

Befriending the Dragon: Investing into Chinese financial assets like onshore bonds

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Executive Summary

- This paper shows from a quantitative perspective the contribution of investing into Mainland China's onshore bond indices (sovereign and credit) to the performance of a hypothetical long only, longer duration local "Western" investment portfolio (called base or home portfolio) consisting of cash, fixed income, equity and alternatives.
- Over our 10 year time horizon up to June 2024, investing into China's onshore bond indices yields an **additional return of 12bps conjointly with a 64bps risk reduction** compared to our hypothetical yet efficient base portfolio.
- Explanatory factors may be that (1) both onshore bond indices exhibit very large positive Sortino values and that (2) both onshore indices tend to be very lowly correlated to "Western" assets,
- The good news is that even in times of world-wide stress like the period of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, Mainland Chinese assets tend to remain disconnected from the global investment world.
- Obviously there is no free lunch. Investing into Mainland China means higher FX risks (€/CNY) and may open the debate on geopolitical issues, which we do not address here

Set Up

Question ?

How to convince local Belgian long term investors to consider adding Chinese financial assets, in whatever format (funds, fixed income or equity) or currency (HK\$, CNH, CNY) to their portfolios?

Strategy ?

We start with a typical Western portfolio (called **BASE** portfolio) to which we iteratively add (respectively delete in turn) in increasing magnitude of risk to compute our portfolio performance

- € or USD denominated equity or bond *funds* playing the China theme,
- the HKD denominated *Hang Seng Index*,
- *off-shore USD* Chinese bonds,
- *on-shore CNY* government or credit bonds, and finally
- the *CSI300 stock index*.

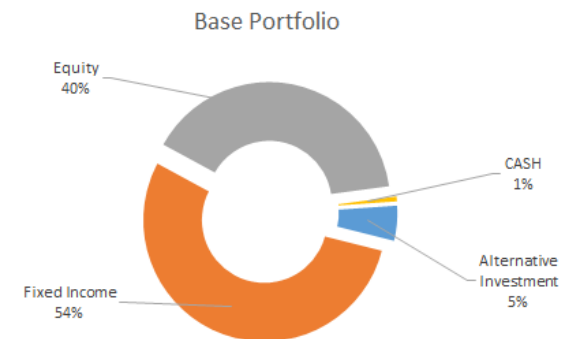
Answer ?

Chinese asset returns' **positive Sortino values as well as their low correlation** value with that of traditional Western asset classes make Chinese (bond) indices the preferred choice to diversify away existing portfolio risk.

We now report on the winning strategy, namely investing in onshore CNY bond indices.

