitor the market and do not object, restrict or impose penalties on investment/capital recovery activities.
- 4/9 criteria in the equity market: appropriate transaction costs, appropriate taxes applied on foreign and domestic investors, quality consulting and brokerage activities, transparent information in the market and timely transaction reporting process.
- 3/7 criteria on payment, clearing and depository: T+2 payment cycle, a Securities Depository Center capable of providing quality services.

12/21 criteria are limited and have not seen much improvement, specifically:

- **3/5 criteria on legal regulatory environment:** Fair treatment of minority shareholders, restriction of foreign ownership, simplification of the registration process for foreign investors.
- 5/9 criteria in the equity market: underdeveloped derivatives market, no securities lending, no short selling, restricted foreign exchange trading activities, restricted effective trading mechanism.
- 4/7 criteria in payment, clearing and depository: Central clearing partner transaction mechanism, ability to be ready for payment and transactions, account structure of custodial account (cash and securities).
- Degree of freedom in the foreign exchange market is still restricted.

Criteria not met by Vietnam

Criteria of FTSE on Vietnam stock market



Criteria	DEV WATCH	ADV WATCH	SEC EMG WATCH	FRONTIER WATCH	VIETNAM
World Bank GNI Per Capita Rating Credit Worthiness Market and Regulatory Environment					Low average Speculative
Formal stock market regulatory authorities actively monitor market (e.g., SEC, FSA, SFC)	X	Χ	X	Χ	Achieved
Fair and non-prejudicial treatment of minority shareholders No or selective incidence of foreign ownership restrictions	X X	X X			Restricted Restricted
No objections or significant restrictions or penalties applied to the investment of capital or the repatriation of capital and income	X	X	Х	X	Achieved
No or simple registration process for foreign investors Foreign Exchange Market	Х	Χ			Restricted
Developed foreign exchange market Equity Market	Х	Χ			Restricted
Brokerage fees – Sufficient competition to ensure high quality broker services	X	X	X		Achieved
Transaction costs – Implicit and explicit costs to be reasonable and competitive	X	X	X		Achieved
Tax: imposition of taxes to be reasonable and comparable between domestic and non-domestic investors	Х	Χ			Achieved
Stock Lending is permitted	X		;		Restricted
Short sale is permitted	X		! !		Not achieved
Developed Derivatives Market	X		i i		Restricted Not achieved
Off-exchange transactions are permitted Efficient trading mechanism	X	Χ	1 1		Restricted
Transparency – market depth information / visibility and timely trade reporting process	X	X	Χ	Χ	Achieved
Clearing, Settlement and Custody			i ;		
Settlement – costs associated with failed trades	X	X	X	Χ	Restricted
Settlement Cycle (DvP)	X	X	Х	Χ	T+2
Central Securities Depositary	Χ	Χ	Χ		Achieved
Central Counterparty Clearing House (Equities)	Χ	X	;		Not achieved
Settlement – Free delivery available	X				Not achieved
Custody – Sufficient competition to ensure high quality custodian services	X	X	Х		Achieved
Account structure operating at the Custodian level (securities and cash)	X		1		Not achieved















				**	
Market classification		Emerging r	Frontier market		
Openness to foreign ownership					
Investor qualification requirement	++	++	++	++	++
Foreign ownership limit (FOL) level	-	+	++	-	-
Foreign room level	-	++	++	-	-
Equal rights to foreign investors	-	+	+	+	-
Ease of capital inflows / outflows					
Capital flow restriction level	++	++	++	++	++
Foreign exchange market liberalization level	+	+	-	-	-
Market entry					
Investor registration & account set up	++	++	++	++	+
Market organization					
Market regulations	++	++	++	++	+
Information flow	++	++	+	++	-
Market infrastructure					
Clearing and Settlement	+	++	+	+	-
Custody	++	++	++	++	++
Registry / Depository	++	++	++	++	++
Trading	++	++	++	++	++
Transferability	++	+	+	++	-
Stock lending	/ SEGUR	++ E S	JSC	***************************************	-
Short selling	+	+	+	-	-
Availability of Investment Instruments	++	++	++	++	++
Stability of institutional framework	+	+	+	+	+

^{++:} no problem; +: no significant problem and can improve; -: need improvement

Comment on Vietnam for the goal of upgrading to Secondary Emerging



Qualitative criteria

Based on assessments of foreign investment organizations when surveyed by FTSE/MSCI.

- Market accessibility
- Equal rights of investors, ability to access information



improvement: Remaining Needs foreign room for foreign investors, Equal rights for foreign investors, Information flow

achieved 5/5 of Secondary the targets **Emerging market**

Quantitative criteria

Vietnam has met the requirements of scale and liquidity. However, it still does not meet the infrastructure criteria:



- Transferability
- Clearing



- Payment cycle
- Transaction failed

Issues that need improvement

- Establishment of a central clearinghouse (CCP).
- Improve infrastructure, enhance transparency quality of information disclosure of businesses.
- Improve policy mechanisms and legal regulations.

- 4. Resolve the issue of foreign ownership ratio and account registration process for foreign investors.
- 5. Strengthen the protection of investors' rights.
- 6. Strengthen inspection and supervision.

Among the qualitative criteria set by FTSE Russell and MSCI, the requirements from FTSE Russell are much simpler because FTSE Russell divides emerging markets into two levels based on the level of market development: Second emerging markets and Advanced emerging markets.



