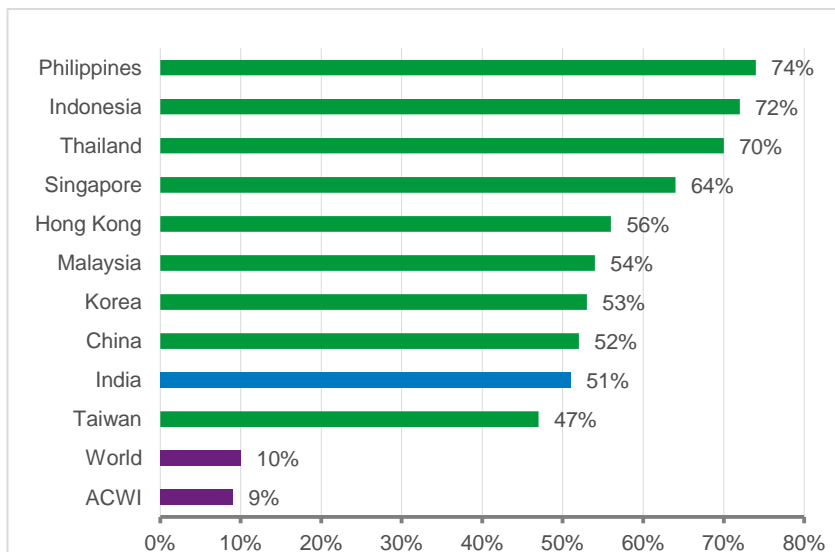


# **What is the role of international assets in domestic investor portfolios?**

**21 August 2013**

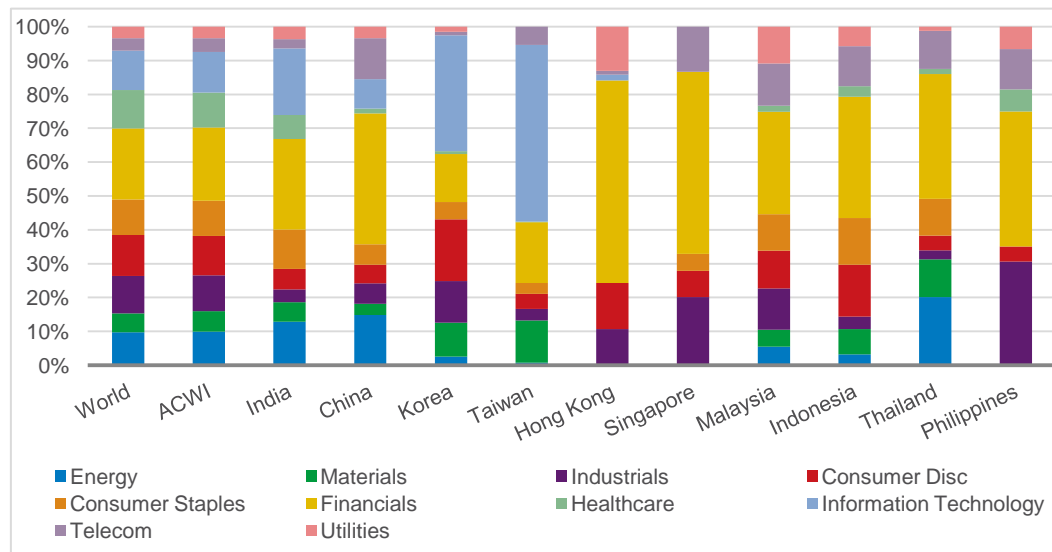
# Home bias issue: High stock and sector concentrations