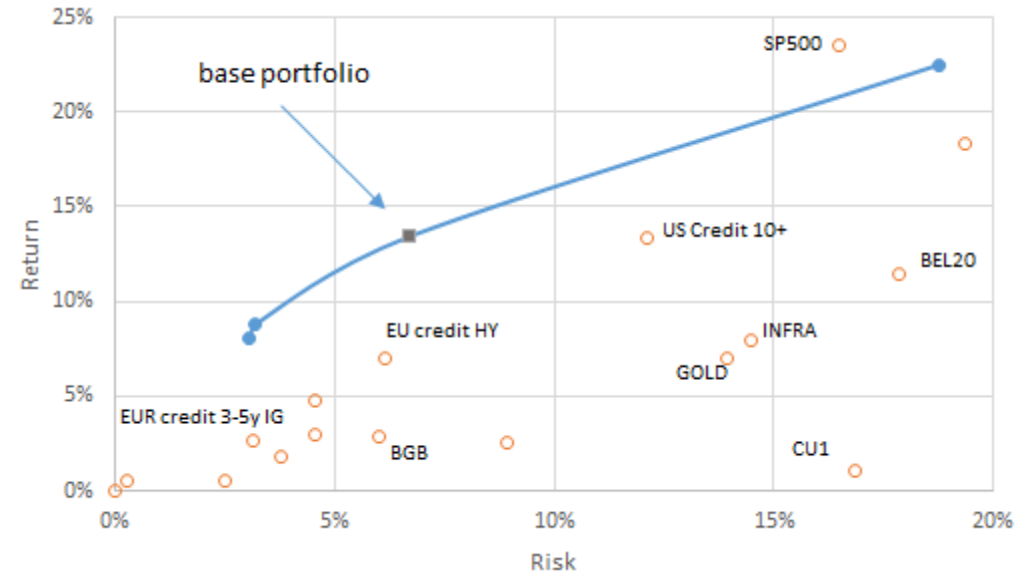
Data Sources – Base Portfolio – Indices

- Using Bloomberg, we extracted weekly values for 54 indices of which 25 Chinese linked indices
- Period runs from 03/01/2014 to 21/06/2024, so slightly more than 10 years
- Chinese linked indices' sources are either Bloomberg or ICE BofA
- By construction, the base portfolio excludes Asian (of which Chinese) assets
- Our base portfolio then consists of a mix of fixed income, cash, equity and alternative investments denominated in either US\$ and €,
- Our optimized base portfolio yielding a maximum return under constraints consists of 11 assets.
- This simplified portfolio may be typical for a long term aggressive investor with minimal cash position and some gold, infrastructure, 55% longer term bonds both IG and HY and finally 40% equity.
- Details on next page



Data Sources – Indices – Portfolio Optimization Take-Aways

- Classical constraints do apply, such as
 - No negative weights, with single asset weights within the [0%;20%] range,
 - Equity exposure of DAX + BEL20 + S&P500 cannot exceed 40% ,
 - Even the maximum return portfolio is somewhat constrained with single weights set to [0%;80%] and the equity exposure equal to 100%.
 - Cash alternatives like 3M Euribor are deemed riskless
- This local long term western portfolio yields a Sharpe ratio of 2 with a return of 13.44% and risk of 6.7%
- Share indices as well as US long credit performed well over the last 10 years resulting in good Sortino ratios.



Data Sources – Indices – Base Portfolio – Weights & Return/Risk metrics

| # | Ticker | Name | Long Name | Type | Weight | Subweight | Sharpe | Sortino |
|----|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|
| 1 | INFR LN Equity | ISHARES GLBL INFRASTF | iShares Global Infrastructure | Alternative Investment | 4,9% | | 0,41 | 0,55 |
| 2 | CU1 Comdty | Generic 1st 'CU' Future | Generic 1st 'CU' Future | Alternative Investment | 0,0% | | -0,05 | -0,08 |
| 3 | XAU Curncy | Gold Spot \$/Oz | Gold | Alternative Investment | 0,1% | 5,0% | 0,36 | 0,56 |
| 4 | LF94TRUU INDEX | Global Inflation-Linked | Bloomberg Global Inflation-Lin | Fixed Income Index | 0,3% | | 0,07 | 0,09 |
| 5 | BCEB1T Index | Blgn Government | Bloomberg Belgium Govt All Bon | Fixed Income Index | 1,5% | | 0,15 | 0,22 |
| 6 | LD07TRUU Index | Long | Bloomberg Long U.S. Corporate | Fixed Income Index | 20,0% | | 0,94 | 1,09 |
| 7 | LP01TREU Index | Pan-European High Yield | Bloomberg Pan-European High Yi | Fixed Income Index | 19,9% | | 0,82 | 0,81 |
| 8 | I02554EU index | 3-5 Years | Bloomberg Pan-European Aggrega | Fixed Income Index | 1,8% | | 0,21 | 0,23 |
| 9 | I02555EU index | 5-7 Years | Bloomberg Pan-European Aggrega | Fixed Income Index | 10,5% | | 0,61 | 0,66 |
| 10 | G302 index | 5-7y US Treasury | ICE BofA 5-7 Year US Treasury | Fixed Income Index | 0,0% | | 0,21 | 0,32 |
| 11 | G2D0 index | 3-5y Germany Govt | ICE BofA 3-5 Year German Gover | Fixed Income Index | 0,0% | | -0,59 | -0,75 |
| 12 | G3D0 index | 5-7y Germany Govt | ICE BofA 5-7 Year German Gover | Fixed Income Index | 0,0% | 54,0% | -0,04 | -0,05 |
| 13 | BEL20 Index | BEL 20 INDEX | BEL 20 | Equity Index | 0,0% | | 0,53 | 0,66 |
| 14 | SPTR Index | S&P 500 TR 4 JAN 1988 | S&P 500 Total Return 4 JAN 198 | Equity Index | 20,0% | | 1,31 | 1,63 |
| 15 | DAX Index | DAX INDEX | Deutsche Boerse AG German Stoc | Equity Index | 20,0% | 40,0% | 0,84 | 1,05 |
| 16 | EUR003M INDEX | Euribor 3 Month ACT/36 | Euribor 3 Month ACT/360 | CASH | 1,0% | | NA | NA |
| 17 | SPBDUB3T Index | S&P/BGC 0-3M US TBill | S&P U.S. Treasury Bill 0-3 Mon | CASH | 0,0% | 1,0% | NA | NA |
| | | | | | | 100,00% | | |