Efforts of authorities in the upgrade process



2024 Q1/2024

The Prime Minister chaired the

Conference to deploy tasks and develop the stock market in 2024 -

which emphasized the raising goals

the State Bank and related agencies

in addition to the participation of

Ministry of Finance and Securities

Investment Promotion Conference in Seoul - Korea; Tokyo – Japan

Commission participated in the

Actively cooperate internationally, hold investment promotion conferences, work with the Securities Commission, Stock Exchange, and world ranking organizations





 July 2023: Roundtable conference on capital market connection to build a green capital market between Vietnam -Luxembourg - August

Q3/2023

- August 2023: Meeting with two organizations MSCI, FTSE and international investors to discuss solutions for upgrading market in Hong Kong

between the Vietnam Securities Commission
- December 2023: Promot

- **September 2023:** Working with credit rating organization S&P Global Ratings and signing a Letter of Intent between the State Securities Commission and Nasdaq Stock Exchange.



- October 2023: Participate in the OECD forum on Green Finance and Investment

- **November 2023:** Promote bilateral cooperation between the Vietnam Securities Commission and the US Securities Commission

Q4/2023

- **December 2023:** Promote bilateral cooperation with the Australian Securities Commission and Investment

- Ho Chi Minh City Stock Exchange and market

-December 2023: Leaders of the State Securities
 Commission have held meetings with market
 members, businesses, and relevant agencies to find
 solutions related to pre-transaction deposit content.

members have actively tested and operated the KRX



system

2023







- KRX system conversion rehearsal

Looking for pre-funding solutions





Efforts to put the KRX system into operation

Seek coordination from the State Bank and the Ministry of Planning and Investment

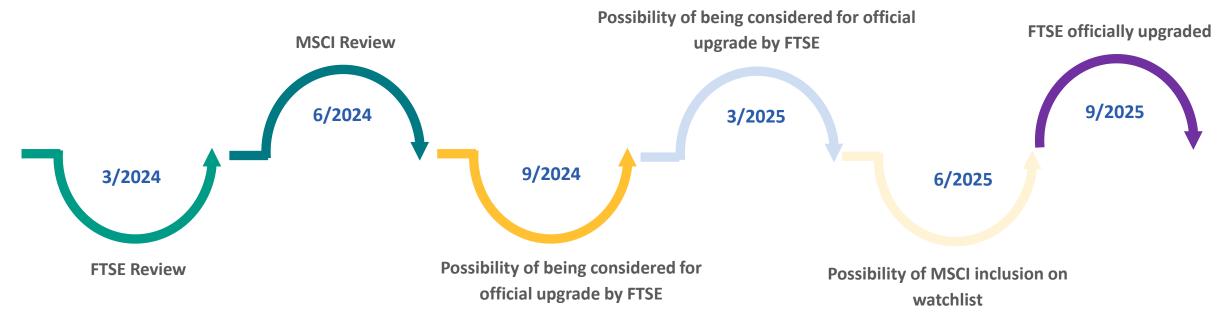




- "Pre-funding": According to VSD leaders: applying the central clearing partner (CCP) model with the approval of the SBV, in which the depository bank must be a clearing member will be the optimal solution. Advantages for handling pre-funding problems.
- "foreign ownership ratio": to solve this problem, it will be necessary to change the regulations for each industry and the list of market access restrictions for foreign investors. Regulations on foreign ownership ratio are currently regulated in: Investment Law (Decree 31/2021/ND-CP guiding implementation), Securities Law (Decree No. 155/2020/ND-CP instruction). In addition, the research and pilot application of non-voting depository certificates (NVDR) which the Thai stock market has implemented quite successfully also requires a mechanism consistent with the provisions of the Enterprise Law.

BSC's forecast on the upgrade process





Some notable timelines and events:

- Annual market classification assessment reports of market rating organizations especially comments from FTSE.
- Actual progress of implementing the KRX system.
- The management agency's action in resolving outstanding issues is first the "pre-funding" criterion.
- The movements of foreign investors and ETFs in the market in which the strong net buying of stocks that meet the criteria of foreign investors is a factor that needs careful observation.
- Viewpoints of ministries and ministerial-level agencies related to coordination in promoting the market upgrading process.



MSCI

1.2 bil \rightarrow 2 bil. USD

HPG, VHM, VNM, VIC, MSN SSI, VCB, VRE, VND, DGC



Potential of Vietnam stock market when upgraded

Vietnam stock market development strategy







The local investors are key player

~ 84.61% avg trading value Net buy ~ 1 billion USD (2023)





Opportunity to upgrade the market 2024 -> 2025 ?