## Top 10 stocks as % of total market



Source: FactSet

## Sector market cap as % of total market



Source: MSCI, as of July 31, 2013

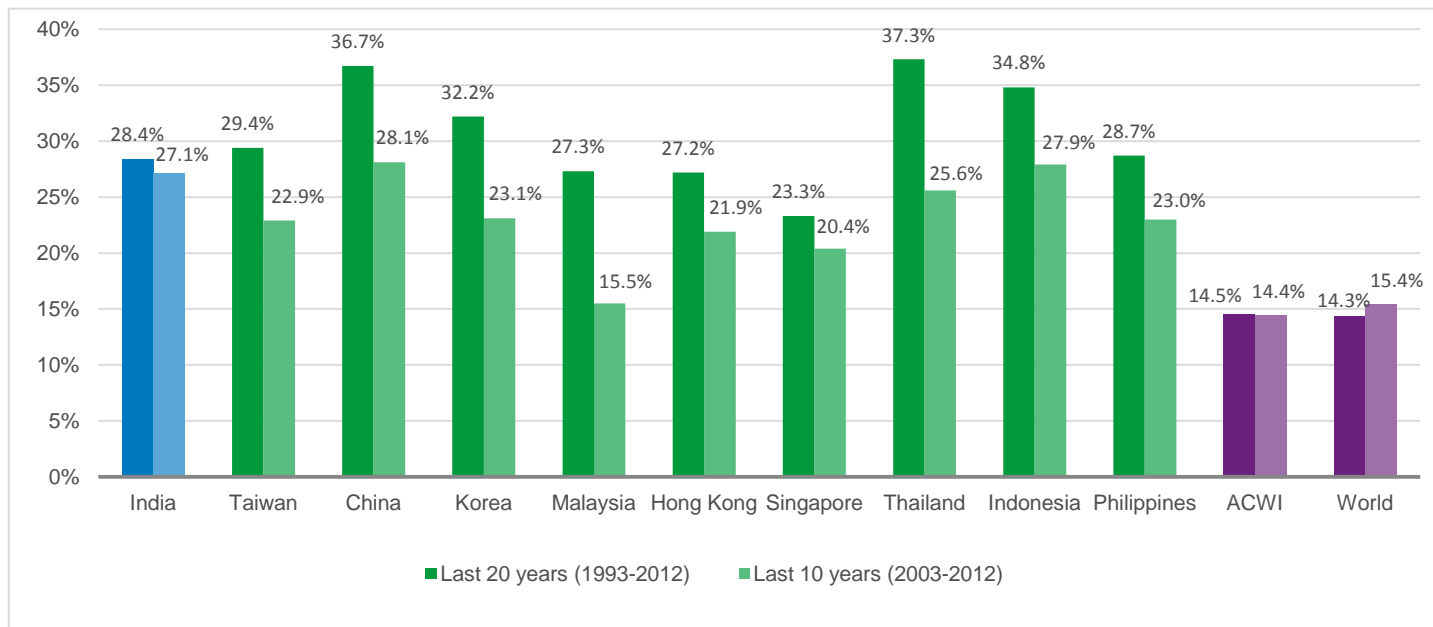
### Indian equity market is dominated by its largest sectors and stocks

- ▶ The 10 largest stocks account for 51% of India's market cap
  - For other Asian ex-Japan country markets, it is between 45% and 75% of their market caps
- ▶ Financials and technology account for almost half of India's market cap
- ▶ Global indices like MSCI World (DM) and MSCI ACWI (DM + EM), are more well diversified with ~30-33% exposure to top 2 sectors

**International equity indices are more diversified compared to individual markets**

# Home bias issue: Less diversification leads to higher volatility

Annual volatility of equity benchmarks in Asia ex-Japan vs. global benchmarks



Source: MSCI, as of Dec 31, 2012. Based on monthly local currency returns.

