Gate Research

# Gate TradFi Connecting Global Markets, Equity Returns and Allocation Across the U.S., Japan, Korea and Hong Kong



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## Summary


- US, South Korean, Japanese, and Hong Kong equities derive returns from different sources. US equities rely primarily on earnings growth and technology investment; Japanese equities are driven by capital efficiency and monetary policy normalization; South Korean equities are shaped by the semiconductor cycle; and Hong Kong equities depend on Chinese corporate earnings, capital flows, and equity risk premiums.
- Valuation differences should be assessed alongside earnings quality and the cost of capital. High US equity valuations require companies to sustain growth delivery; Japan’s governance reforms must translate into operating efficiency; static valuations in South Korea can be distorted by cyclical earnings; and Hong Kong’s valuation discount requires support from earnings, cash distributions, and capital inflows.
- Cross-market diversification can broaden the sources of portfolio returns, but it cannot eliminate drawdowns or guarantee higher returns. Since 2016, US equities have delivered relatively strong risk-adjusted returns; South Korean equities have offered greater cyclical upside; Japanese equities have provided some diversification value; and Hong Kong equities have experienced a longer valuation recovery cycle.

- Gate TradFi brings equities from the US, South Korea, Japan, and Hong Kong—along with related indices, foreign exchange, and precious metals markets—into a unified research and trading environment, helping connect macro analysis, price validation, security selection, and risk management.

# I. Global Pricing Environment: Shared Shocks, Divergent Sources of Earnings

In July 2026, the International Monetary Fund projected global economic growth of 3% in 2026 and 3.4% in 2027. The US economy was forecast to grow by 2.3% in 2026, while China was projected to expand by 4.6%. Energy shocks, trade policies, and geopolitical risks are weighing on overall growth, partly offset by technology investment in North America and Asia.

This macroeconomic mix is transmitted through different channels across the four markets. Large US technology companies are major beneficiaries of AI-related capital expenditure. Their global revenue exposure and high profit margins provide an earnings buffer, although elevated valuations raise the bar for the speed and consistency of earnings delivery. Japanese equities sit at the intersection of nominal growth, corporate governance reform, and monetary policy normalization, with operating improvements and yen movements jointly determining returns for overseas investors. South Korean equities are sensitive to memory chip prices, server investment, export orders, and foreign capital flows. High operating leverage amplifies earnings during an upcycle and accelerates contraction when the cycle turns. Hong Kong-listed companies are closely tied to the Chinese economy, while US dollar financial conditions influence their discount rates. Earnings expectations and equity risk premiums therefore often affect prices simultaneously.

The four markets serve different roles within a portfolio. US equities provide exposure to sustained earnings growth and innovation; Japanese equities offer exposure to improving capital efficiency and interest rate normalization; South Korean equities

provide access to the global semiconductor cycle; and Hong Kong equities offer exposure to Chinese assets, dividends, and valuation recovery. Combining these assets in one portfolio requires an assessment of how their return drivers complement one another before capital is allocated according to static valuation levels.

US dollar-denominated ETFs also incorporate currency effects into realized returns. Yen or won depreciation reduces the local equity gains received by US dollar investors, while appreciation increases translated returns. This report uses four US-listed, US dollar-denominated country or regional ETFs—SPY, EWJ, EWY, and EWH—as proxies for their respective markets and calculates US dollar total returns using adjusted prices. Using a consistent product format incorporates dividends, fund expenses, tracking error, and exchange-rate movements, while more closely reflecting the holding experience of international investors and USDT-based capital. Even though a fund such as EWH trades in US dollars, however, its underlying companies remain exposed to Hong Kong dollar interest rates, Chinese demand, and regional capital flows.

Day-to-day monitoring should also place equities within a broader cross-asset setting. Gate TradFi brings equities, indices, foreign exchange, and precious metals into the same interface. Regional indices can be used to confirm market trends, exchange rates such as USD/JPY can help separate equity returns from currency contributions, and gold can provide a gauge of demand for defensive assets. Cross-asset prices help validate macro conclusions, while corporate earnings and balance sheets still require separate fundamental analysis.

## II. Valuation, Earnings, and Capital Flows: Different Constraints Produce Different Prices

Cross-market valuation comparisons often rely too heavily on static multiples. Higher US equity valuations partly reflect the market’ s sector composition, earnings stability, shareholder returns, and global revenue exposure. Lower Hong Kong valuations reflect the weight of cyclical sectors, equity risk premiums, earnings visibility, and investor

composition. Japan and South Korea sit between these two markets and are also influenced by the yen and semiconductor cycle, respectively. Differences in price-to-earnings ratios embed the market’s combined assessment of growth duration, the cost of capital, and governance quality, and should not be used independently of earnings structure.