The Supply is limited no new listing, IPO, issuance



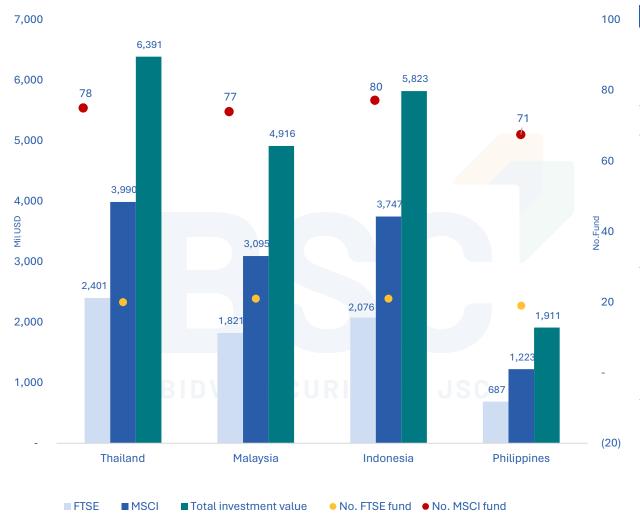
The Demand is tricky no robot, deposite product

	Value	2023	Targets for the s	tock market						
Criteria	(Bil. VND)	% GDP	2025	2030	Notes					
Nominal GDP	10,221,815									
Marketcap	5,874,232	57.47%	≥ 100% GDP	≥ 120% GDP	31/12/2023					
HSX	4,515,051	44.17%								
HNX	305,344	2.99%								
Upcom	1,053,837	10.31%								
Bond Market	2,950,016	28.86%	≥ 47% GDP	≥ 58% GDP	31/12/2023					
Government bonds	1,799,665	17.61%								
Corporate bonds	1,150,351	11.25%	≥ 20% GDP	≥ 25% GDP						
Number of stock accounts	7,292,361		9,000,000	11,000,000	31/12/2023					
Domestic	7,246,977									
Individual	7,230,742			Focus on developing institution and professional investors						
Institution	16,235		professionari	117030013						
Foreign	45,384									
Individual	40,833		Focus on at foreign inv							
Institution	4,551		1010.811 1110	25.013						
	A. 2025									
	- Upgrade the sto	ock market to emergi	ng market;							
	- Complete the division of shares listed at the Stock Exchange;									
	- Towards the de	velopment level of th	e 4 leading countries in	the ASEAN region;						
Other Objectives	B. General									
	- Integrate into world financial and stock markets, improve competitiveness, risk management,									
	apply international standards and practices;									
	- Applying corpo	rate ESG practices and	d standards at stock exc	hanges and VSDs, ain	ning for					
	sustainable deve	lopment according to	international practices							

Source: BIDV Secutires (BSC) Research

Receiving large capital flows from investment funds

Market size and number of ETFs in ASEAN emerging markets



Open-end funds and ETFs in ASEAN emerging markets

	Criteria		Thailand	Malaysia	Indonesia	Philippines
	Index		SET Index	FBMEMAS Index	JCI Index	PASHR Index
	MKC (Bil. US	D)	476	320	758	314
	Num of com	panies	685	685 262		281
Class	Stock Marke	FTSE MSCI	Advanced Emerging		Secondary Emerging	
	Ave. weight	FTSE	1.81	1.44	2.20	0.94
	(%)	MSCI	3.04	1.85	2.28	0.99
	(/-/	Total	2.77	1.60	2.23	0.96
ETFs		FTSE	20	21	21	19
funds	Number	MSCI	78	77	80	71
		Total	98	98	101	90
	Value	FTSE	2,317	1,871	2,175	684
	(mil. USD)	MSCI	3,813	3,265	3,907	1,403
		Total	6,130	5,137	6,082	2,087
	Ave. weight	FTSE	0.76	0.60	1.26	0.30
	(%)	MSCI	1.36	0.90	2.42	0.52
	. ,	Total	1.30	0.87	2.31	0.49
Opend		FTSE	12	8	9	11
Funds	Number	MSCI	91	77	114	79
		Total	103	85	123	90
	Value	FTSE	2,216	1,834	2,079	731
	(mil. USD)	MSCI	2,111	1,507	2,535	750
		Total	4,327	3,341	4,615	1,482
	Ave. weight	FTSE	1.29	1.02	1.73	0.62
	(%)	MSCI	2.20	1.38	2.35	0.76
		Total	2.04	1.24	2.27	0.73
		FTSE	32	29	30	30
Total	Number	MSCI	169	154	194	150
		Total	201	183	224	180
	Value	FTSE	4,533	3,705	4,255	1,415
	(mil. USD)	MSCI	5,924	4,772	6,442	2,153
		TTotal	10,457	8,477	10,697	3,568