- The Base portfolio retains some Belgian Government bonds, inflation linked bonds, long duration US and EUR credit, European High Yield, German and US stock market indices, Infrastructure ETF, some gold and cash.
- Obviously this Base/Home portfolio is for illustrative purposes only.
- Question remains whether its performance in both risk & return terms can be improved by adding Chinese assets?

Data Sources – Performance – Base Portfolio – Extended Portfolios

- Using the 17 available indices we computed the standard efficient portfolios namely the maximum return, minimum risk and highest Sharpe by adapting our constraints.
- Performance is given below for all these efficient portfolios. At this point there are no Chinese assets.
- After iteratively including the Chinese assets, we observe that the various extended portfolios cannot beat the efficient portfolios' performance **but both return and (or) risk metrics can be improved by**
 - Including onshore bonds: additional return of 12bps with 64bps risk reduction**
 - Including offshore bonds: additional return of 14bps but with 2bps risk increase (second best)
- We now provide more details on these extended portfolios, that is our base portfolio including the onshore bond indices

| | # | PORT RISK | PORT RETURN | NAME | SHARPE | Weight CHINA | Max Weight | Weight DAX+Bel20+S&P500 | Weight ALTERN | Currency |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|---|--------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------|
| EXCLUDING ASIA | BASE | 6,70% | 13,44% | Max Return constrained | 2,006 | 0,0% | 20,0% | 40,0% | 5,0% | € ; US\$ |
| | Portfolio 1 | 18,77% | 22,50% | Max return unconstrained | 1,199 | 0,0% | 80,0% | 100,0% | 0,0% | € ; US\$ |
| | Portfolio 3 | 3,20% | 8,84% | Highest Sharpe | 2,760 | 0,0% | 20,0% | 40,0% | 5,0% | € ; US\$ |
| | Portfolio 4 | 3,07% | 8,11% | Min Risk | 2,646 | 0,0% | 20,0% | 40,0% | 5,0% | € ; US\$ |
| Including China | Portfolio 6 | 3,23% | 8,80% | Max Return with 3 "Western" China funds | 2,722 | 1,0% | 20,0% | 40,0% | 5,0% | € ; US\$ |
| | Portfolio 7 | 5,50% | 12,30% | Max return with HSI | 2,238 | 1,0% | 20,0% | 40,0% | 5,0% | HK\$ |
| | Portfolio 9 | 6,72% | 13,58% | Max return with offshore bond | 2,021 | 7,2% | 20,0% | 40,0% | 5,0% | US\$; CNH |
| | Portfolio 10 | 6,06% | 13,56% | Max return with onshore bond | 2,236 | 11,2% | 20,0% | 40,0% | 5,0% | CNY |
| | Portfolio 8 | 5,53% | 12,49% | Max return with CSI300 | 2,260 | 0,5% | 20,0% | 40,0% | 5,0% | CNY |