Higher stock & sector concentration leads to higher volatility, which increases downside risk

## Global asset allocation improves return/risk profile

|              | Changes in risk       |                       |                       | Changes in return/risk |                       |                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|              | 75% Local<br>25% ACWI | 50% Local<br>50% ACWI | 25% Local<br>75% ACWI | 75% Local<br>25% ACWI  | 50% Local<br>50% ACWI | 25% Local<br>75% ACWI |
| <b>India</b> | <b>-18%</b>           | <b>-35%</b>           | <b>-48%</b>           | <b>7%</b>              | <b>14%</b>            | <b>18%</b>            |
| Hong Kong    | -16%                  | -30%                  | -41%                  | 3%                     | 6%                    | 6%                    |
| Korea        | -25%                  | -39%                  | -34%                  | 28%                    | 49%                   | 30%                   |
| Singapore    | -15%                  | -29%                  | -39%                  | 6%                     | 11%                   | 13%                   |
| Taiwan       | -16%                  | -30%                  | -40%                  | 15%                    | 33%                   | 52%                   |
| China        | -18%                  | -34%                  | -47%                  | 29%                    | 70%                   | 123%                  |
| Indonesia    | -25%                  | -39%                  | -34%                  | 32%                    | 61%                   | 49%                   |
| Malaysia     | -21%                  | -35%                  | -35%                  | 23%                    | 43%                   | 37%                   |
| Philippines  | -20%                  | -36%                  | -47%                  | 14%                    | 30%                   | 40%                   |
| Thailand     | -23%                  | -39%                  | -45%                  | 22%                    | 47%                   | 50%                   |

Source: MSCI – The Next Generation of Global Investors, July 2013 | Data is for period from 1990 - 2010

**Adding 25% international equities to an Indian equity portfolio reduces risk by 18%  
& improves return/risk ratio by 7%**

# International assets could help buffer the effect of market cycles

| INR performance of various BlackRock funds |  | 2007          | 2008           | 2009          | 2010          | 2011           | 2012          | YTD2013       |
|--|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Thematic                                   | Gold Equity                            | 19.00%        | -19.00%        | 41.90%        | 30.60%        | -2.50%         | -5.20%        | -31.90%       |
|  | Mining Equity                          | 42.10%        | -55.70%        | 94.90%        | 24.10%        | -15.30%        | 0.00%         | -21.50%       |
|  | Energy Equity                          | 24.80%        | -33.80%        | 30.30%        | 12.20%        | 2.80%          | -4.80%        | 23.00%        |
|  | Agriculture Equity                     | NA            | NA             | NA            | NA            | 2.10%          | 14.50%        | 9.40%         |
|  | New/Alternative Energy Equity          | 39.40%        | -43.30%        | 15.60%        | -16.20%       | -6.80%         | 7.10%         | 27.00%        |
| Regional                                   | US Equity                              | -5.70%        | -25.50%        | 17.90%        | 3.20%         | 18.60%         | 13.70%        | 33.30%        |
|  | Japan Equity                           | -20.40%       | -20.60%        | -4.60%        | 10.80%        | -4.70%         | 11.20%        | 29.20%        |
|  | China Equity                           | NA            | NA             | 71.40%        | 3.60%         | -6.20%         | 26.90%        | 0.80%         |
|  | Latin America Equity                   | 25.60%        | -44.60%        | 110.90%       | 12.50%        | -9.40%         | 8.90%         | -6.10%        |
|  | Emerging Europe Equity                 | 17.70%        | -62.40%        | 83.10%        | 15.00%        | -13.50%        | 24.30%        | 4.60%         |
|  | Global Equity                          | 5.90%         | -20.50%        | 22.80%        | 6.30%         | 9.40%          | 15.00%        | 26.50%        |
|  | Global Asset Allocation                | 2.60%         | -4.80%         | 16.80%        | 4.30%         | 13.70%         | 11.40%        | 19.60%        |
| Domestic                                   | Average Diversified Indian Equity Fund | 61.40%        | -56.02%        | 85.73%        | 17.28%        | -22.86%        | 31.78%        | -10.20%       |
|  | <b>Nifty Index</b>                     | <b>54.80%</b> | <b>-51.80%</b> | <b>75.80%</b> | <b>17.90%</b> | <b>-24.60%</b> | <b>27.70%</b> | <b>-2.80%</b> |
|  | <b>USD returns (vs. INR)</b>           | <b>-11.0%</b> | <b>23.8%</b>   | <b>-4.7%</b>  | <b>-3.9%</b>  | <b>18.7%</b>   | <b>3.6%</b>   | <b>9.8%</b>   |

