

Emerging market investments

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▪ **Why invest in emerging markets?**

▪ **EMs important now – and more important in future**

▪ **Impressive performance record and potential**

▪ **Less risky: no longer riskier than developed markets**

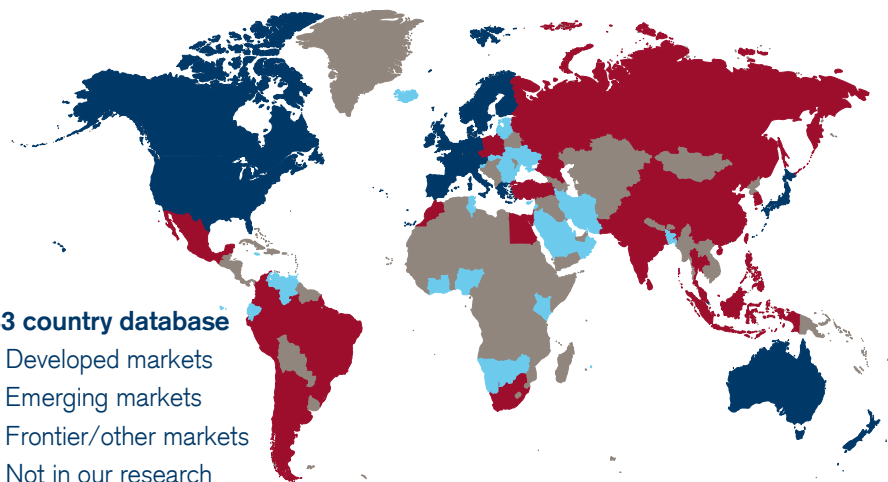
▪ **Valuable diversification benefits**

▪ **Faster economic growth means higher returns**

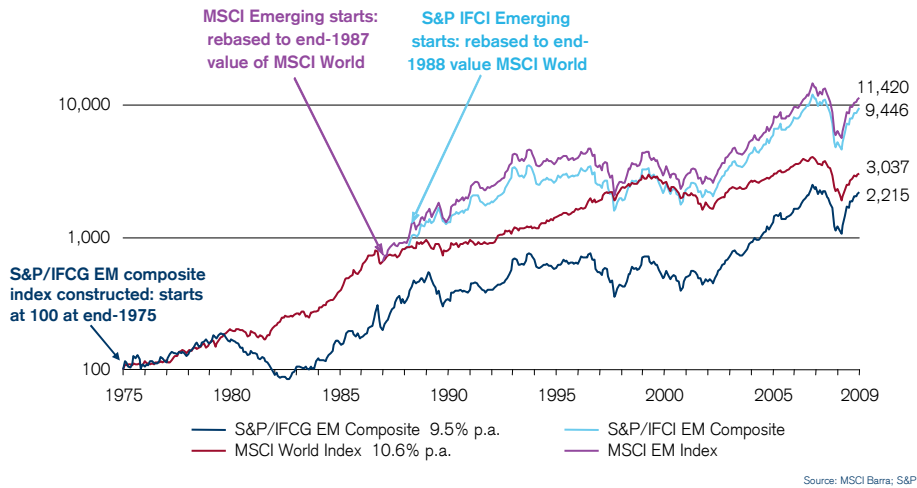
▪ **But is this a correct and balanced view?**

For presentation at "Investing for the Long Run: the investment strategy for the Government Pension Fund Global"