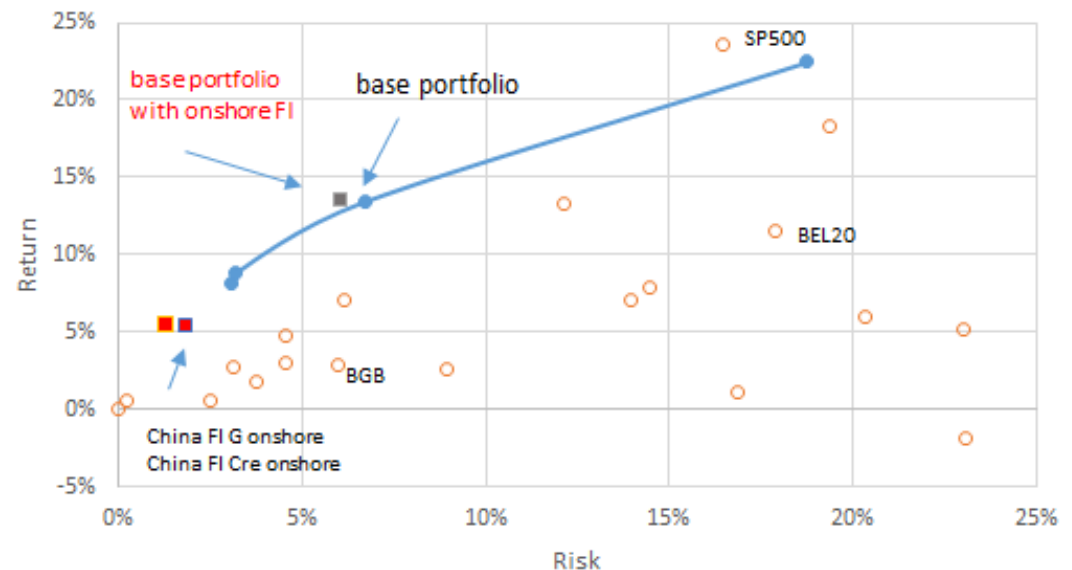
Data Sources – Performance – Base Portfolio – Adding On-Shore bond indices

We now add two Mainland China bond indices, namely one government and one credit. The investor now bears full operational and FX risk as these indices are denominated in CNY.

| # | Ticker | Name | Long Name | Type | Weight | Subweight | Sharpe | Sortino |
|----|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|
| 24 | I08272CN INDEX | Government-Related | Bloomberg China Government To | China FI G Onshore | 5,7% | | 1,89 | 2,45 |
| 25 | I08275CN INDEX | Corporate | Bloomberg China Corporate Tota | China FI Credit Onshore | 5,5% | 11,2% | 2,66 | 3,45 |

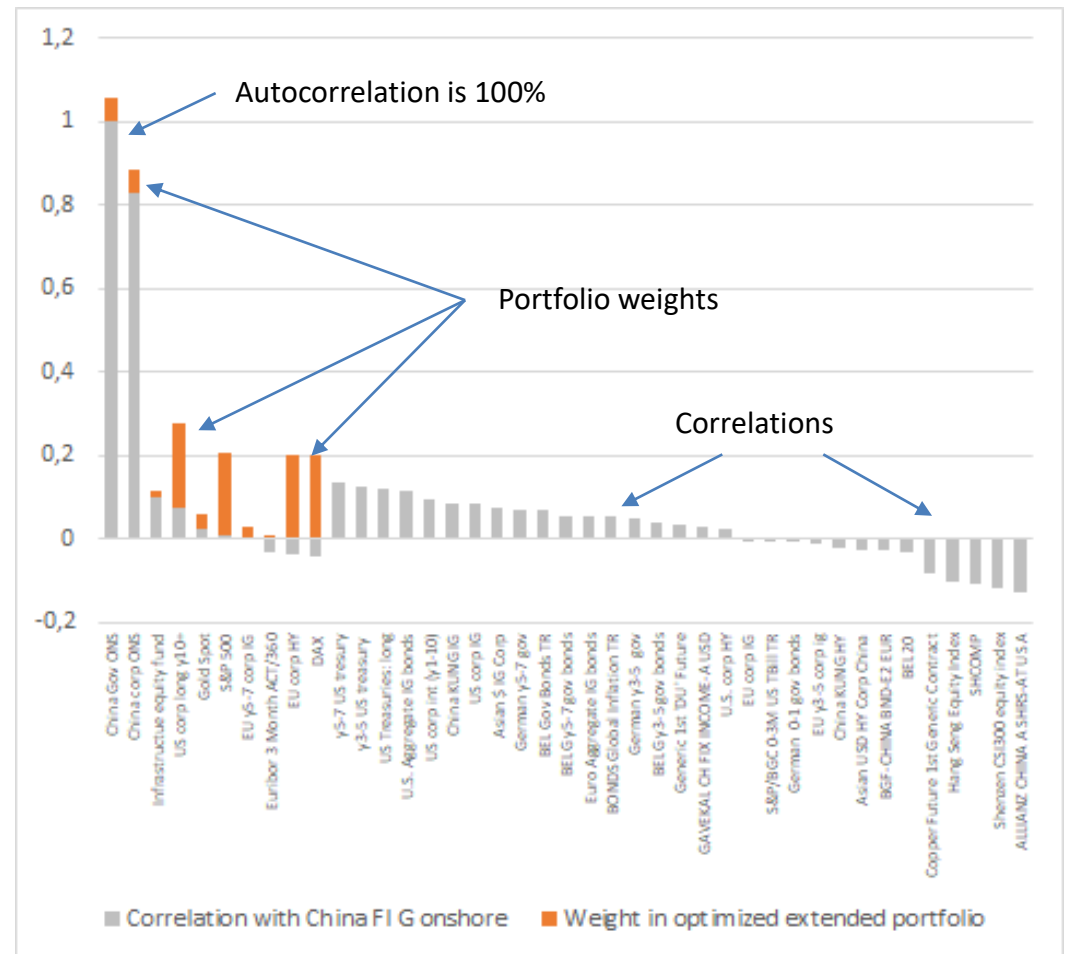
**This portfolio yields a higher return
.....at less risk**

