Risky Business? A Firm Level Analysis of Chinese Outward Direct Investments

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Are Chinese Investors Drawn to Risks?

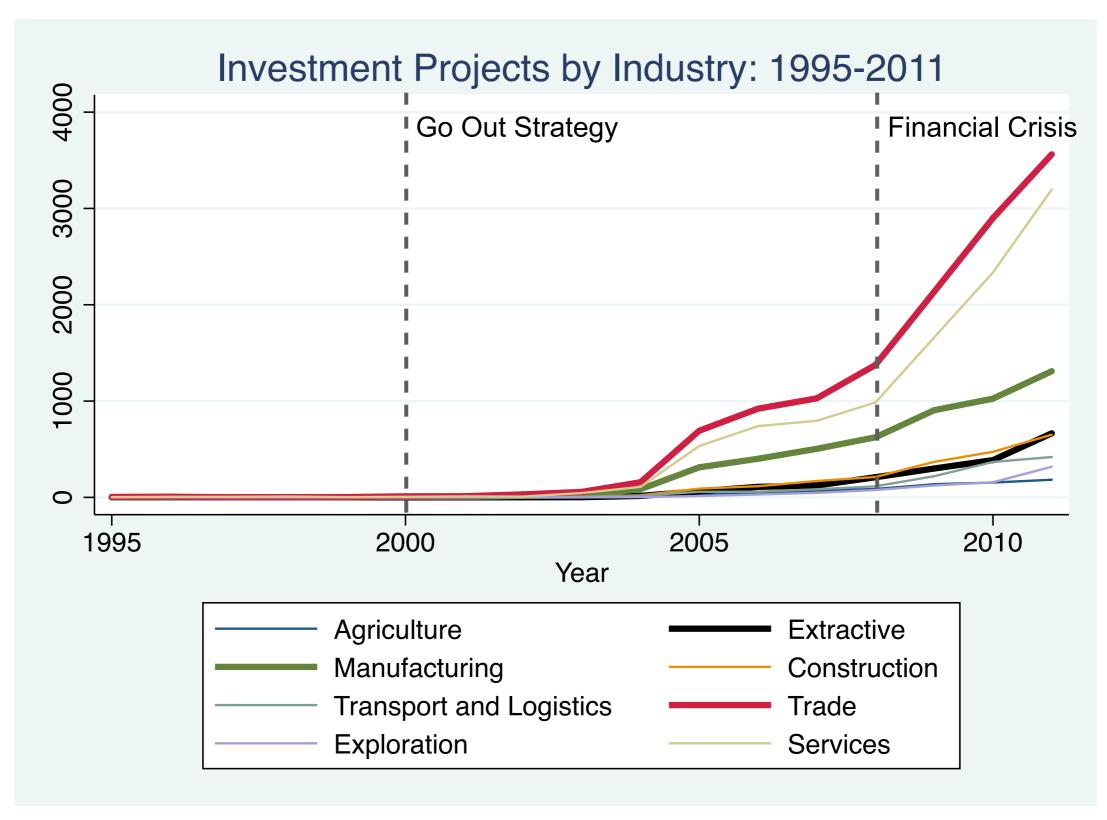
 Preliminary evidence suggests that Chinese companies tend to invest in riskier destinations (Li and Liang 2012, Buckley et al 2007).

Factors Contributing to Risk Profiles

- A focus on natural resources and the latecomer effect
- State subsidies and policy support
- Bilateral relations and connection with aid
- Perceived hostility from western developed countries
- Competitive advantage in poorly governed countries, cultural and institutional distance