Source: Bloomberg, Internal; as at 31 July 2013

Different themes & regions react differently to market cycles, thereby offering diversification potential

# The benefits of currency diversification

| Correlation Matrix |              |       |               |
|--------------------|--------------|-------|---------------|
|                    | US Dollar    | Euro  | British Pound |
| Nifty              | <b>-0.58</b> | -0.09 | -0.23         |
| Sensex             | <b>-0.58</b> | -0.11 | -0.22         |
| CNX Mid-Cap        | <b>-0.56</b> | -0.04 | -0.19         |
| BSE Small Cap      | <b>-0.50</b> | -0.02 | -0.12         |
| CNX 500            | <b>-0.57</b> | -0.09 | -0.22         |

Source: Bloomberg, as of June 30, 2013

Negative correlation of USD with domestic equity makes strong case for diversification

Look at currency exposure of international assets, not as a risk, but as a key diversification element in the portfolio

## Why investors are wary about investing offshore?

# Expectations of higher returns is one of the key reasons for home bias

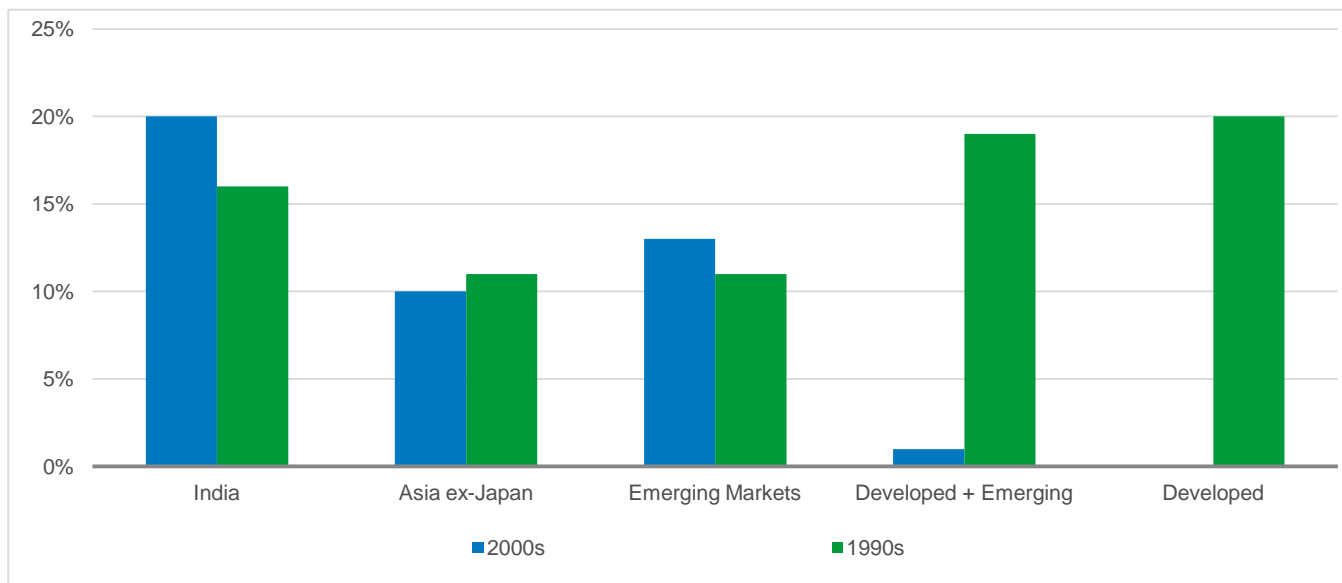
Indian investors typically have a preference to domestic equities due to higher return expectations

- ▶ Driven by the expectations of continued superior long-term future economic growth