For US equities, the key test is whether earnings can catch up with valuations. When an index rises alongside upgrades to forward 12-month earnings forecasts, profit growth can gradually absorb valuation pressure. When gains are driven mainly by multiple expansion, rising long-term yields can magnify the correction. Analysis of large technology companies should compare capital expenditure, depreciation, cloud revenue, and free cash flow. AI spending qualifies as growth investment when it generates additional revenue or improves customer retention. If revenue realization is slow while depreciation rises quickly, margins may come under pressure.

For Japanese equities, the key question is whether improvements in capital governance can raise operating efficiency. If companies with low price-to-book ratios only increase one-off dividends, valuation gains may prove temporary. If they also reduce cross-shareholdings, exit low-return businesses, and improve returns on invested capital, shareholder returns and operating quality can strengthen over a longer period. Banks benefit from interest rate normalization but also face credit costs and volatility in their bond holdings. Exporters gain from a weaker yen, while domestically oriented companies depend more heavily on wage growth and household purchasing power.

South Korean equity valuations tend to move with the earnings cycle. When semiconductor profits are near a trough, static price-to-earnings ratios may appear high because the earnings denominator has already contracted. Near the top of the earnings cycle, static multiples may appear deceptively low. Valuation analysis should therefore incorporate inventories, capacity utilization, product prices, capital expenditure, and normalized earnings across different stages of the cycle. Demand for high-bandwidth memory has increased the industry’s structural growth potential, but supply expansion will determine how long elevated margins can persist.

Hong Kong’ s valuation discount reflects growth, governance, liquidity, and geopolitical considerations. Improving margins, share buybacks, and free cash flow at internet platforms can narrow part of the discount. Dividends from banks, telecommunications operators, and energy companies provide holding income, although their sustainability depends on cash flow and capital constraints. If supportive policies do not translate into revenue, earnings, and capital flows, valuation recovery may remain confined to short-term trading. Investors should monitor earnings forecasts, southbound flows, overseas institutional allocations, and turnover. A simultaneous improvement across all four would indicate a more durable market recovery than one driven by a single policy event.

Capital flows also play different roles across the four markets. The US market has a large base of passive capital, and market-cap-weighted mechanisms reinforce the performance of leading companies. Overseas investment in Japan is sensitive to currency movements and governance reform. South Korea is influenced by global technology allocations and foreign investors’ risk budgets. Hong Kong receives capital from both international investors and mainland China. Flows cannot explain all fundamental developments, but they affect how quickly changes in earnings are incorporated into prices.