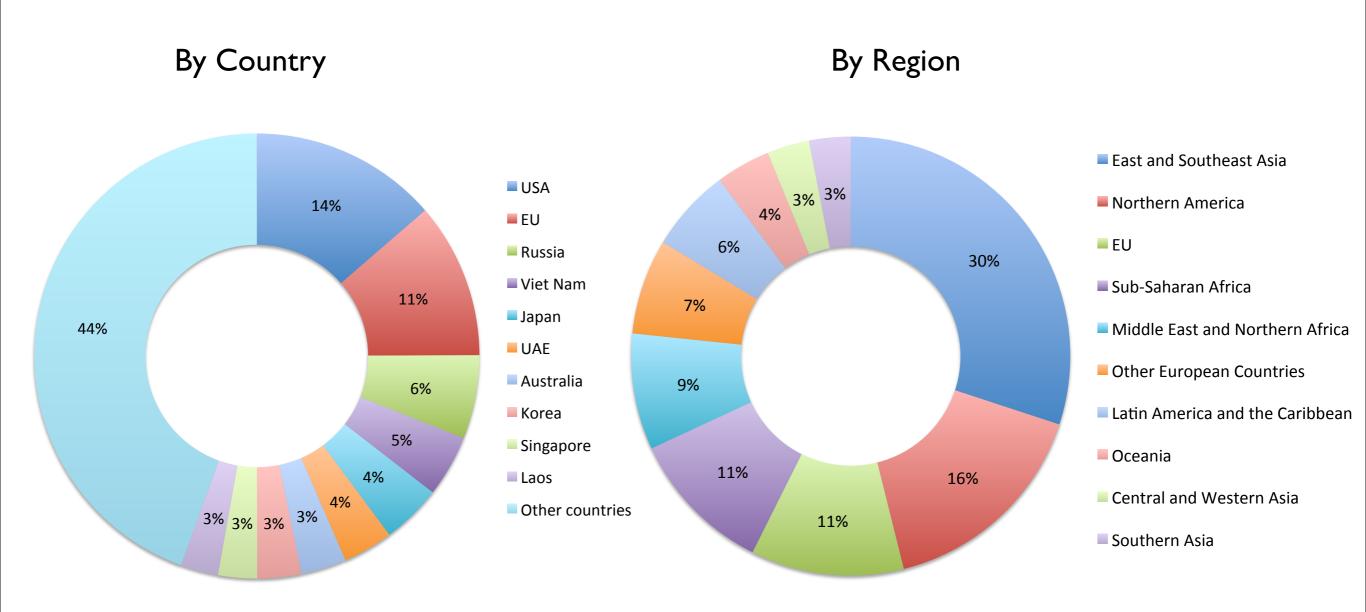
- Research has been hampered by a lack of firmlevel data
- This study uses two unexplored sources:
- MOFCOM's OFDI registry
- 2013 China Outward Direct Investment Survey

Chinese Investments Are Diverse



Source: MOFCOM Registry.

Investment Destinations



Source: MOFCOM Registry, excluding Hong Kong.

- Chinese investments are diverse.
- North America and the EU are increasingly top destinations for Chinese investors (but EU may surpass North America according to 2013 COFDIS).
- The overall risk profile of Chinese investors could be lower than previously thought.

SOE and Private Investments Look Quite Different

	Central SOEs		Other Companies		All	
——————————————————————————————————————		As % of total by	W	As % of total by		A = 0/ = 51 = 1 = 1
Primary Industry/Activity	# projects	central SOEs	# projects	other companies	# projects	As % of total
Agriculture, Fishery, and Forestry	155	9.4%	1,043	5.4%	1,198	5.7%
Oil, Gas, and Mineral Extraction	166	10.0%	1,291	6.7%	1,457	6.9%
Manufacturing	64	3.9%	2,602	13.4%	2,666	12.7%
Utilities	20	1.2%	36	0.2%	56	0.3%
Construction	242	14.6%	647	3.3%	889	4.2%
Transportation and Logistics	81	4.9%	506	2.6%	587	2.8%
Telecom and Information Technology	22	1.3%	346	1.8%	368	1.7%
Trade	298	18.0%	7,541	38.9%	7,839	37.2%
Hospitality	2	0.1%	97	0.5%	99	0.5%
Finance	4	0.2%	11	0.1%	15	0.1%
Real estate	11	0.7%	250	1.3%	261	1.2%
Business services	510	6.8%	4514	7.0%	5,024	7.0%
Research and technical services	74	4.5%	456	2.4%	530	2.5%
Entertainment and Culture	3	0.2%	47	0.2%	50	0.2%
Business Development	398	24.1%	3159	16.2%	3,557	16.9%
Exploration	161	9.7%	686	3.5%	847	4.0%
Total Number of Projects	1,652		19,402		21,054	

Source: MOFCOM Registry.

SOEs are Investing in Riskier Destinations

	(1)	(2)
VARIABLES	polity2	polity2
Is a Central SOE	-1.846***	-2.052***
	(0.209)	(0.211)
In Extractive Sector	-1.124***	-1.263***
	(0.178)	(0.178)
In Agriculture	-2.119***	-2.153***
	(0.263)	(0.262)
Year fixed effect	No	Yes
Constant	4.768***	1.500
	(0.0640)	(4.702)
Observations	13,853	13,853
R-squared	0.013	0.024

