
CHINA: THE EMERGING MARKETS (RELATIVE) HAVEN

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The [S&P China 500](#) is down 25% since January 26,¹ an ugly and quick plunge that fits the common definition of a [bear](#) market. Who in their right mind would use “haven” in the same sentence as “China”?

We will, in context.

Compared to cash in a Zurich vault, no, China is not even close to a haven. But is its equity market a haven compared to that of other nations in the emerging world? We hypothesize yes.

The Fragile Five

The market’s current focus—and maybe the focus next year too—is the so-called “Fragile Five” current account deficit nations: Brazil, Indonesia, India, Turkey and South Africa (the “BIITS”).

In “Getting More Defensive in European Portfolios,” we discussed the effect the [Turkish debt crisis may have on neighbors, particularly Europe and its banks](#). Along with Argentina, Turkey is at the top of the crisis malaise leaderboard, courtesy of a burgeoning hard currency debt load, runaway [inflation](#) that far exceeds the state’s 17.9% official number and its deep 6.5% current account deficit gauge of two-way capital flows.²

Is that latter metric—the current account—the primary reason the BIITS currencies have come under pressure? Yes, but there are other factors. For example, South Africa’s expropriation of Afrikaner farms places serious question marks on general property rights in a nation that has a history of state-mandated equity dilution.

Which takes us back to China. Five-year [credit default swaps](#), which gauge the cost of insuring against default by Beijing, pale in comparison to those of other emerging sovereigns, and for good reason. While it costs \$401,000 per year to insure \$10 million of hard currency 5-year Turkish debt, the price for covering Chinese exposure is just \$57,000.

Beijing is no Bern or Oslo, but then again it also isn’t Brasilia, which faces a major question mark on its upcoming election. No one knows what economic policies the leading candidates may try to implement. From a risk-of-not-getting-paid-on-your-bonds perspective, Beijing is one of those in-between countries— not the most stable, but nevertheless a veritable haven in the context of some of these other governments.

Figure 1: 5-Year Sovereign Credit Default Swaps (CDS) Prices, Emerging Nations

	Weight in MSCI EM	CDS Price	
CDS >1%	Turkey	0.50%	4.01%
	Brazil	5.75%	2.76%
	South Africa	6.07%	2.14%
	Russia	3.32%	1.57%
	Indonesia	1.98%	1.37%
	Mexico	3.12%	1.15%
	Total & Weighted Avg.	20.74%	2.04%
CDS <1%	Malaysia	2.47%	0.97%
	Other Nations	7.61%	0.91%
	Hungary	0.28%	0.87%
	India	9.28%	0.86%
	Philippines	1.04%	0.79%
	Poland	1.25%	0.63%
	China	26.83%	0.57%
	Taiwan	12.25%	0.57%
	Chile	1.07%	0.48%
	Thailand	2.40%	0.41%
	Czech Republic	0.19%	0.41%
	Korea	14.59%	0.40%
	Total & Weighted Avg.	79.26%	0.62%
Total All EM	100.00%	0.91%	

Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, MSCI, as of 9/20/18. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Figure 2 summarizes some of the current risk drivers befalling the six nations with CDS north of 1%.

Figure 2: Market Concerns, Six Focal Nations

Nation	Market Fear #1	Market Fear #2
Turkey	Fragile Five/BIITS	Sanctions + Leadership
Brazil	Fragile Five/BIITS	Unknown Election Outcome
South Africa	Fragile Five/BIITS	ANC Land Expropriation
Russia	Sanctions	Stagnation Concerns
Indonesia	Fragile Five/BIITS	Monetary Tightening
Mexico	U.S.-Mex relations	Hard Left Leadership

Source: WisdomTree.

The Other Three

Beyond the already mentioned trouble spots, embattled Russia is hit by sanctions for both the Crimean and Ukrainian invasions and the Salisbury poisoning, which entailed a brazen use of a military-grade nerve agent on British soil. This is to say nothing of Russia’s support for the al-Assad regime in Syria, which, by the way, is opposite the U.S.-Saudi alliance.

As for Indonesia, it had to [tighten monetary policy](#) this summer in what has thus far been a failed attempt to stave off the rupiah’s waterfall decline to levels last seen in the 1990s Asian contagion.

Mexico has long suffered from trade war headlines, but now the risk is morphing into the

very real concern that President-elect Andrés Manuel López Obrador (“AMLO”) will choose the Venezuelan or Cuban route instead of, say, the Chilean one.

China: The Relative Haven?

China is, of course, not without warts. Coastal housing prices are in runaway territory, with cities like Shanghai witnessing home price-to-income levels that make New York City blush. Then there is the Trump and Xi chest thumping, with North Korea smiling, stage left. However, we question how, even if all \$466 billion of Chinese exports to the United States disappeared, it would warrant sending the equities of a \$12.2 trillion economy³ into bear territory.

At this time next year, we suspect the market will still question South African property law and Turkey’s debt serviceability. But China, a current account surplus nation, may be in a different place, a place where WisdomTree no longer feels alone in the darkness, wondering why so few investors even know about its *massive tax code overhaul*.

Xie Yu of the South China Morning Post, Hong Kong’s paper of record, said this on August 27, in direct parallel with our “[The Gipper Comes to China](#)” research note:

Ernst & Young estimates that changes in exemptions and tax brackets—including raising the monthly tax exemption allowance by 40 per cent to [CNY5,000] per month—would trim the monthly burden of a taxpayer with a gross monthly wage of [CNY60,000] by 16 per cent, to [CNY11,006].

Individuals at lower income levels will fare better. Someone with a [CNY10,000] monthly salary will see their tax bill slashed by 71 per cent to [CNY115].

In Dollar Terms

Look at the last sentence of the passage and convert CNY to USD. Someone who makes \$17,532 per year and was paying \$695 in annual taxes would then owe just \$201, a cut of \$494. Tell us: what would happen to U.S. retail sales or the S&P 500 if the U.S. had the courage to cut taxes for Walmart-style incomes by nearly \$500 per head?

In other words, while no one knows who will win the Brazilian presidency, and while South African headlines may continue to be dominated by property-seized Afrikaners, it is quite possible that the images from China in 2019 are those of packed shopping malls.

China is the haven in emerging markets, with an unappreciated upside catalyst poised to click when the market gets the trade war story and gets on tax reform.

We have two China pure plays: the [WisdomTree China ex-State-Owned Enterprises Fund \(CXSE\)](#) and the [WisdomTree ICBCS S&P China 500 Fund \(WCHN\)](#).

¹Source: Bloomberg, through 9/20/18.

²Source: Bloomberg, as of Q2 2018.

³Source: Exports by Customs General Administration PRC, as of 8/31/18. GDP by the World

Bank, 2017.

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DEFINITIONS

S&P China 500 Index: Comprises 500 of the largest, most liquid Chinese companies while approximating the sector composition of the broader Chinese equity market. All Chinese share classes including A-shares and offshore listings are eligible for inclusion.

Bear market: A sustained downturn in market prices, increasing the chances of negative portfolio returns.

Inflation: Characterized by rising price levels.

Credit Default Swap: A swap designed to transfer the credit exposure of fixed income products between parties. The purchaser of the swap makes payments up until the maturity date of a contract. Payments are made to the seller of the swap. In return, the seller agrees to pay off a third party debt if this party defaults on the loan.

Monetary tightening: A course of action undertaken by the Federal Reserve to constrict spending in an economy that is seen to be growing too quickly or to curb inflation when it is rising too fast.

Monetary policy: Actions of a central bank or other regulatory committee that determine the size and rate of growth of the money supply, which in turn affects interest rates.