## III. Market Performance: Returns, Volatility, and Valuation Measure Different Dimensions



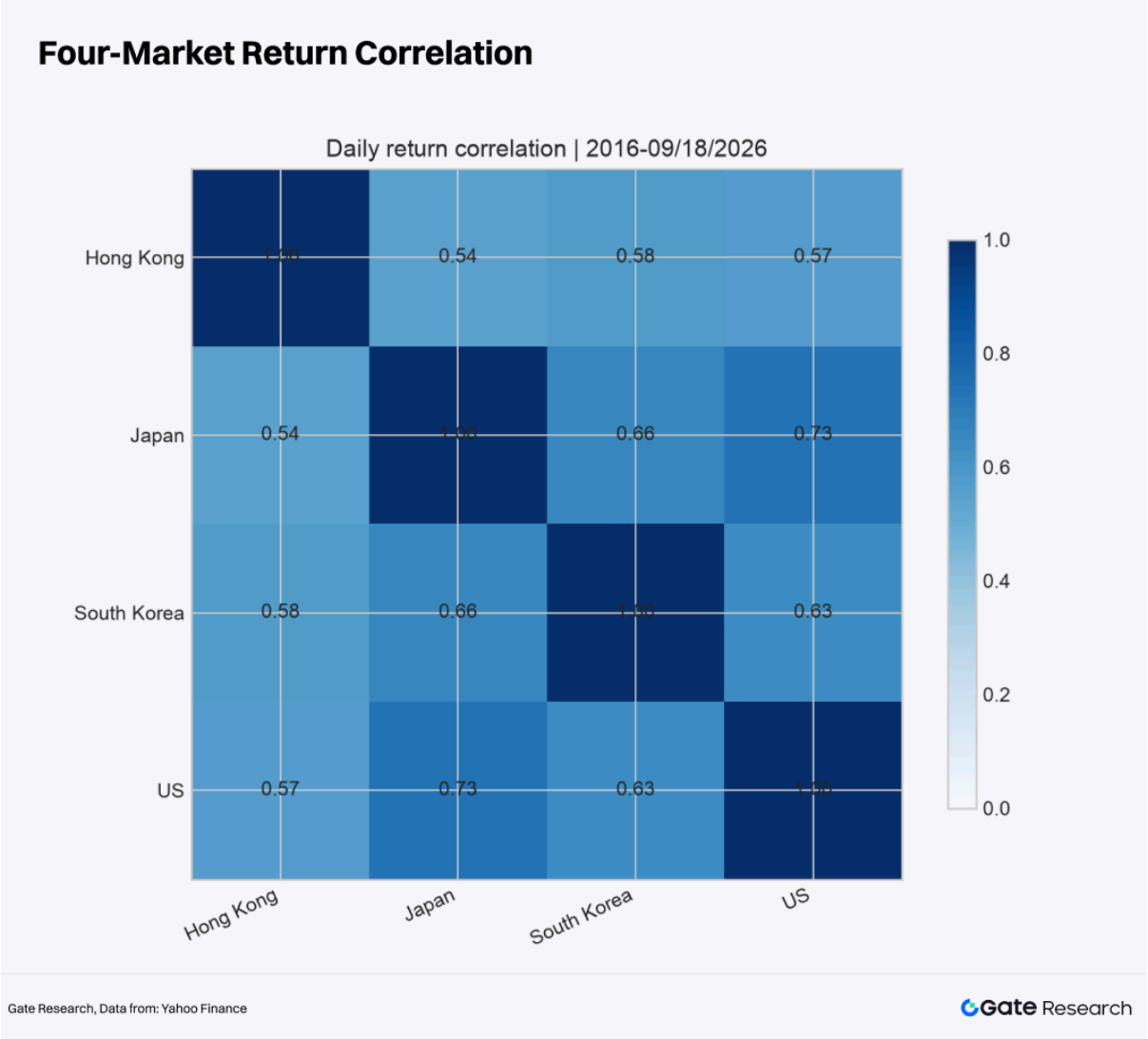

Since 2016, US and South Korean equities have generated similar annualized returns of 14.95% and 14.87%, respectively, but their return paths have differed substantially. SPY recorded annualized volatility of 17.73% and a maximum drawdown of 33.72%, while EWY’ s annualized volatility reached 29.42% and its maximum drawdown approached 49.73%. Similar ending values do not imply similar risk-adjusted performance. SPY produced a Sharpe ratio of 0.88, compared with 0.62 for EWY. South Korea offers significant cyclical upside within a portfolio, but it requires stricter position limits and exit rules.

EWJ delivered positive returns and some diversification benefits, although its long-term return remained below that of the US market. The gap reflects differences in sector composition, earnings growth, and exchange rates. The case for allocating to Japanese equities rests on corporate governance, capital returns, and the currency cycle; historical price gains alone do not support a forward-looking conclusion. EWJ generated an annualized return of 8.77% and a maximum drawdown of 33.14%, showing that governance reform can improve the appeal of Japanese assets but cannot eliminate losses caused by global recessions or liquidity shocks.