Global markets



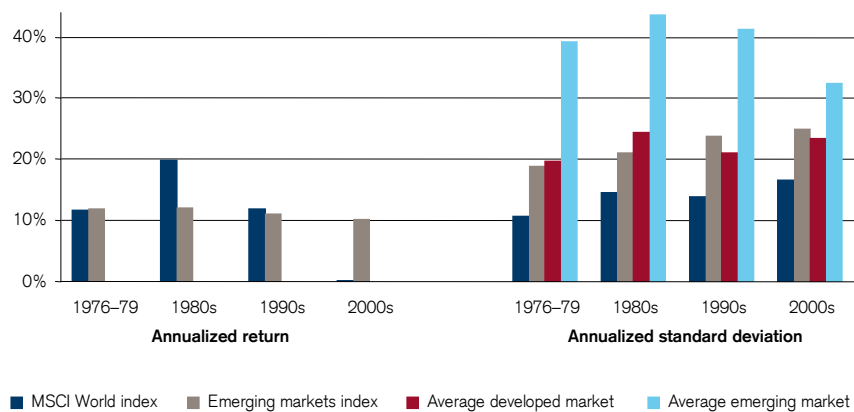
Long-term performance



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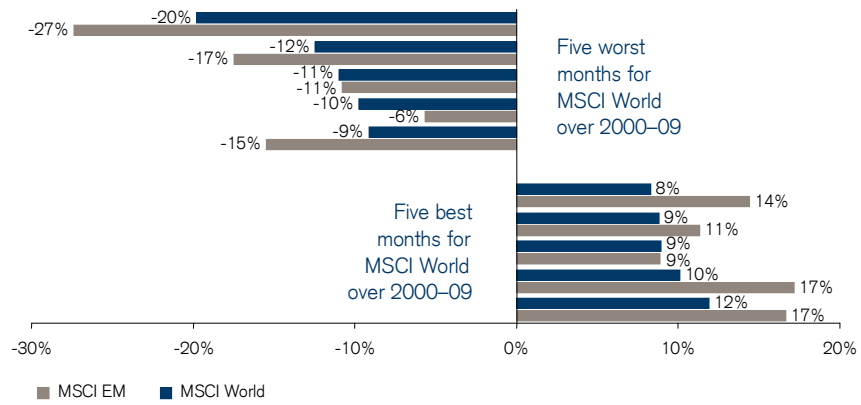
Risk and return



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Beta



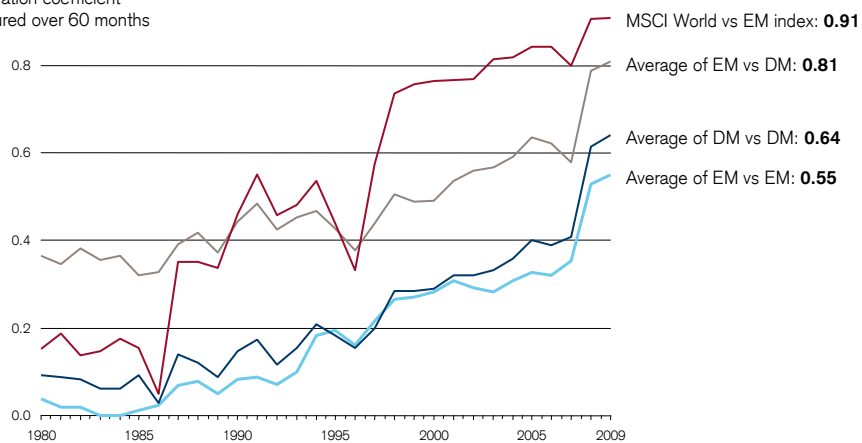
Higher beta (1.3) → higher expected return (+1.5% p.a.) as reward for risk