Historical evidence has been supportive

- ▶ Faster economic growth and stronger equity performance over past 10 years

Indian equities have outperformed regional and global benchmarks in the last decade  
(Average 1 year rolling returns in INR terms)



Source: MSCI; 1990s data starts from 31 Dec 1992



# Other common factors driving home bias

## Tax considerations

- ▶ Favourable tax treatment of domestic investments

## Currency risk and cost of hedging

- ▶ Investors may be reluctant to invest globally due to currency risk exposure
- ▶ In the context of equity allocations, impact of currency risk is unlikely to be as significant as equity risk
- ▶ Currency hedging is not commonly undertaken by retail investors

## Familiarity & local information advantage

- ▶ Greater confidence in understanding local market dynamics compared to offshore investments

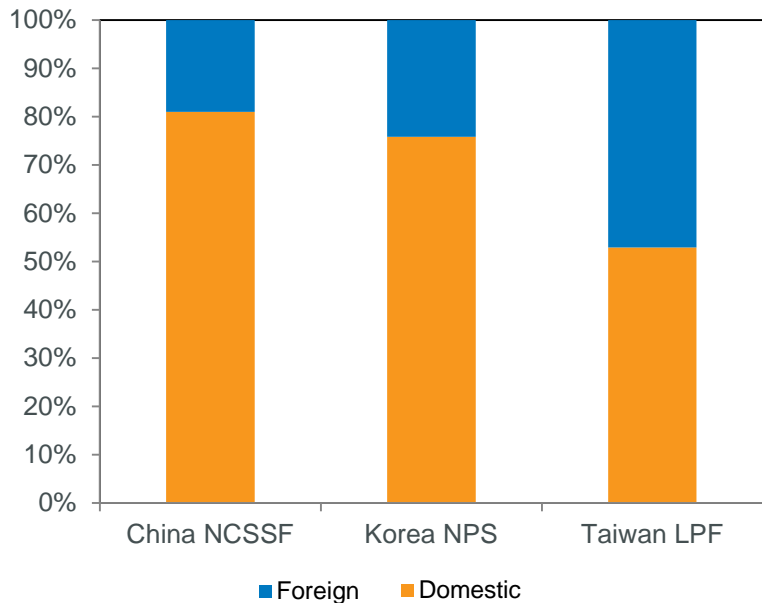
## Liability considerations

- ▶ Most Indian investors do not have any foreign liabilities or linkages necessitating a separate savings pool
- ▶ This is increasingly changing though – children being sent abroad for higher studies, investing in real estate for children settled abroad, etc.

With globalisation, a lot of these factors causing home bias should not matter anymore

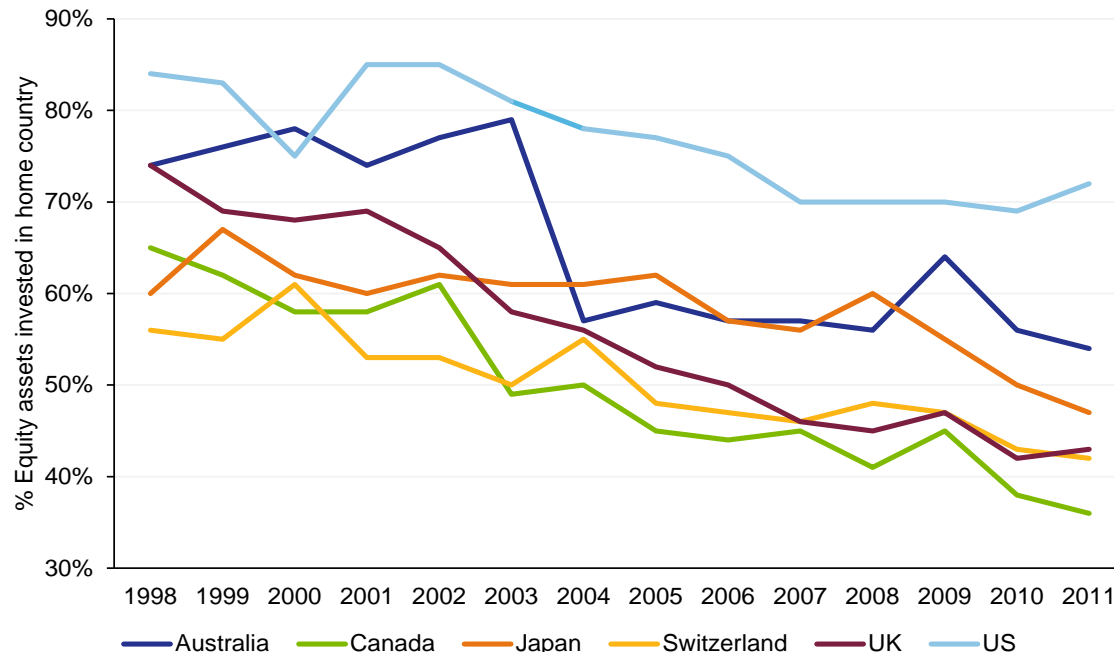
# Indian investors are not alone in exhibiting strong home bias

