

WEALTH BLUEPRINT

WHY YOUR PORTFOLIO SHOULD BE AN ORCHESTRA,
NOT A SOLO ACT

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What is diversification?

At its core, diversification is an investment approach that involves spreading your capital across a wide range of assets to manage and mitigate risk. By distributing investments, it reduces the effect of losses in one specific asset on the performance of the overall portfolio. However, diversification may not eliminate systematic risks such as global recessions or high inflation which may cause a downturn on most asset classes. Non-systematic risks are those that are avoidable and are specific to either particular companies, industries, or even asset classes. These are unique risks that single businesses face and can be minimized through diversification.

Ultimately, the goal is not to achieve the highest possible return, but rather to minimize volatility and avoid catastrophic losses, helping investors stay committed to their long-term financial plans despite short-term price fluctuations.

Why should you diversify?

If done correctly, diversification can serve as a tool to reduce a portfolio's volatility and limit its potential downside. The importance of diversification in the realm of investing is further highlighted by the Math of Recovery concept. This concept explains that when your portfolio declines, the percentage gain needed to recover will always be larger than the percentage lost. For instance, if a \$100 million portfolio drops 50% due to an unexpected event, the remaining \$50 million must double—a 100% gain—just to return to the original principal. Because recovery requirements grow non-linearly, smaller losses are significantly easier to overcome, as illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Graph of the Math of Recovery Concept



Diversification helps as it intends to establish positions across different assets, sectors, and market environments thereby spreading a portfolio's chances to both grow and lose value. Such positioning allows portfolios to weather changing markets while remaining exposed to growth probabilities. While diversification may limit extreme upside from a single big winner, it concurrently limits the downside potential as well, leading to more "measured" returns that can prove to be steadier and more sustainable over time.

How can you diversify your investments?

Diversification is not a mere exercise of choosing numerous options over having a singular holding. For it to work, appropriate selection is key. At the heart of successful diversification is correlation, which measures how investments move relative to each other:

- If two investments usually move in the same direction, they have high positive correlation.
- If they move in opposite directions, correlation is negative.
- If their movements are mostly unrelated, correlation is low or near zero.

Why does this matter? Combining assets with low or negative correlation helps reduce risk because they do not react the same way to market events.

Figure 2. Annual Returns (%)

DATE	YoY Returns				
	S&P 500	UST	PH Equities	PH Bonds	Gold
2005	3.0%	2.4%	15.0%	18.6%	17.8%
2006	13.6%	4.3%	42.3%	21.6%	23.2%
2007	3.5%	7.0%	21.4%	5.8%	31.9%
2008	-38.5%	5.2%	-48.3%	1.6%	4.3%
2009	23.5%	5.9%	63.0%	8.2%	25.0%
2010	12.8%	6.5%	37.6%	12.1%	29.2%
2011	0.0%	7.8%	4.1%	12.8%	8.9%
2012	13.4%	4.2%	33.0%	8.9%	8.3%
2013	29.6%	-2.0%	1.3%	5.2%	-27.3%
2014	11.4%	6.0%	22.8%	6.8%	0.1%
2015	-0.7%	0.5%	-3.9%	0.2%	-12.1%
2016	9.5%	2.6%	-1.6%	2.5%	8.1%
2017	19.4%	3.5%	25.1%	0.6%	12.7%
2018	-6.2%	0.0%	-12.8%	-4.4%	-0.9%
2019	28.9%	8.7%	4.7%	19.2%	18.4%
2020	16.3%	7.5%	-8.6%	10.5%	24.6%
2021	26.9%	-1.5%	-0.2%	-3.0%	-4.3%
2022	-19.4%	-13.0%	-7.8%	-4.2%	0.4%
2023	24.2%	5.5%	-1.8%	8.2%	14.6%
2024	23.3%	1.3%	1.2%	4.3%	25.5%
2025	16.4%	7.3%	-7.3%	5.9%	67.4%