List of large proportion stocks being held by foreign ETFs



	Premia	iShares	Fubon	FTSE Vietnam	Vaneck	CGS Fullgoal		
Index	MSCI Vietnam	Frontier and Select Emerging	FTSE Vietnam 30	FTSE Vietnam	MarketVector Vietnam Local	iEdge Vietnam 30 Sector Cap	VN30 Index	
Issuer	MSCI	MSCI	FTSE	FTSE	MVIS - Vaneck	Singapore Stock Exchange	Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange	
Weight (%)	100%	29%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
HPG	10.46%	3.14%	10.87%	14.45%	6.91%	9.46%	VN30	
VHM	8.32%	2.37%	8.63%	9.88%	6.57%	6.59%	VN30	
VNM	6.70%	2.05%	9.16%	9.14%	6.72%	9.75%	VN30	
VIC	6.74%	2.05%	8.50%	10.01%	6.42%	6.27%	VN30	
MSN	5.69%	1.62%	7.83%	7.81%	4.24%	5.12%	VN30	
SSI	4.51%	1.28%	6.96%	6.95%	5.83%	10.53%	VN30	
VCB	6.28%	1.26%	8.86%	8.84%	6.27%	0.00%	VN30	
VRE	2.88%	0.82%	3.85%	3.84%	2.11%	1.75%	VN30	
VND	2.65%	0.74%	2.41%	2.39%	4.56%	4.87%	Not belonging	
DGC	2.40%	0.73%	3.31%	3.31%	3.02%	3.32%	Not belonging	
VJC	2.29%	0.68%	3.17%	3.16%	1.62%	1.83%	VN30	
NVL	2.00%	0.59%	0.00%	0.00%	3.54%	2.85%	Not belonging	
VCI	1.68%	0.48%	2.24%	2.23%	2.80%	2.91%	Not belonging	
KDH	1.67%	0.48%	2.28%	0.00%	0.64%	0.51%	Not belonging	
GEX	1.30%	0.41%	1.79%	1.79%	1.74%	1.93%	Not belonging	
SHB	1.59%	0.40%	1.87%	1.86%	2.15%	2.37%	VN30	
EIB	1.33%	0.39%	0.00%	1.84%	2.04%	2.58%	Not belonging	
POW	0.90%	0.39%	0.99%	0.99%	1.27%	1.39%	VN30	
VIX	1.42%	0.38%	0.00%	1.99%	2.50%	2.67%	Not belonging	
BID	1.27%	0.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.90%	VN30	
KBC	1.59%	0.37%	2.20%	2.19%	1.60%	1.29%	Not belonging	
STB	1.04%	0.00%	1.92%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	VN30	
SAB	1.10%	0.36%	1.68%	0.00%	1.95%	0.00%	VN30	
KDC	1.06%	0.31%	1.63%	0.00%	1.34%	1.72%	Not belonging	
DIG	1.03%	0.35%	1.43%	1.43%	1.60%	1.10%	Not belonging	
PVD	1.01%	0.30%	0.00%	1.39%	1.02%	1.13%	Not belonging	
DPM	0.71%	0.21%	1.20%	1.19%	1.09%	1.10%	Not belonging	
HUT	0.48%	0.18%	0.00%	0.00%	2.09%	0.00%	Not belonging	
PDR	1.16%	0.34%	1.15%	0.00%	1.89%	0.00%	Not belonging	
VHC	0.93%	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	1.64%	2.00%	Not belonging	
BVH	0.00%	0.00%	0.55%	0.00%	0.93%	1.75%	VN30	

Source: Bloomberg, BIDV Secutires (BSC) Research



Case Study

Asian countries upgraded to Secondary Emerging Market by FTSE













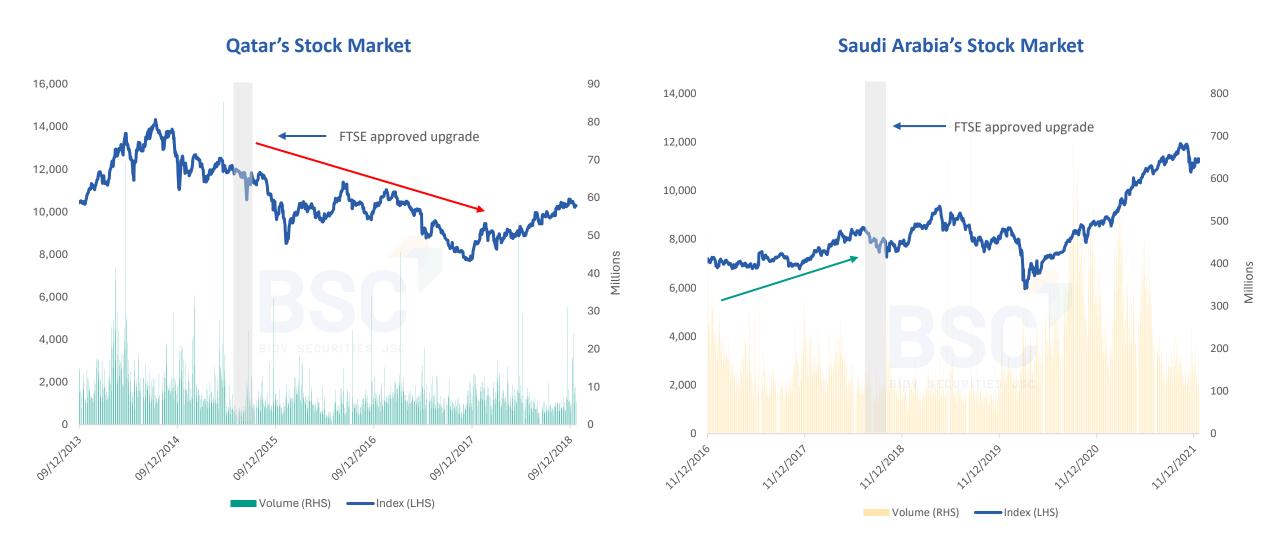
Some Criteria	Qatar	Kuwait	Saudi Arabia	China A	UAE
"Watch list" to Secondary Emerging	09/2013	09/2008	09/2015	< 09/2006	09/2008
FTSE approved the upgrade	09/2015	09/2017	03/2018	09/2018	09/2010
The time it takes for the conversion to complete	09/2016-03/2017	09/2018-12/2018	03/2019-06/2020	06/2019-06/2020	09/2010
Details of the conversion process	2 stages 50% in 09/2016 50% in 03/2017	2 stages 50% in 09/2018 50% in 12/2018	6 stages From 03/2019 to 06/2020	4 stages Each stage 25% from 06/2019 – 06/2020	
Market class	Frontier -> Secondary		Unclassifield -> Secon	dary Emerging Market	
Time from "Watch list" -> "FTSE approved upgrade"	2 years	9 years	2.5 years	12 years	2 years
Preparation period after FTSE approval	1 year	1 year	1 year	1 year	
Total conversion completion time	0.5 year	0.25 year	1.25 years	1 year	
Reference index	Qatar Exchange	Boursa Kuwait All Share	Tadawul All Share	Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite	FTSE Abu Dhabi Exchange General
Market cap (bil. USD)/Number of companies	144/20	156/159	2,977/230	6,392/2,169	707/69