Even large Asian Pension Funds are predominantly invested in domestic assets...



Source: Cerulli, BlackRock

...but over the years many large institutional investors are increasingly diversifying away from their home countries



Source: Towers Watson

Major institutional investors have now realised the importance of having geographically diversified portfolios

How do you add international exposure?

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# Process for building global portfolio exposure

1. Process for choosing appropriate investments/vehicles
  - Global Scale and expertise of the Fund Manager
  - Local Geographic presence and expertise
  - Experience of team in handling similar Portfolios
  - Performance track record of the Products offered
  - Global third party recognition and recommendations for the product
2. Investment Product categories for building Global Portfolio Exposure
  - One Stop Shop – Global Allocation Fund (stocks, bonds, cash)
  - Global All-Cap Equity Manager
  - Regional/Thematic Funds
  - Passive Country/Region specific ETFs

# How a professional manager like BlackRock can help

1. Access to global investment opportunities across asset classes, regions, sectors and currencies
2. Help understand and manage risks to global/international investing
3. Keep investors regularly updated through quarterly calls with portfolio managers, as well as monthly portfolio updates
4. Provide access to latest viewpoints & research from BlackRock Investment Institute

Exit, Entry and Overshoot: 2013 Outlook Midyear Update (June 2013)

## Scenarios Reset

| SCENARIO                                   | DESCRIPTION   | ODDS   |   |
|--|---|--|---|
| <b>Age of Separatism</b><br>40%<br>(Up 5%) | Increasing divergence between economic growth, policy moves and financial market returns (between and within asset classes, countries, industry sectors and individual securities).         | We have updated this scenario to capture growing global policy divergence (the US Federal Reserve's reining in bond purchases versus the Bank of Japan's starting a \$1 trillion-plus asset buying programme). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equities less risk</li> <li>Income</li> <li>Relative</li> <li>and se</li> <li>Shift g</li> <li>income</li> <li>assets</li> <li>growth</li> </ul> |
| <b>Stop 'N Go</b><br>25%<br>(Down 5%)      | On-and-off growth spurts in the United States and emerging world. Europe years in and out of recession and Japan proves another false dawn. Bank delevering dampens growth and risk taking. | Investors mostly forgot about this risk-on/risk-off scenario in 2013 – until June brought back bad memories of the summers of 2011 and 2012. Thanks for the reality check!                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Correl:</li> <li>rallies</li> <li>Super</li> <li>long-t</li> <li>The hu</li> <li>divider</li> <li>yield a</li> <li>Defens</li> </ul>             |
| <b>Nemesis Redux</b><br>15%<br>(Up 5%)     | The prospect of a global recession, deflation or credit crunch (or all of the above) triggers steep losses across asset classes. Named after the Greek goddess                              | Risks have increased and broadened: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A panic on fears the Fed is taking its foot off the gas too quickly.</li> <li>A rapid rise in real</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The us</li> <li>cash, l</li> <li>Germa</li> <li>Japan</li> <li>and go</li> <li>Investr</li> <li>should</li> </ul>                                |

