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# U.S.-CHINA TRADE: WHEN VS. WHAT

**Brian Manby — Senior Analyst, Research**  
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If we break down investing into two principal components, most questions typically center upon when to buy or sell and *what* to buy or sell.

The trade war between the U.S. and China over the last 16 months has encouraged investors without a dedicated position in China to focus almost exclusively on the first question of when to buy.

In our view, a formal trade agreement is likely to be signed before the G20 meeting in June. In response, investors may want to have a plan in place, as China is simply too large an opportunity to ignore in global portfolios.

As confidence in an impending deal has grown, global equity markets have rebounded sharply following a painful fourth quarter in 2018. But there's a wide degree of dispersion between different measures of Chinese markets, where the question of *what* to buy or sell takes priority.

In figure 1 below, we show three commonly followed Chinese equity benchmarks. Unfortunately, if investors gained exposure via the [FTSE China 50 Index](#), their returns would only be about half as much as 2019's top performer, the [S&P China 500 Index](#). The considerable underperformance of the [MSCI China Index](#) to start the year also leaves much to be desired.

While investors should be comfortable with greater [volatility](#) in China than in developed markets, we've outlined three basic factors that can help investors avoid some of the pitfalls of Chinese stocks.

**Figure 1: YTD Performance of Major Chinese Indexes**



Source: Bloomberg, as of 4/12/19. You cannot invest directly in an index. Index performance does not represent actual fund or portfolio performance. A fund or portfolio may differ significantly from the securities included in the index. Index performance assumes reinvestment of dividends but does not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or other expenses that would be incurred by a portfolio or fund, or brokerage commissions on transactions in fund shares. Such fees, expenses and commissions could reduce returns. WisdomTree, its affiliates and their independent providers are not liable for any informational errors, incompleteness or delays or for any actions taken in reliance on information contained herein.

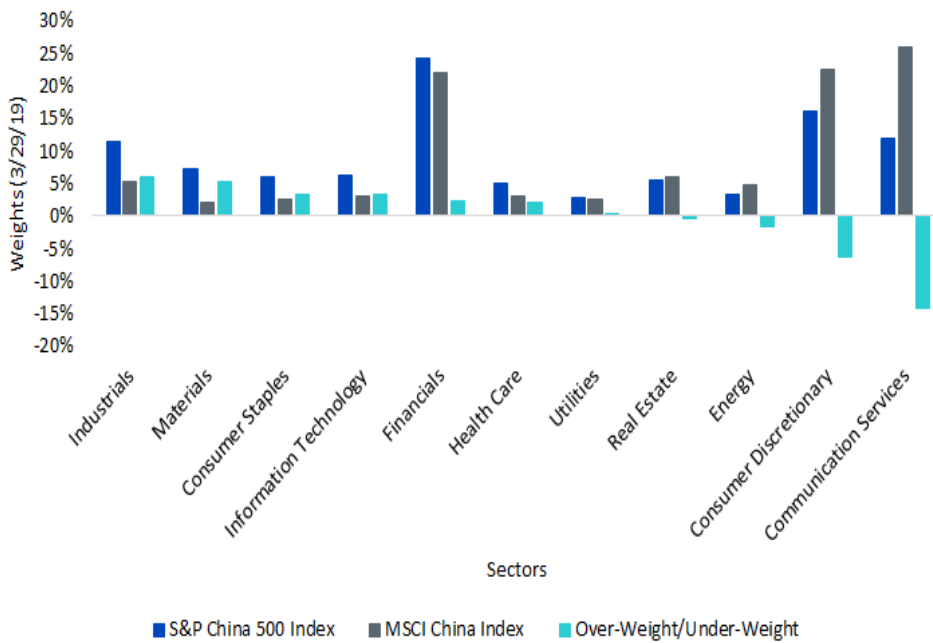
### 1. Number of Holdings

In the U.S., most commonly followed [large-cap](#) benchmarks from S&P and Russell have anywhere from 500 to 1,000 stocks. Chinese benchmarks tend to be more concentrated. For example, the FTSE China 50 Index only holds 50 names. For an economy as large and dynamic as China’s, it seems like gaining exposure through 50 stocks is counterintuitive, and may help explain why the index has lagged to begin the year. While the MSCI China Index currently holds 469 stocks, our current favorite benchmark for beta is the S&P China 500 Index, which follows a comparable index methodology to the [S&P 500 Index](#) in the U.S.

