Geopolitical Risk: When it Matters; Where it Matters. Evidence from International Portfolio Allocations

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Geopolitical Risk May Lead to Economic Fragmentation

The world has become a dangerous place:

- ► Russia invasion of Ukraine and tensions in the Middle East have sent geopolitical risk indexes to the roof
- ► Even NATO is showing cracks

Geopolitical risk may lead to:

- Economic fragmentation ('nearshoring", "onshoring", "friendshoring")
- ► Financial fragmentation (sanctions, expropriations and an uncertain investment environment)

Our work

Introduction

Focusing on bond mutual funds, we provide evidence of the impact of geopolitical risk on international investors:

- How do fund managers modify a country's portfolio weight when geopolitical risk affects that country?
- How do fund managers modify their overall portfolio composition? Are there signs of financial fragmentation?
- How do end investors modify fund flows?

Data

We create a panel merging data on:

- 1. Geopolitical risk (from Caldara and Iacoviello 2020)
- The portfolios of international bond mutual funds (from EPFR Global) Portfolios

We focus on actively-managed international bond funds that are domiciled in Anglophone countries and Luxembourg

Geopolitical Risk and Portfolio Weights

Methodology

Baseline specification is derived from the LOM of portfolio weights

$$\omega_{ijt} = \beta \omega_{ijt-1} + \zeta (r_{ijt} - r_{it}) + \gamma GPRC_{jt} + \psi_{ij} + \psi_t + \nu_{ijt}.$$

- \triangleright ω_{ijt} : Portfolio weight of country j at time t in fund i
- $ightharpoonup (r_{ijt} r_{it})$: Excess returns of country j
- ► *GPRC_{it}*: Country *j* exposure to geopolitical risk
- $\blacktriangleright \psi_{ii}$: Fund-country of destination fixed effects (mandate)
- $\blacktriangleright \psi_t$: Time fixed effects
- ► To control for factors varying at the country level and over time we use data from Consensus

▶ Econometric Model

GPR Has A Modest Negative Impact Portfolio Weights

| | ω_{ijt} |
|--------------------|----------------|
| ω_{ijt-1} | 0.873*** |
| | (0.00458) |
| $r_{jt}-r_{it}$ | 0.754*** |
| | (0.0372) |
| GPRC | -0.00631*** |
| | (0.000763) |
| Ν | 584102 |
| Fund-Country FE | Yes |
| Time Fixed Effects | Yes |
| Asset | Bonds |
| | |

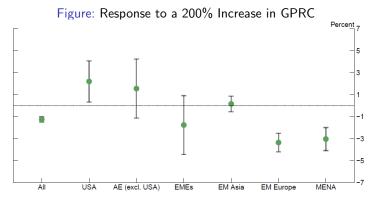
 \blacktriangleright 200% increase of GPR \rightarrow 1.3% (5% of $\sigma_{\omega_{ijt}}$) decline of portfolio weight on the impact

Introduction

Conclusions

Portfolio Weights





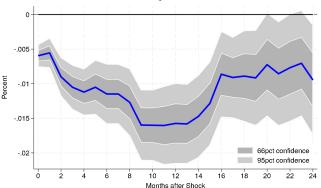


Extreme Manifestations of GPR Drive the Results

| | ω_{ijt} | ω_{ijt} | ω_{ijt} |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| ω_{ijt-1} | 0.913*** | 0.913*** | 0.913*** |
| • | (0.00475) | (0.00471) | (0.00475) |
| $r_{it} - r_{it}$ | 0.953*** | 0.970*** | 0.949*** |
| • | (0.0475) | (0.0482) | (0.0474) |
| In GPRC | -0.00117 | -0.00249** | 0.000188 |
| | (0.00107) | (0.00106) | (0.00109) |
| In GPRC x High GPRC | -0.0445*** | | -0.0384*** |
| | (0.00383) | | (0.00384) |
| In GPRC x High GPRW | | -0.0117*** | -0.00634*** |
| | | (0.00103) | (0.000964) |
| N | 280982 | 280982 | 280982 |
| Fund-Country FE | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Time Fixed Effects | Yes | Yes | Yes |

Impact of GPR Is Persistent





▶ Peak impact is reached after 10-12 months: 200% increase in GPRC \rightarrow 3.8% decline of portfolio weight

Portfolio Composition

Introduction

Financial Fragmentation

| | <i>n</i> [◦] Countries | HHI | Cash | Ave. Dist vs US |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| Dep var_{t-1} | 0.919*** | 0.897*** | 0.474*** | 0.814*** |
| | (0.00849) | (0.00800) | (0.0183) | (0.0690) |
| | | | | |
| $GPR\ Exp_{t-1}$ | -0.000230 | -0.000654 | -0.0711*** | -0.000212 |
| | (0.00215) | (0.00376) | (0.0254) | (0.00345) |
| CDDIII | | | 0.004.045454 | 0.000=64444 |
| GPRW | -0.00838*** | 0.0111*** | 0.0819*** | -0.00976*** |
| | (0.00233) | (0.00370) | (0.0297) | (0.00345) |
| CDDW * CDD F | 0.00071*** | 0.00215* | 0.0156 | 0.00001*** |
| $GPRW * GPR E x p_{t-1}$ | -0.00371*** | 0.00315* | 0.0156 | -0.00801*** |
| | (0.00128) | (0.00187) | (0.0156) | (0.00225) |
| N | 25384 | 25384 | 20790 | 25384 |
| Fund and TS Controls | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Fund FE | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Time Fixed Effects | No | No | No | No |
| Control Variables | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