Source: FTSE, BIDV Secutires (BSC) Research



Stock market when FTSE approved upgrade to Secondary Emerging Market







Stock market when FTSE approved upgrade to Secondary Emerging Market







Index and volume when FTSE approved upgrade to Secondary Emerging Market



						T0							
	Country	T0-1Y	T0-9M	T0-6M	T0-3M	(Approved Upgrade)	T0+6M	T0+1Y	T0+1.25Y	T0+1.5Y	T0+1.75Y	T0+2Y	T0+2.5Y
%Index	Qatar	23.10%	-4.08%	0.26%	2.11%	0%	-10.90%	-8.77%	-14.41%	-8.88%	-14.87%	-24.51%	-25.11%
	Saudi Arabia	-11.52%	-5.24%	-8.44%	-8.48%	0%	-1.67%	10.23%	12.27%	0.34%	4.47%	-22.70%	3.84%
	China A	20.22%	17.83%	12.90%	-0.71%	0%	8.42%	7.11%	7.06%	-3.73%	4.60%	17.42%	23.02%
	UAE	19.45%	3.63%	8.55%	-3.66%	0%	-1.21%	-1.84%	-6.59%	-2.68%	-7.32%	-2.64%	14.72%

						T0							
	Country	T0-1Y	T0-9M	T0-6M	T0-3M	(Approved	T0+6M	T0+1Y	T0+1.25Y	T0+1.5Y	T0+1.75Y	T0+2Y	T0+2.5Y
						Upgrade)							
%Volume	Qatar	10.49%	75.67%	-7.77%	-33.87%	0%	-7.28%	-31.91%	-1.80%	37.56%	-47.20%	2.41%	-3.18%
	Saudi Arabia	-12.27%	-6.63%	-36.26%	38.89%	0%	-43.86%	-37.86%	69.96%	45.82%	30.19%	24.28%	185.44%
	China A	37.23%	53.60%	11.08%	-16.38%	0%	173.16%	30.01%	51.68%	115.00%	63.66%	33.57%	147.05%
	UAE	75.50%	-57.09%	-59.19%	-10.79%	0%	-47.63%	-56.67%	-79.04%	-22.08%	-52.79%	-42.82%	29.16%

^{*}Note: Calculated volume is the average trading volume/month calculated during the evaluation period, for example TO - is the time when FTSE officially approved the market upgrade for that country

Comment: The stock market will usually perform positively before FTSE approved upgrade with clearly improved liquidity, typically the Chinese stock market, but 2018 is also the period when China begins to enter the war. The trade war with the United States caused the stock market to record a decline - then the country's stock market continued to record impressive growth. After the upgrade approval information was announced, liquidity and index were declined in countries: Qatar, UAE. For Saudi Arabia - with a long transition period of 6 stages - liquidity was declined and the index was a slight increased after receiving official information approving the upgrade.

Besides that, the growth of stock market depends on the socio-economic context and geopolitical situation in each country at each time. The upgrade factor is not the main condition affecting the growth of the stock market.



ASEAN countries upgraded to Advanced Emerging Market







Some Criteria	Thailand	Malaysia
Time of Secondary Emerging*	01/11/1994	31/12/1986
"Watch list" to Advanced Emerging	09/2010	09/2009
FTSE approved the upgrade	09/2011	09/2010
The time it takes for the conversion to complete	03/2012	06/2011
Market class	Secondary -> Advanc	ed Emerging Market
Time from "Watch list" -> "FTSE approved upgrade"	1 year	1 year
Preparation period after FTSE approval	0.5 year	0.75 year
Time in Secondary Emerging until being on the "Watch list" Advanced Emerging	16 years	23 years
Reference index	Stock Exchange of Thailand	FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS
Market cap (bil. USD)/Number of companies	476/685	320/262

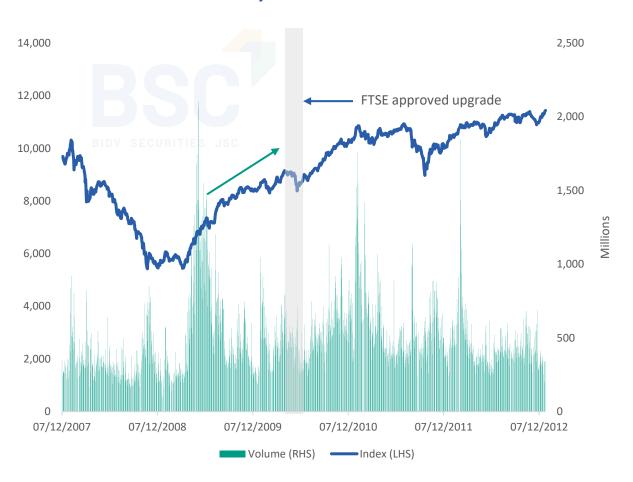
^{*}Based on the market classification table published by FTSE in the market classification assessment report