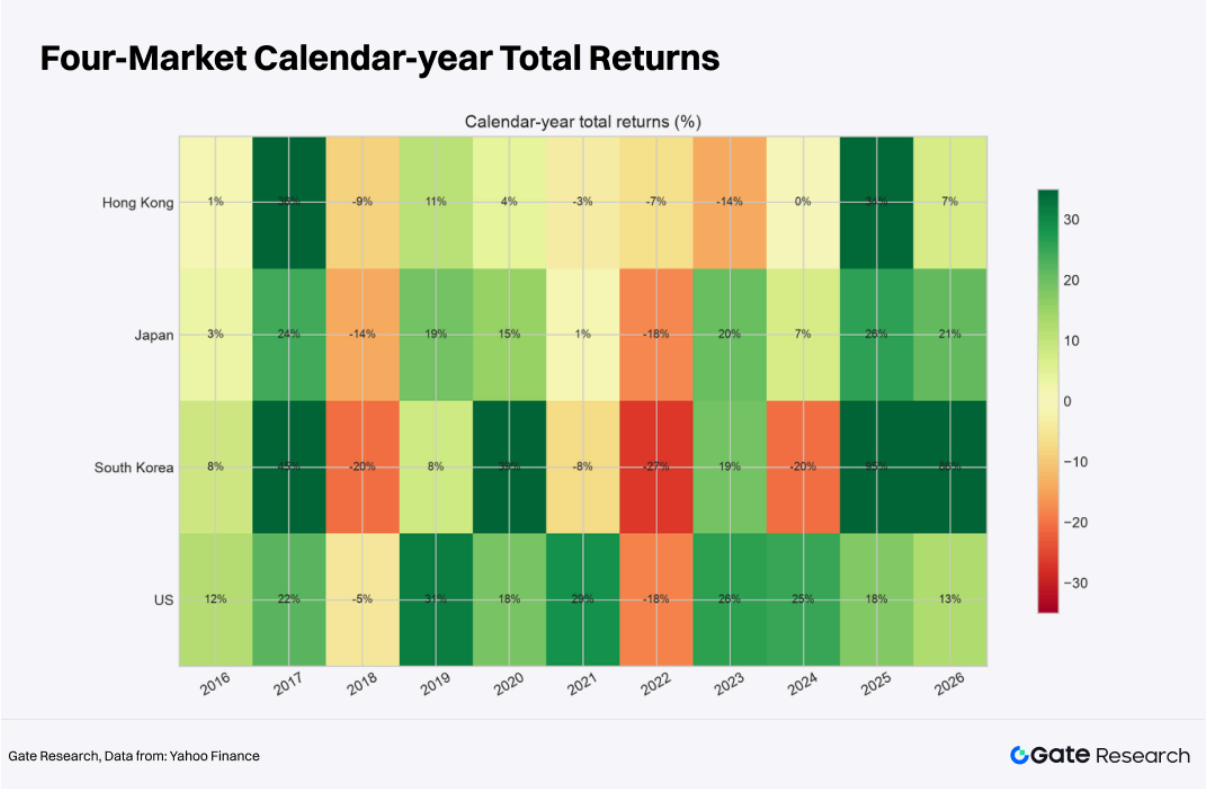
EWH generated an annualized return of 4.66%, annualized volatility of 19.44%, a maximum drawdown of 42.71%, and a Sharpe ratio of only 0.33. Low valuations did not translate into stable risk-adjusted returns. When valuation discounts are not accompanied by improving earnings, cash distributions, and capital inflows, the cost of holding the asset appears through a longer recovery period. Hong Kong equities still have a role in portfolios, but they are better approached through a combination of earnings validation, trend confirmation, and sector selection.

The daily return correlation matrix shows that the four markets share common global risk factors while retaining regional differences. Correlation alone cannot eliminate systemic drawdowns, particularly during liquidity shocks, when correlations across markets often rise together. The principal contribution of diversification is to reduce dependence on a single industry or policy path; it cannot guarantee protection during a crisis.