- Ignoring other parameters such as geo-political issues, adding onshore fixed income makes sense, even accounting for FX risk
- One reason is that the respective Sharpe (or Sortino) ratios are well above 2.



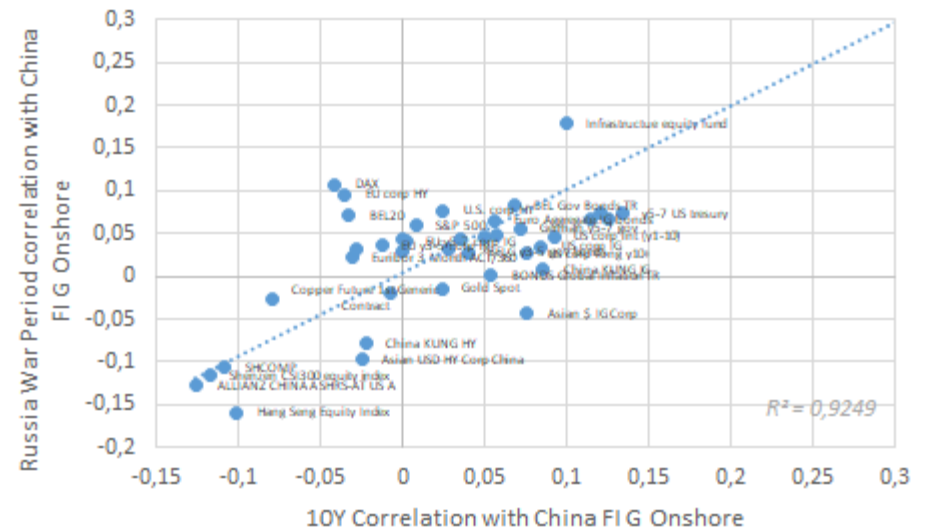
Data Sources – China Onshore Investment – Decorrelation is key driver

- Correlations between the China FI government (and credit) onshore bond indices and the other indices tend to be very low or even negative,
- These low or even negative values help explain why the impact of the onshore bond holdings are instrumental in improving the risk/retrun metrics of our base(home) portfolio, even ignoring the fact that their Sharpe (Sortino) ratio are well above 2,



Performance – China Onshore Markets – Decorrelation Stability ?

- It may be argued that the decorrelation or deconnexion between the Mainland onshore markets and the rest of the World is not perpetual and may vary through times hereby reducing the attractiveness of investing in Mainland China,
- Therefore we observe the performance metrics and correlation values for a recent period of **great stress, namely the start of the Russia-Ukraine conflict** at end February 2022 until 21.06.2024,
- Overall correlation coefficient values between the China Mainland Government bond index on the one hand and the other non-Chinese indices remain very stable as the correlation values for the two periods remain close to the 45° line,
- So we are confident investing in Mainland China onshore bond indices makes sense from a portfolio perspective.



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