Stock market when FTSE approved upgrade to Advanced Emerging Market







Thailand's Stock Market





Index and volume when FTSE approved upgrade to Advanced Emerging Market



%Index		Upgrade)							
Thailand 5.79% 13.77% 17.73%	19.00%	0%	31.41%	40.18%	49.90%	61.42%	52.86%	62.52%	49.87%
Malaysia -16.90% -12.74% -7.14%	-10.09%	0%	6.58%	-5.89%	4.50%	11.12%	11.67%	14.05%	13.07%

Country %Volume	T0-1Y	T0-9M	T0-6M	T0-3M	T0 (Approved Upgrade)	T0+6M	T0+1Y	T0+1.25Y	T0+1.5Y	T0+1.75Y	T0+2Y	T0+2.5Y
Thailand	5.79%	13.77%	17.73%	19.00%	0%	31.41%	40.18%	49.90%	61.42%	52.86%	62.52%	49.87%
Malaysia	-16.90%	-12.74%	-7.14%	-10.09%	0%	6.58%	-5.89%	4.50%	11.12%	11.67%	14.05%	13.07%

^{*}Note: Calculated volume is the average trading volume/month calculated during the evaluation period, for example TO - is the time when FTSE officially approved the market upgrade for that country

Comment: Liquidity and growth of stock market in Thailand and Malaysia all recorded positive trends before being approved by FTSE to upgrade from Secondary to Advanced emerging market. This clearly reflects the stability of the Advanced market compared to Frontier/Unclassified markets. When FTSE approved the upgrade to Advanced, the markets of these countries developed positively when receiving large capital flows from foreign countries in the context of the impact of the 2008 financial crisis still affecting the global market.



Appendix

FTSE market classification



Developed (25 Markets)	Advanced Emerging (10 Markets)	Secondary Emerging (14 Markets)	Frontier (29 Markets)
Australia	Brazil	Chile	Bahrain
Austria	Czech Republic (7)	China (17)	Bangladesh
Belgium/Luxembourg	Greece (1 & 11)	Colombia	Botswana
Canada	Hungary (3)	Egypt	Bulgaria
Denmark	Malaysia (7)	Iceland (17 & 20)	Côte d'Ivoire
Finland	Mexico	India	Croatia
France	South Africa	Indonesia	Cyprus
Germany	Taiwan	Kuwait (15)	Estonia
Hong Kong	Thailand (8)	Pakistan	Ghana (9)
Ireland	Turkiye (7)	Philippines	Jordan
Israel (2)		Qatar (12)	Kazakhstan (14)
Italy		Romania (18)	Kenya
Japan		Saudi Arabia (16)	Latvia (13)
Netherlands		United Arab Emirates (5)	Lithuania
New Zealand			Malta (6)
Norway			Mauritius
Poland (3 & 15)			Mongolia (21)
Portugal			Morocco (10)
Singapore			Oman
South Korea (4)			Palestine (13)
Spain			Peru (19)
Sweden			Republic of North Macedonia
Switzerland			Serbia
UK			Slovak Republic
USA			Slovenia
			Sri Lanka
			Tanzania (18)
			Tunisia
			Vietnam

Appendix 2. FTSE Quality of Markets Matrix, effective from September 2023

CRITERIA	DEVELOPED	ADVANCED EMERGING	SECONDARY EMERGING	FRONTIER			
World Bank GNI Per Capita Rating (Atlas Method)		_	_				
Credit Worthiness							
Market and Regulatory Environment							
Formal stock market regulatory authorities actively monitor market (e.g., SEC, FSA, SFC)	x	x	x	x			
Fair and non-prejudicial treatment of minority shareholders	x	x					
No or selective incidence of foreign ownership restrictions	x	x					
No objection to or significant restrictions or penalties applied to the investment of capital or the repatriation of capital and income	х	х	x	x			
No or simple registration process for international investors	x	x					
Foreign Exchange Market							
Developed foreign exchange market	х	X					
Equity Market							
Brokerage - Sufficient competition to ensure high quality broker services	x	x	x				
Transaction costs - implicit and explicit costs to be reasonable and competitive	х	x	x				
Tax – imposition of taxes to be reasonable, consistent in nature and comparable between domestic and non-domestic investors	х	х					
Stock lending permitted	х						
Short sales permitted	х						
Developed Derivatives Market	х						
Off-exchange transactions permitted	х						
Efficient trading mechanism	х	х					
Transparency - market depth information / visibility and timely trade reporting process	х	x	x	x			
Clearing, Settlement and Custody							
Settlement - costs associated with failed trades	х	X	х	х			
Settlement Cycle (DvP)	х	Х	х	х			
Central Securities Depositary	х	х	х				
Central Counterparty Clearing House (Equities)	Х	Х					
Settlement - Free delivery available	х						
Custody-Sufficient competition to ensure high quality custodian services	х	х	x				
Account structure operating at the Custodian level (securities and cash)	х						