### 2. Sector Concentration

Most investors targeting beta exposure to China are unlikely to have a strong view on individual sectors. Like the S&P 500 in the U.S., the S&P China 500 Index offers comprehensive exposure to all areas of the Chinese economy without making oversized bets on particular sectors. The MSCI China Index, however, consolidates more than 70% of its overall weight in the Communication Services, Financials and Consumer Discretionary sectors. By comparison, the S&P China 500 Index sports an aggregate 18% *underweight* to these three sectors. That’s a more modest 52% of the total index. In our view, the S&P China 500 Index has the unique potential to mitigate the concentration risk that lurks in other approaches.

**Figure 2: S&P China 500 Index vs. MSCI China Index–Sector Weights**



Source: WisdomTree, as of 3/29/19. Weights are subject to change. You cannot invest directly in an index.

### 3. Share Classes

In January, MSCI announced that it would accelerate the pace of inclusion of Chinese [A-shares](#) in its indexes. While this announcement may have flown under the radar, due to macro headwinds from trade, it marks yet another step in the process of financial market liberalization in China.

In our view, A-shares represent an opportunity to broaden exposure to companies listing on mainland exchanges, and possibly tap new sources of [alpha](#). The S&P China 500 Index currently maintains a 50% overweight to A-shares compared to the MSCI China Index. Even after their inclusion process is complete, the S&P China 500 Index will still hold nearly 40% more in A-Shares (52% vs. 10%). The FTSE China 50 Index currently does not include exposure to China A. Going forward, we anticipate a gradual shift as more Chinese companies migrate from Hong Kong to mainland exchanges. Investing in China may increasingly mean investing onshore as the Chinese market increases foreign access to their markets.

### Final Thoughts

As the two largest economies in the world, the U.S. and China, and their relations with each other, dictate the tone for global markets. While the U.S. has been a leader in global capital markets for nearly a decade, China’s rise is still in its infancy.

We continue to believe that a convergence is well underway between the role China plays in the global economy and the role that it will eventually play in global portfolios. In our view, the [WisdomTree ICBCSS S&P China 500 Fund \(WCHN\)](#) represents one of the best ways for investors to gain access to beta in Chinese markets.

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You cannot invest directly in an index.

## DEFINITIONS

**FTSE China 50 Index** : a market capitalization weighted index tracking the top 50 Chinese companies. Stocks are weighted by H or Red Chip share cap as appropriate.

**MSCI China Index** : A free float-adjusted, market capitalization-weighted equity index designed to measure the performance of the Chinese equity market.

**Volatility** : A measure of the dispersion of actual returns around a particular average level.&nbsp;nbsp;.

**Large-Capitalization (Large-Cap)** : A term used by the investment community to refer to companies with a market capitalization value of more than \$10 billion. Large cap is an abbreviation of the term "large market capitalization". Market capitalization is calculated by multiplying the number of a company's shares outstanding by its stock price per share.

**S&P 500 Index** : Market capitalization-weighted benchmark of 500 stocks selected by the Standard and Poor's Index Committee designed to represent the performance of the leading industries in the United States economy.

**A-share** : shares traded on the Shanghai and Shenzhen stock exchanges. This is contrast to Renminbi B shares which are owned by foreigners who cannot purchase A-shares due to Chinese government restrictions.

**Alpha** : Can be discussed as both risk-adjusted excess return relative to a specific benchmark, or absolute excess return relative to a benchmark. It is sometimes more generally referred to as excess returns in general.