 \triangleright N° of destination countries and political distance decline. Concentration and holdings of cash increase

Portfolio Weights

Portfolio Composition

End Investors

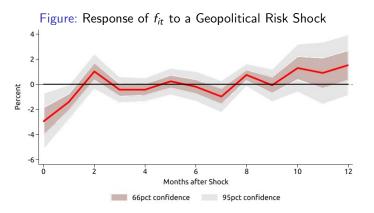
Conclusions

End Investors

Introduction

Data

Flows Decline



Fund flows decline on the impact, but recover quickly

Recap of the Main Findings

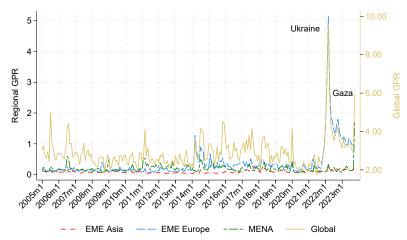
- The impact of GPR on portfolio weights is negative, persistent, and statistically significant
- ▶ There are places where GPR matters more, and periods when it matters more:
 - Where: EMEs, especially Emerging Europe and MENA
 - When: GPR is high
- GPR triggers financial fragmentation:
 - The number of destination countries and their political distance fall
- Fund flows decline sharply on the impact but recover quickly

Policy Considerations

- Policy makers concerned about the financial stability implications of GPR, should focus on periods of elevated GPR, especially in EMEs
- Policy makers should react promptly. Fund managers adjust portfolios slowly but persistently
- GPR may undermine globalization, as it triggers financial fragmentation
- Bond funds promote financial stability, as they intermediate between fickle end investors and financial markets. Because of that, they could become stressed

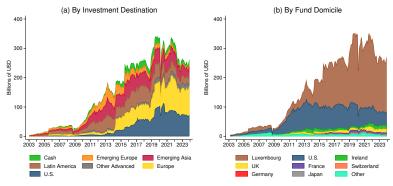
Geopolitical Risk Indexes

▶ Back



Portfolios

→ Back



Source: EPFR, authors' calculations

Econometric Specification I

We derive our specification from the law of motion of portfolio weights w_{ijt} (Raddatz & Schmukler 2012):

$$w_{ijt} \equiv w_{ijt-1} \frac{R_{ijt} + f_{ijt}}{R_{it} + f_{it}}.$$

Loglinearizing:

$$\omega_{ijt} = \omega_{ijt-1} + (r_{ijt} - r_{it}) + (f_{ijt} - f_{it}) + \epsilon_{ijt}$$

- \triangleright ω_{iit} : Portfolio weight of country j at time t in fund i
- $ightharpoonup (r_{ijt} r_{it})$: Excess returns of country j
- $ightharpoonup (f_{ijt} f_{it})$: Relative flows of new funds to country j

Econometric Specification II

The relative flow equation is:

$$\mathit{f_{ijt}} - \mathit{f_{it}} = \delta\omega_{ijt-1} + \phi\left(\mathit{r_{ijt}} - \mathit{r_{it}}\right) + \gamma\mathit{GPRC_{jt}} + \psi_{ij} + \theta_t + \nu_{ijt}$$

- GPRC_{jt}: log of country-specific geopolitical risk
- $lackbox{}\psi_{ij}\ \&\ heta_t$ Factors specific to the fund-country match and time

Combining the law of motion for ω_{ijt} with the relative flow equation, we get our baseline specification:

$$\omega_{ijt} = \beta \omega_{ijt-1} + \zeta \left(r_{ijt} - r_{it} \right) + \gamma GPRC_{jt} + \psi_{ij} + \psi_t + \nu_{ijt}.$$

▶ We approximate r_{ijt} with r_{jt} ▶ Back

NATO Membership Mitigates the Impact of GPRC

| | ω_{ijt} | ω_{ijt} |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| ω_{ijt-1} | 0.914*** | 0.917*** |
| • | (0.00470) | (0.00817) |
| $r_{it} - r_{it}$ | 0.981*** | 0.813*** |
| | (0.0485) | (0.0544) |
| GPRC | -0.00857*** | -0.00828*** |
| | (0.00106) | (0.00153) |
| GPRC * NATO | 0.0128*** | 0.00631* |
| | (0.00264) | (0.00321) |
| Fund-Country FE | Yes | Yes |
| Time Fixed Effects | Yes | Yes |
| Domicile | Anglo/Lux | NATO |
| | | |

▶ Portfolio weights of NATO EMEs are less sensitive to GPRC