Source: FTSE, BIDV Secutires (BSC) Research



Classification of FTSE equity investment indexes (FTSE Global Equity Index Series)



FTSE GEIS Coverage and modularity image

FTSE GLOBAL SMALL CAP

\$5.6 trillion net market cap 4,992 stocks

FTSE ALL-WORLD®

\$47.0 trillion net market cap 3,954 large & mid cap stocks

FTSE GLOBAL MICRO CAP

\$1.1 trillion net market cap 8,224 stocks

FTSE GLOBAL ALL CAP

\$52.6 trillion net market cap 8,946 large, mid & small cap stocks

FTSE DEVELOPED TOTAL CAP

\$48.2 trillion net market cap 11,527 large, mid, small & micro cap stocks

FTSE EMERGING TOTAL CAP

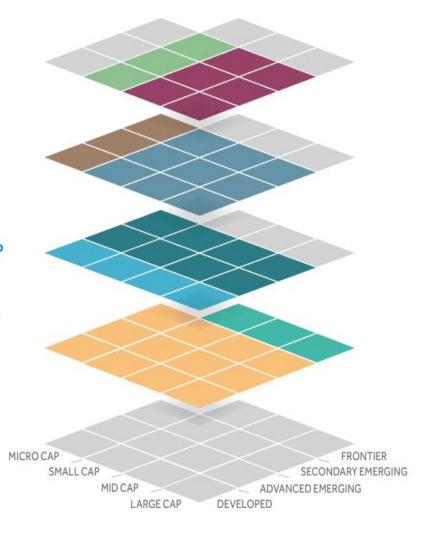
Advanced and Secondary \$5.5 trillion net market cap 5,643 large, mid, small & micro cap stocks

FTSE FRONTIER

\$109.5 billion net market cap 364 large, mid & small cap stocks

FTSE GLOBAL TOTAL CAP

\$53.7 trillion net market cap 17,170 large, mid, small & micro cap stocks



FTSE GEIS Data-driven classification at a granular level. The confluence of top-down and bottom-up analysis								
MARKET STA	ATUS	SIZE		STYLE		SECTOR (ICB®)		
Developed	Advanced Emerging	Large	Mid	Growth	Value	Industries	Sectors	
Secondary Emerging	Frontier	Small	Micro	Defensive	Dynamic	Supersectors	Subsectors	

FTSE GEIS headline indexes

Index	FTSE Global Total Cap	FTSE Global All Cap	FTSE All-World [®]	FTSE Global Small Cap	FTSE Global Small/Micro Cap	FTSE Global Micro Cap
Included cap segments	Large, Mid, Small, Micro	Large, Mid, and Small	Large and Mid	Small	Small and Micro	Micro
% of FTSE Global Total Cap Index	100%	98%	88%	10%	12%	2%
Net Mcap (USDt)	53.7	52.6	47	5.6	6.7	1.1
Number of countries	49	49	49	48*	49	49
Developed	25	25	25	25	25	25
Emerging	24	24	24	23	24	24
Advanced Emerging	10	10	10	10	10	10
Secondary Emerging	14	14	14	13*	14	14
Number of constituents	17,170	8,946	3,954	4,992	13,216	8,224
Developed	11,631	5,580	2,172	3,525	9,355	5,830
Emerging	4,672	3,366	1,782	1,467	3,861	2,394
Advanced Emerging	2,489	1,030	413	617	2,022	1,405
Secondary Emerging	2,183	2,336	1,369	850	1,839	989

Source: FTSE Russell, data as of September 30, 2019.

Source: FTSE, BIDV Secutires (BSC) Research

^{*} While FTSE GEIS covers 49 countries, the FTSE Global Small Cap Index covers 48, because Peru had no eligible Small Cap constituents as of the September 2019 review.



MSCI's market classification and latest comments on Vietnam's stock market



De	veloped Market	s		Emerging Markets			Frontier Markets	ets	
Americas	EMEA	APAC	Americas	EMEA	APAC	Americas	EMEA	APAC	
Canada USA	Canada Austria A USA Belgium I Denmark . Finland I	Australia Hong Kong Japan New Zealand Singapore	Brazil Chile Colombia Mexico Peru	Czech Republic Egypt Greece Hungary Kuwait Poland Qatar Saudi Arabia South Africa Turkey UAE	China India Indonesia Korea Malaysia Philippines Taiwan Thailand		Bahrain Benin* Burkina Faso* Croatia Estonia Guinea-Bissau* Iceland Ivory Coast* Jordan Kazakhstan Kenya Latvia Lithuania Mali* Mauritius Morocco Niger* Oman Romania Senegal* Serbia Slovenia Togo Tunisia	Bangladesh Pakistan Sri Lanka Vietnam	
					Standalo	ne Markets¹			
						Americas	EMEA ²	APAC ³	
						Argentina Jamaica Panama Trinidad and Tobago	Bosnia and Herzegovina Botswana Bulgaria Lebanon Malta Nigeria Palestine Ukraine Zimbabwe	_	

Vietnam

Foreign Ownership Limit Level: Companies in certain conditional and sensitive sectors are subject to foreign ownership limits ranging from zero to 51 percent. These limitations still affect more than ten percent of the Vietnamese equity market.

Foreign Room Level: The equity market is significantly impacted by foreign room issues. More than one percent of the MSCI Vietnam IMI is impacted by low foreign room.