BlackRock Sovereign Risk Index Quarterly Report (July 2012)

## INDIA: THE ELEPHANT STUMBLES

| Category           | 31 March 2012 | 30 June 2012 |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Fiscal space       | -0.4          | -0.8         |
| Willingness to pay | -1.0          | -1.1         |
| External finance   | 0.1           | 0.2          |
| Financial sector   | 0.2           | 0.2          |
| Overall BSRI       | -0.4          | -0.8         |

Source: BlackRock

India faces declining growth, gaping fiscal deficits and capital flight, as we detailed in 'When the Elephant Gets Sick: India at a Crossroads' in June 2012. This confluence of factors has hurt India's BSRI profile, with its Fiscal Space score suffering from increased general government debt, diminished access to capital markets and lower GDP growth forecasts. See the chart on the previous page. India has deteriorated steadily since the fourth quarter of 2011.

Investing in Emerging Markets (April 2013)

- ▶ **Beware Fake Goods:** Emerging market exposures come in many guises. Carefully examine the goods before purchase.
- ▶ **Warning Flags:** Steer away from countries and assets that rely on external funding or show signs of excessive credit growth.
- ▶ **Next Frontier:** Frontier markets offer compelling stock valuations, comparatively high bond yields and low volatility ... but few investable assets.

**Debt** (details on pages 12–14)

- ▶ **Relative Value:** Emerging market bonds offer relatively high yields in the zero rate world—but it will be tough to replicate the double-digit returns of the past.
- ▶ **Captive Demand:** Explosive growth in emerging market pension assets underpins structural demand for emerging debt.
- ▶ **Big Is Beautiful:** Emerging debt markets have jumped in size, credit quality and diversity. This means more opportunities to separate the wheat from the chaff.

**Equities** (details on pages 15–16)

- ▶ **Cash Is King:** We like companies that derive a large proportion of their cash flow from emerging markets—wherever they may be listed. If they increase dividends, all the better.
- ▶ **Travel Destinations:** Brazilian and Russian stocks look like good value after underperformance. We would avoid the Mexican and Shanghai bourses for now.
- ▶ **Foodies Welcome:** Increased global demand for food bodes well for companies specializing in agricultural equipment, food science and logistics.

# Role of Advisor is critical

## Active management of international exposure required

- ▶ Educate client on benefits and risks to global/international investing
- ▶ Actively use internal and external research to identify the right themes and regions to invest in
- ▶ Rebalance allocations

Investors need active advisory support to keep pace with changing global opportunities

What opportunities are available now?

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# The global investment environment

## Views from BlackRock Investment Institute

- ▶ Global monetary policy is diverging and the era of easy money is slowly ending; brace for more volatility
- ▶ Policy will continue to be a key force in determining investment returns
  - The Fed has sketched out a plan for gradual QE withdrawal but made clear the pace depends on economic data
  - The Bank of Japan (BoJ), by contrast, is making a new entry in the QE game
  - The European central Bank (ECB) is standing by for now

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>US</b>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ The US economy is pretty fragile and the Fed appears ready to give it a helping hand when needed</li><li>▶ The US budget deficit is falling thanks to spending cuts and rising tax revenues. This is a medium-term trend</li><li>▶ A comprehensive budget deal is needed to arrest the deficit situation</li></ul>   |
| <b>Eurozone</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ We do not expect ECB President Mario Draghi to make any big moves to spur lending</li><li>▶ Growth remains sluggish, but Europe looks poised to emerge from recession as it moderates austerity measures</li><li>▶ Europe needs growth (preferably triggered by labour market reforms) to turn the corner</li></ul>  |
| <b>Japan</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Fiscal stimulus alone cannot save Japan, but it can act as life support</li><li>▶ So far, foreign investors have been the most enthused by the BoJ's actions</li><li>▶ Structural reforms will be essential for Japan to reverse two decades of sluggish growth and deflation</li></ul>  |
| <b>Emerging Markets</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Emerging market growth will continue to outpace developed market growth</li><li>▶ Weak currencies could stoke inflation and raise the risk of a credit crunch in countries relying on external funding</li><li>▶ The prospect of the end of easy money and rising real interest rates in the developed world could make emerging market assets less attractive</li></ul> |