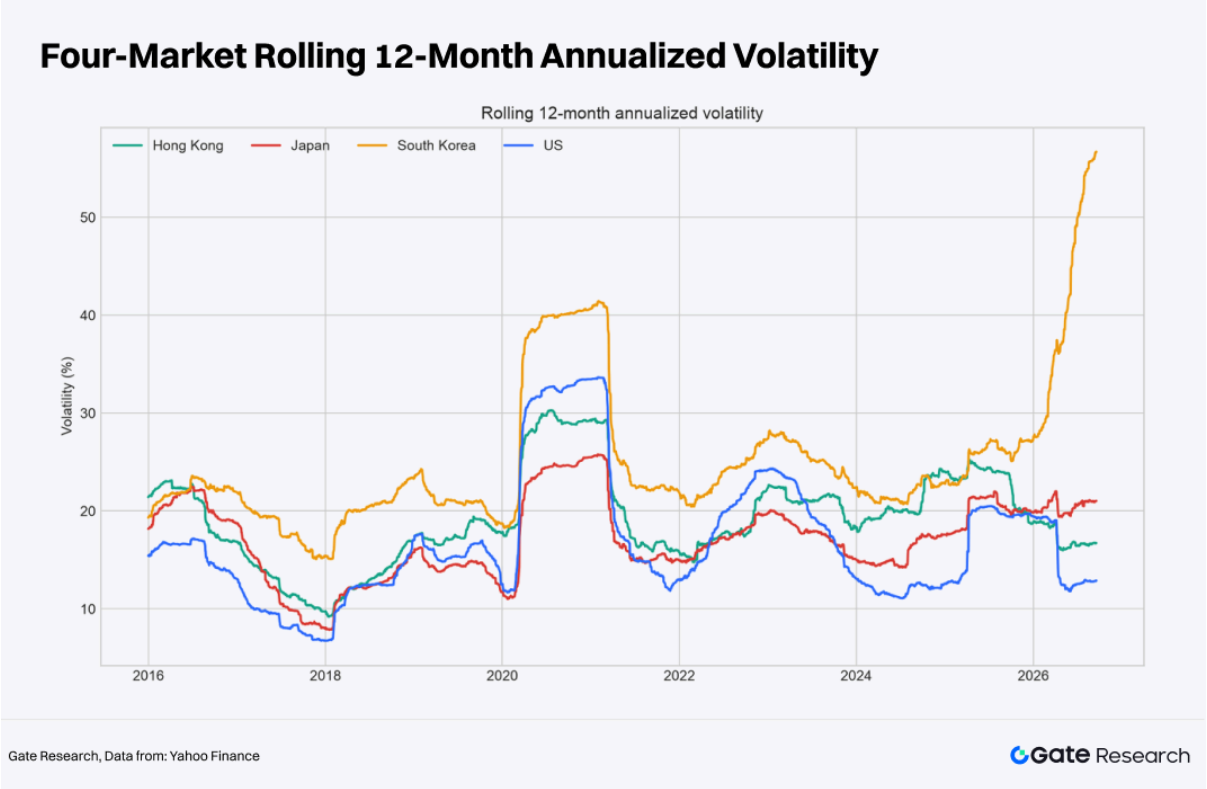
When these comparisons are translated into actual trading decisions, the latest price and trading activity can help identify short-term market conditions, while daily and weekly candlesticks can be used to assess trends and drawdowns. These data can be checked on individual instrument pages within Gate TradFi. A single day’ s gain is insufficient to support a medium-term view. Price signals become more credible when weekly trends, earnings expectations, and industry catalysts point in the same direction.




Annual returns further show that market leadership is not fixed. Differences in strong years often arise from a combination of industry cycles, currency movements, and valuation recovery. During periods of stress, all four markets may decline together, but the ranking of losses is unstable. Adjusting allocations solely according to the previous year’ s performance can lead investors to add risk near the top of a cycle. A more robust approach is to decompose annual performance into earnings changes, valuation changes, and currency movements, then assess whether those drivers remain sustainable.




Rolling volatility shows that risk changes with market conditions. South Korean equities have exhibited structurally higher volatility, with the gap widening during rapid changes in the semiconductor cycle. Hong Kong volatility also rises when policy expectations and growth assumptions are repriced. Long-term volatility in the US and Japan has been relatively similar, although both increase during crises. Fixed allocations allow portfolio risk to drift as market conditions change. Inverse-volatility allocation can reduce exposure to high-volatility assets, but it may also miss periods when those assets deliver their strongest returns.




## IV. Market Structure: US Earnings Compounding Versus Asian Cycles and Repricing

The long-term advantage of US equities stems from the combined effect of corporate earnings, capital returns, and index reconstitution. Large technology platforms, semiconductor companies, and high-quality service businesses generate substantial free cash flow, while market-cap-weighted indices automatically increase the weight of successful companies. This mechanism improves long-term efficiency but also creates concentration among market leaders. When AI capital expenditure translates into cloud revenue, software subscriptions, and productivity gains, earnings growth can absorb elevated valuations. When investment returns fall short of expectations, the index may face both earnings downgrades and multiple compression.

Analysis of US equities should monitor the gap between capital expenditure growth and revenue growth, free cash flow coverage, market breadth, and the performance of equal-weighted indices. If index gains rely mainly on a small group of companies, a

portfolio may retain its core allocation while reducing the pace of new purchases. If earnings upgrades broaden to industrials, financials, software companies, and small- and mid-cap stocks, the market advance has a healthier structure.

When analyzing the US market through Gate TradFi, investors can organize broad-market assets, technology sectors, and heavily weighted companies into three layers. If broad indices rise while most individual stocks weaken, concentration risk within index positions increases. If earnings upgrades among market leaders are accompanied by gains across a wider range of sectors, the broad-market signal receives stronger confirmation. The platform provides the market data and trading access, while this layered framework helps determine whether allocations should follow changes in the index.