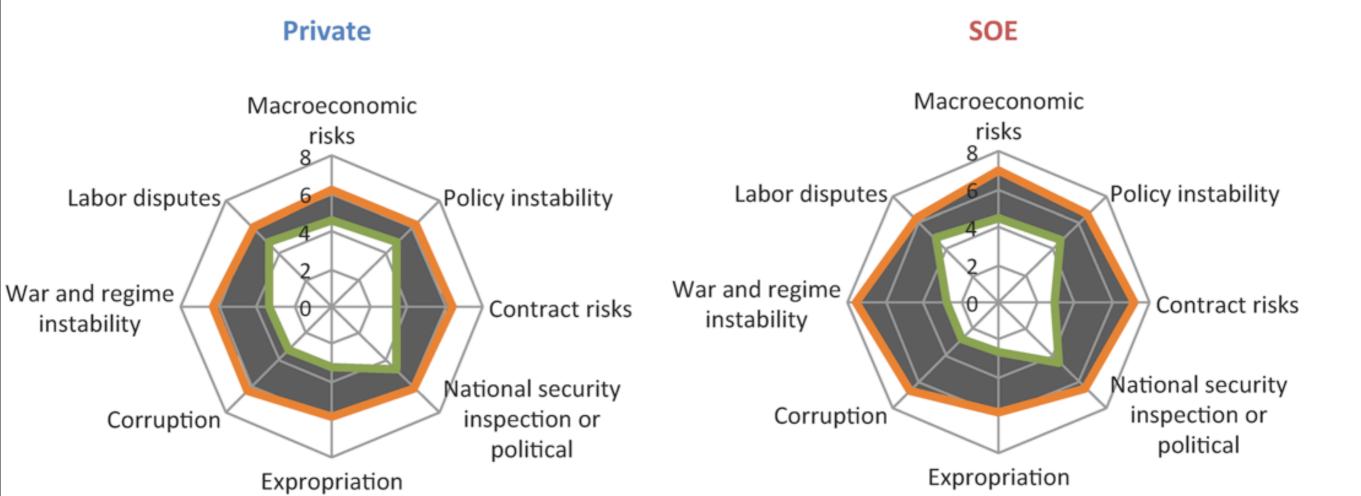
Standard errors in parentheses

^{***} p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

SOEs are Investing in Riskier Destinations

 SOEs are found to invest in riskier destinations even after controlling for sector, suggesting that the focus on natural resources and the latecomer effect are not all there is to their higher risk profiles.