# Structural investment themes to think about

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>US Shale Boom</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ The oil and gas industry has accounted for 20-30% of US growth in fixed asset investment and industrial production over the last few years</li><li>▶ Low cost producers of oil and gas, service and technology providers, select refining assets, and the infrastructure, petrochemicals, fertiliser and steel sectors would be beneficiaries</li></ul> |
| <b>Agriculture</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Increasing populations, urbanization, growing incomes and changing diets in the emerging world represent structural demand for food.</li><li>▶ This should benefit agricultural equipment and logistics as well as seed and crop science.</li><li>▶ Water resources are being depleted, putting a premium on water technologies.</li></ul>              |
| <b>Energy</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Demand for energy, as emerging countries continue to require it to support their growing infrastructure and automobile purchases.</li><li>▶ Non-OECD countries currently make up less than 50% of global oil demand but should provide almost all expected demand growth</li></ul>  |
| <b>Alternative energy</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Falling equipment prices have made renewable energy increasingly cost competitive with traditional fossil fuels</li></ul>   |
| <b>Healthcare</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Rising demand for healthcare in the emerging world due to an increase in GDP per capita.</li></ul>  |
| <b>Industrial automation</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Tendency toward industrial automation. For example, increasing wage levels and slowing productivity growth in China drive demand for greater industrial automation.</li></ul>   |

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# Annexure

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# What lies ahead?

|                            | ASSET                | POLICY PRICED IN  | ALTERNATIVE POLICY PATH   | IMPACT ON ASSET    |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| DM STOCKS                  | United States        | Fed starts reducing bond purchases by year end                  | Fed “tapering” is sooner or bigger  | Downside ▼         |
|                            | Japan                | BoJ is “all-in” on QE; government provides some fiscal stimulus | Less fiscal stimulus than expected  | Downside ▼         |
|                            |                      |   | More fiscal stimulus; labour reforms and deregulation.                        | Big Upside ▲       |
|                            | Eurozone             | ECB muddles through; cuts discount rate                         | Eurozone resolution through banking union, some debt mutualisation            | Big Upside ▲       |
|                            |                      |   | ECB’s programme of Outright Monetary Transactions (OMT) is tested – and fails | Big Downside ▼     |
| EM STOCKS                  | Emerging Markets     | Imminent Fed tapering; No China stimulus                        | Fed tapering is slower and smaller; China launches stimulus.                  | Big Upside ▲       |
|                            |                      |   | Fed tapering triggers full-blown funding crisis                               | Big Downside ▼     |
| BONDS                      | US Short-Term Rates  | Fed tapering and rate rises                                     | Fed tapering is slower and smaller; rate rises are further away               | Upside ▲           |
|                            | Emerging Market Debt | Imminent Fed tapering; no China stimulus                        | Tapering slower and smaller   | Upside ▲           |
|                            |                      |   | China launches stimulus   | Upside ▲           |
| COMMODITIES AND CURRENCIES | Industrial Metals    | China slows; no stimulus  | China launches stimulus   | Upside ▲           |
|                            | Euro                 | ECB muddles through   | ECB goes all-in   | Bon voyage, Euro ▼ |
|                            |                      |   | OMT fails   | Farewell, Euro! ▼  |
|                            | US Dollar            | Fed tapers this year  | Policy uncertainty intensifies  | Upside ▲           |
|                            | UK Sterling          | UK needs more stimulus  | More stimulus unnecessary   | Upside ▲           |