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Diversification

Correlation coefficient measured over 60 months

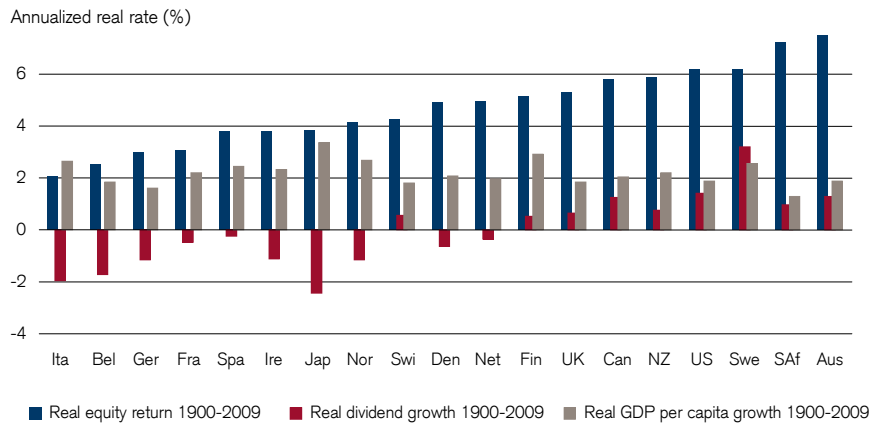


Source: Authors' analysis; data from MSCI Barra and S&P

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Economic growth

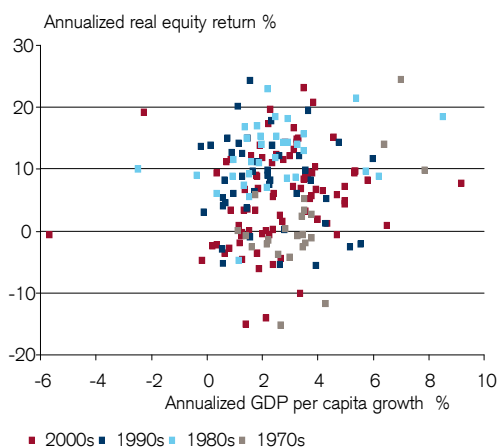


Source: Authors' analysis; data from 1900 to 2009 inclusive

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Shorter intervals



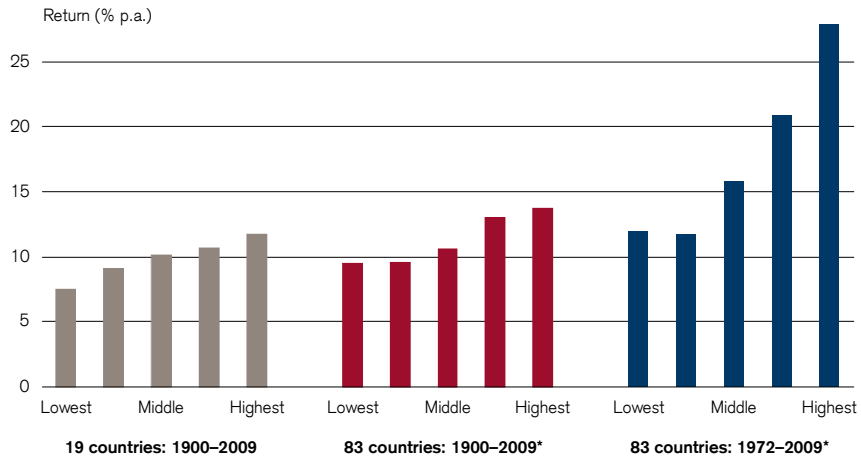
Source: Authors' analysis; data from S&P, MSCI Barra, Morningstar, Global Financial Data, Mitchell, Maddison, IMF

- Why no relationship?
- When an economy grows, investment risk declines
- When risk declines, returns should be superior
- But after risk has declined, returns should be lower
- So buying after economic growth should give rise to lower returns

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Buy based on perfect knowledge of future growth

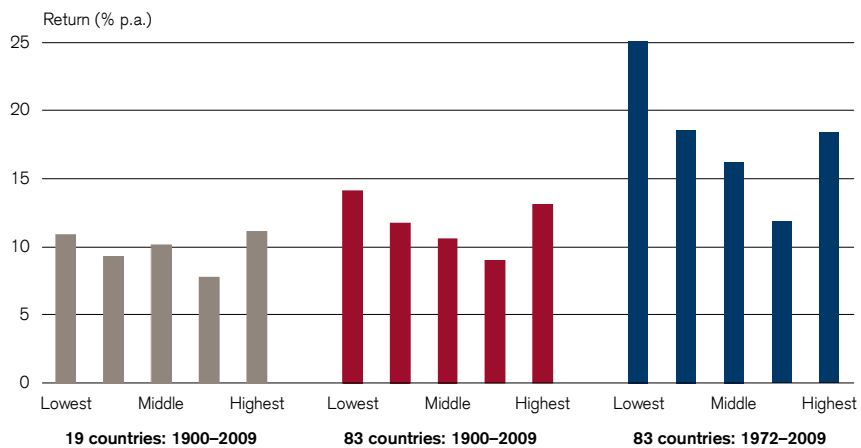


Clairvoyance about future GDP growth would make us wealthy

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Buy based on recent GDP growth



Countries with higher past growth have not generated larger returns

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Emerging markets

- Despite setbacks, impressive performance over last decade
- Still appreciably riskier than developed markets
- Diversification benefits now lower, though still worth having
- Above-average beta → higher reward for risk (+1½% p.a.)
- No evidence that fast-growing economies generate higher returns
- The case for over-weighting emerging markets has yet to be made