Perception of Risks

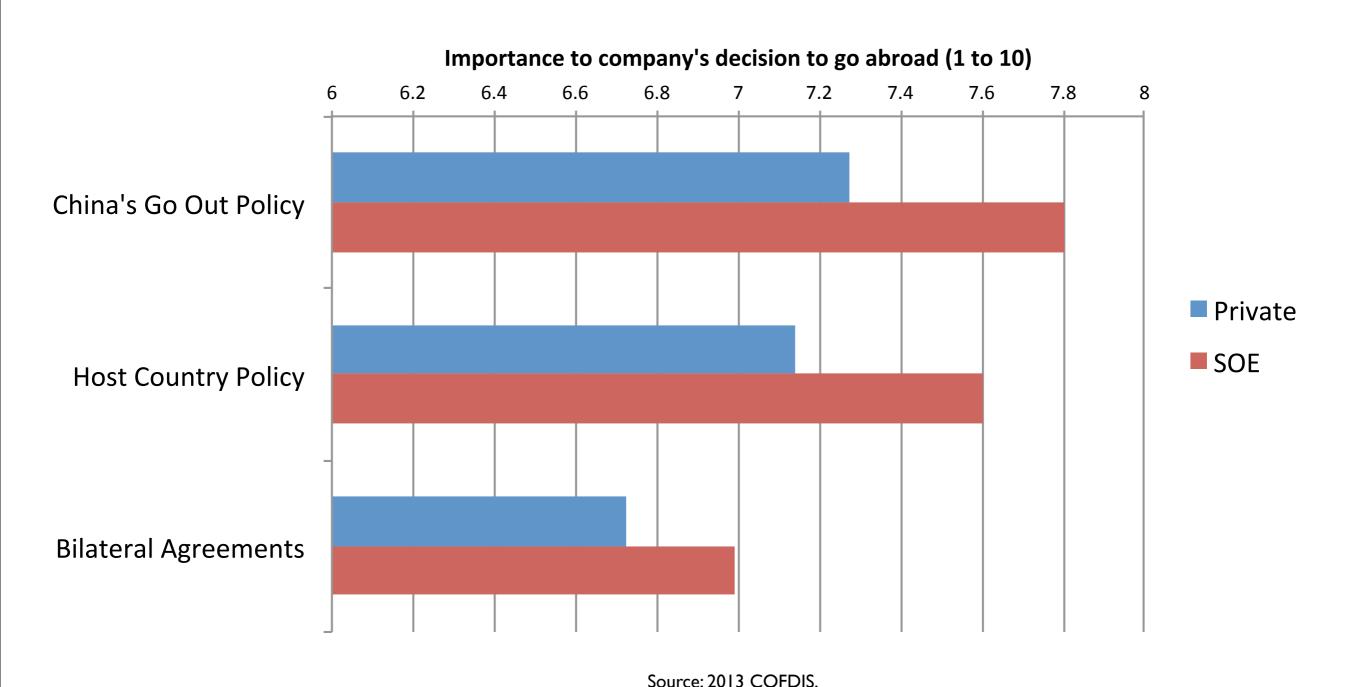


Rating of Mature Democracies — Rating of Weakly Governed States

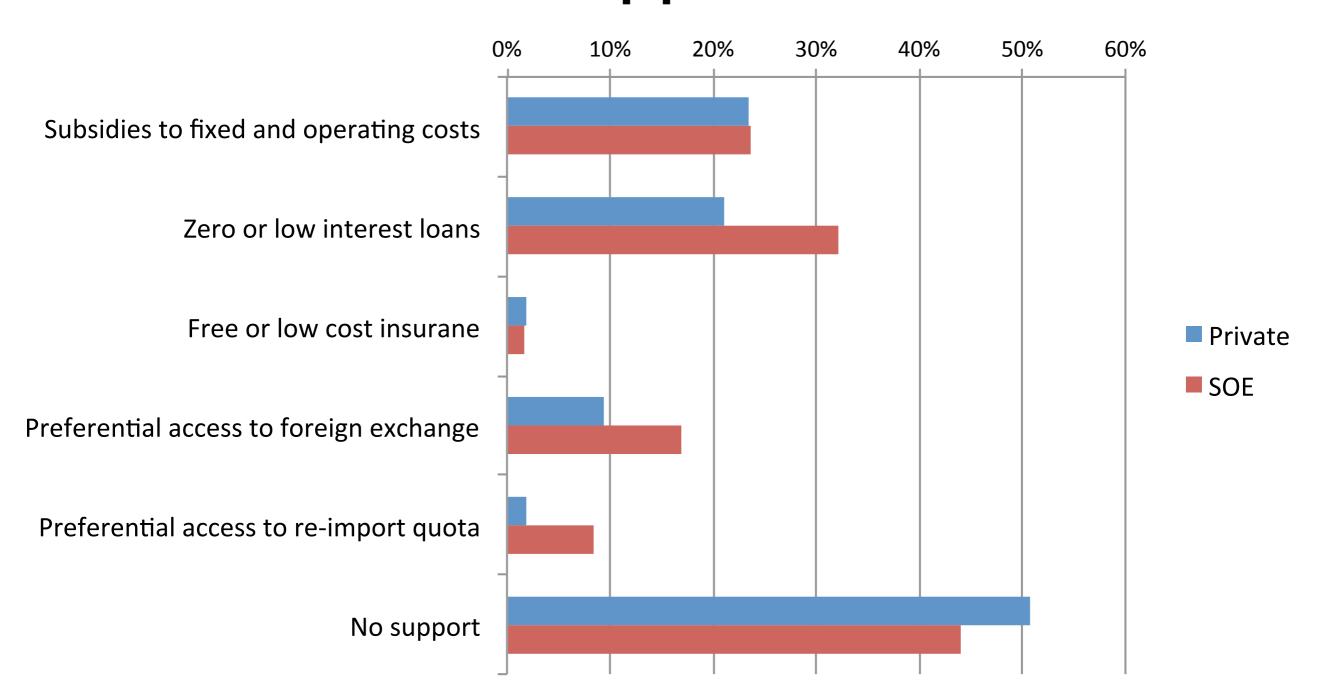
Source: 2013 COFDIS.

 SOEs do not consider "high-risk" countries any less risky than their private counterparts, so perception of risks or perceived hostility also cannot fully account for their behaviors.

SOEs Are More Motivated By Policies and Bilateral Agreements



SOEs Have Greater State Support



Source: 2013 COFDIS.

What Have We Learned?

- Chinese OFDI is diverse.
- Chinese SOEs are going to riskier destinations, but this tendency cannot be fully explained by China's resource strategy or the latecomer effect. Risk perception and perceived hostility don't quite explain it, either.
- SOEs' connection with the Chinese state (especially policy support) may explain in large part their greater tendency to invest in risky destinations.