Equal Rights to Foreign Investors: Some company related information is not always readily available in English. In addition, the rights of foreign investors are limited as a result of the stringent foreign ownership limits imposed on both total as well as individual foreign investors.

Foreign Exchange Market Liberalization Level: There is no offshore currency market and there are constraints on the onshore currency market (e.g., foreign exchange transactions must be linked to security transactions).

Investor Registration & Account Set Up: Registration is mandatory and account setup requires the approval of the VSD.

Market Regulations: Not all regulations can be found in English.

Information Flow: Stock market information is not always disclosed in English and occasionally is not detailed enough.

Clearing and Settlement: There are no overdraft facilities and pre-funding of trades is required.

Transferability: Certain off-exchange transactions and in-kind transfers require prior approval from the State Securities Commission of Vietnam.

Source: MSCI, BIDV Secutires (BSC) Research

Classification of MSCI's equity investment indexes (MSCI Global Equity Indexes)



MARKET CAP	MSCI FACTOR AND STRATEGIC INDEXES	MSCI THEMATIC INDEXES	REAL ESTATE	MSCI ESG INDEXES	MSCI CUSTOM INDEXES
All Country (AC) (DM + EM) Developed Markets (DM) Emerging Markets (EM) Frontier Markets (FM) Domestic Large Cap Mid Cap Standard (Large + Mid Cap) Small Cap SMD CAP (Small + Mid Cap) IMI (Large + Mid + Small Cap) Micro Cap (DM only) All Cap (DM only) Value & Growth	Single Factor Indexes: Quality Value Size Yield Volatility Momentum Multi-Factor Series Diversified Multiple-Factor Strategic Indexes: Capped: 10/40 25/50 Standard Capped Hedged & Currency: Hedged FX Hedge Currency Adaptive Hedge Short & Leveraged (Daily)	Economic Exposure Emerging + Frontier Markets Workforce Index Agriculture Food Chain Commodity Producers Infrastructure Faith based	Sector Real Estate Core Real Estate Liquid Real Estate IPD Property Fund IPD Direct Property Custom Real Estate	Global Sustainability Global SRI (Socially Responsible Investing) Global ex Controversial Weapons Global Environment Bloomberg Barclays MSCI ESG Fixed Income* Sustainable Impact Low Carbon ESG Focus	Select Universe Different Weighting Currencies & Tax Rates





	Định nghĩa
Openness to foreign ownership	
Investor qualification requirement Foreign ow nership limit (FOL) level Foreign room level	Existence of qualifying conditions for international investors. Existence of a level playing field for all international investors. Proportion of the market being accessible to non-domestic investors Proportion of shares still available for non-domestic investors. Existence of a foreign board where non-domestic investors could trade with each other
	Equal economic and voting rights as well as availability of information in English. Equal rights for minority shareholders.
Equal rights to foreign investors Ease of capital inflows / outflows	Equal economic and voting rights as well as availability of information in English. Equal rights for millionty shareholders.
Capital flow restriction level	Existence of restriction on inflow s and outflow s of foreign capital to/from the local stock market (excluding foreign currency exchange restrictions)
Foreign exchange market liberalization level	Existence of a developed onshore and offshore foreign exchange market.
Efficiency of the operational framework	
Market entry	
- Investor registration & account set up	Existence/level of complexity of registration requirements for international investors such as Tax IDs as well as ease/complexity for setting up local accounts (e.g., documents to be provided, approvals required). The time to complete the process includes the preparation of the documents.
Market organization	
- Market regulations	Level of advancement of the legal and regulatory framew ork governing the financial market, the stock exchange and the various other entities involved in the financial markets, an important w eight is assigned to: ease of access (including in English), lack of ambiguity and prompt enforcement of law s and regulations, as w ell as consistency over time.
- Information flow	Timely disclosure of complete stock market information items (e.g., stock exchange alerts, corporate new s, float information, dividend information) in English and under reasonable commercial terms
Market infrastructure	
- Clearing and Settlement	Well functioning clearing and settlement system based on the broad framew ork published by the Bank for International Settlements including Delivery Versus Payment (DVP), the absence of prefunding requirements/practices and the possibility to use overdrafts. Availability of real omnibus structures.
- Custody	Level of competition amongst local custodian banks as well as the presence of global custodian banks. Existence of an efficient mechanism that prevents brokers to have unlimited access to the investor's accounts and guarantees the safekeeping of its assets.
- Registry / Depository	Well functioning central registry or independent registrars and a central depository
- Trading	Level of competition amongst brokers ensuring high quality services (e.g., cost efficient trading, ability to execute grouped trades at the same price for the various accounts of a fund manager)
- Transferability	Possibility of off-exchange transactions and "in-kind" transfers.
- Stock lending	Existence of a regulatory framew ork as well as an efficient mechanism allow ing extensive use of stock lending
- Short selling	Existence of a regulatory and practical framew ork allow ing short selling
Availability of Investment Instrument	Existence of restrictions on access to derived stock exchange information, data and products that prevents the creation of investment instruments
Stability of institutional framework	Basic institutional principles such as the rule of law and its enforcement as well as the stability of the "free-market" economic system. Track record of government intervention with regards to foreign investors Source: MSCI, BIDV Secutives (BSC) Research

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