For example, during the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, the S&P 500 fell by 39% YoY in 2008 as investors pulled out of equities due to fears of a severe recession triggered by the collapse of the US housing market and failures of major financial institutions (Figure 2). In contrast, demand for safe-haven assets like US Treasuries and Gold surged as investors sought security and liquidity amid heightened uncertainty. Historically, both US Treasuries and Gold have shown negative to low correlation with equities (Figure 3). In 2008, US Treasuries returned 5% YoY and gold gained 4%, in sharp contrast to the steep decline in the S&P 500 (Figure 2).

However, these historical patterns are not guaranteed. Asset relationships can shift when economic conditions change, such as during periods of high inflation or rapid interest rate hikes. For example, in 2022, the S&P 500 fell 19% YoY (Figure 2) as the Federal Reserve raised rates aggressively. Higher rates make borrowing more expensive, which can lead consumers to spend less and businesses to cut back on investments. This slows economic activity and hurts company earnings, pushing stock prices down. Meanwhile, US Treasuries, which usually move differently from stocks, also fell 13% in 2022 (Figure 2). This happened because when interest rates rise, new bonds pay higher yields, making older bonds with lower

rates less attractive. As a result, their prices drop. This shows that even assets considered “safe” can lose value when economic conditions change, and correlations between assets can shift.

As a rule of thumb, correlations above 0.90 mean assets move very similarly, offering little protection. Correlations below 0.50 are generally better for diversification.

Figure 3. Average Rolling 10-year Correlation

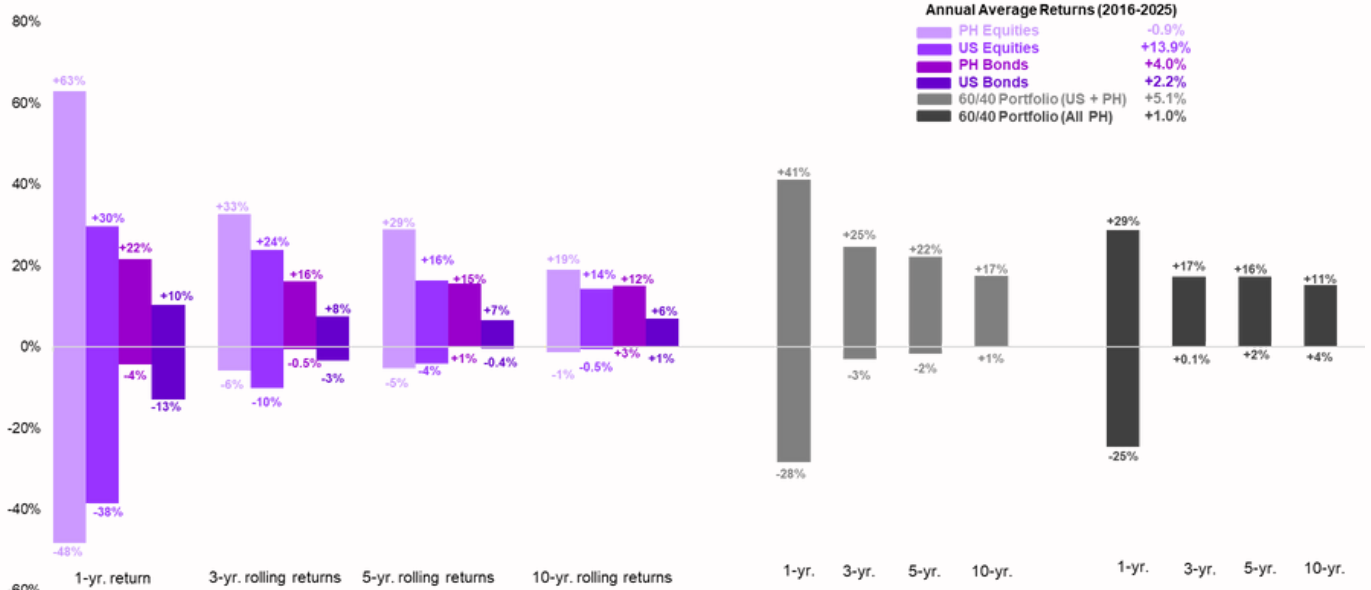
ASSET CLASS	US Equities	US Bonds	PH Equities	PH Bonds	Gold
US Equities	1.00				
US Bonds	0.10	1.00			
PH Equities	0.48	0.08	1.00		
PH Bonds	0.37	0.44	0.36	1.00	
Gold	-0.06	0.23	0.08	0.25	1.00

Source: Bloomberg, BPI Wealth estimates. Returns used for correlation are based on calendar years 1988-2025, except for PH bonds due to data availability (2000-2025).
 US Equities are proxied by the S&P 500 Index (SPX Index)
 US Bonds are proxied by the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index (LBUSTRUU Index)
 PH Equities are proxied by the PSEi (PCOMP Index)
 PH Bonds are proxied by the HSBC/BPI Blended Overall Index

Diversification can be applied in different ways:

- **By Asset Class.** A mix of short-term investments, stocks, bonds, and alternatives like real estate or commodities help balance risk. Short-term investments offer safety and liquidity, while bonds provide income and stability. Stocks offer higher growth potential but are more volatile. Lastly, alternatives like gold can help protect against inflation and currency risk.
- **By Geography.** Investing in different countries reduces exposure to risks tied to one economy. For Philippine investors, adding foreign stocks can provide opportunities not available locally, such as technology and healthcare sectors. These investments can offer higher potential returns but also come with risk and currency fluctuations.
- **By Industry or Sector.** Different sectors respond differently to economic changes. Energy moves with oil prices and geopolitical events. Healthcare tends to be more stable during downturns. Technology thrives in growth periods but can fall sharply in economic downturns. Spreading investments across sectors helps reduce sector-specific risks.

Let's look at an example.



Source: Bloomberg, BPI Wealth estimates.
 US Equities are proxied by the S&P 500 Index (SPX Index)
 US Bonds are proxied by the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index (LBUSTRUU Index)
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 PH Bonds are proxied by the HSBC/BPI Blended Overall Index

What the chart shows

The chart above presents calendar-year returns from 2000 to 2025. Each bar shows the highest and lowest rolling-period returns for key asset classes, a 60/40 US+PH portfolio, and a 60/40 all-PH portfolio.

What the numbers tell us

Equity markets can move sharply in either direction.

- **PH equities:** +63% to -48%
- **US equities:** +30% to -38%

These swings show how volatile single-market equity exposure can be. Portfolios fully invested in equities may benefit in strong markets but suffer significantly during downturns.

Why diversification helps

- Diversifying asset classes by adding fixed income reduces extreme fluctuations and creates a steadier return pattern.
- Further diversifying through geography, such as in the globally diversified 60/40 US+PH portfolio, further narrows return ranges, reduces drawdowns, and improves long-term performance compared to an all-PH portfolio.

What this means for investors

Portfolio allocations vary depending on an investor's risk profile. For instance, younger investors often hold more equities because they have longer time horizons and greater ability to recover from short-term market declines. As investors progress through different life stages, many choose to gradually increase their allocation to fixed income to help stabilize returns.

Diversification through a selection of different asset classes, countries/regions and sectors is also not a straightforward affair. Though each asset class, country and sector exhibit a unique set of characteristics that influence correlations, the selection process is often aided by an overarching macro strategy. Such is influenced by factors such as economic growth expectations, monetary policy environment, geopolitical considerations, and other thematic factors that may influence the performance and behavior of asset classes, countries, and entire sectors.

Diversification isn't about chasing the highest return it's about reducing volatility for a smoother long-term investment experience.

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