The focus for Japanese equities is whether capital governance can generate growth in value per share. Buybacks and dividends can improve shareholder returns, while asset sales, reductions in cross-shareholdings, and exits from low-return businesses can raise long-term capital efficiency. The Tokyo Stock Exchange regularly publishes data on trading activity, market capitalization, and yields, providing an official basis for evaluating the impact of these reforms. Interest rate normalization can improve banks' net interest margins, but it may also weigh on highly valued stocks and raise funding costs. A weaker yen supports the translation of exporters' overseas earnings but increases the cost of imported energy and raw materials. Japanese equity exposure should therefore be diversified across financials, industrials, exporters, and domestically oriented businesses.

The first group of approximately 300 Japanese stocks added to the Gate equity ecosystem covers companies listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange's Prime Market and other segments, including Toyota, Sony, SoftBank Group, Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Nintendo, and Tokyo Electron. These major listings map onto several central themes in Japanese equity research: autos and electronics capture the export cycle; banks reflect interest rate normalization; gaming and internet businesses provide exposure to global consumer demand; and semiconductor equipment companies are

linked to AI capital expenditure. An index-level view can therefore be extended to the company level to determine whether gains are being driven by currency translation or improvements in operating returns.

South Korean equity returns depend heavily on the semiconductor cycle. AI servers are increasing demand for high-bandwidth memory, while chip prices, inventories, and capacity utilization jointly determine earnings sensitivity. Share prices usually lead reported financial results, so relying only on published earnings can cause investors to miss turning points in the cycle. Research should monitor memory chip prices, South Korean semiconductor exports, corporate inventory days, capital expenditure guidance, and major customer orders. Official EWY materials show that the fund provides exposure to large- and mid-cap South Korean companies and has exhibited substantially higher three-year volatility than broad developed-market assets, consistent with the high-volatility characteristics identified in this report’ s long-term backtest.

When monitoring South Korea through Gate TradFi, investors can distinguish between index gains driven by semiconductor leaders and broader improvements across autos, batteries, financials, and consumer companies. If gains remain concentrated among a small number of heavily weighted companies, broad-market positions still carry significant single-industry risk. Wider sector participation suggests that export strength is beginning to feed into a broader range of corporate earnings.

Hong Kong equities are priced through the combined influence of Chinese corporate earnings, US interest rates, and investor risk premiums. Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing data show that Hong Kong ranked among the leading global exchanges for IPO fundraising in 2025, indicating a recovery in the primary market’ s financing function. Sustained secondary-market returns still depend on platform companies’ revenue and buybacks, the cash-flow coverage of high-dividend companies, Chinese consumption, and stabilization in the property sector. Internet platforms, high-dividend stocks, and macro-sensitive cyclical sectors have distinct cash-flow characteristics and risk drivers and should therefore be assessed using separate signals and risk budgets.

When selecting Hong Kong instruments through Gate TradFi, internet platforms, high-dividend financials, and cyclical sectors should be organized into separate watchlists rather than summarized by a single change in the Hang Seng Index. Candlestick data can help confirm whether prices have established a medium-term trend, while earnings, buybacks, and dividend capacity must still be validated through corporate disclosures. Under this approach, platform market data serve as price evidence within the research process rather than replacing fundamental conclusions.

## V. Cross-Market Transmission: Shared Factors, Distinct Cycles

US technology capital expenditure and South Korean semiconductor earnings represent the demand and supply sides of the same industry chain. Higher server investment by cloud platforms can support demand for high-bandwidth memory and advanced packaging, while chipmakers' profits also depend on supply discipline, yields, and product mix. A rise in US technology stocks does not guarantee simultaneous gains in South Korean equities. The industry signal is more complete when capital expenditure, chip prices, and export volumes improve together. Holding both markets in the same portfolio can increase exposure to the AI factor, meaning that apparent country diversification may conceal industry concentration.

The relationship between Japanese equities and the yen varies by sector. Yen depreciation increases the translated value of exporters' overseas revenue but raises the cost of imported energy and raw materials. Yen appreciation improves currency returns for US dollar investors but may reduce exporters' earnings expectations. When analyzing EWJ, local equity performance should be separated from the currency contribution. If Japanese equities rise in local-currency terms while US dollar returns remain subdued, currency depreciation has absorbed much of the gain for overseas investors. If the yen and Japanese equities rise together, the move often reflects

overseas inflows or stronger investor confidence in domestic demand and governance reform.

Hong Kong is influenced by both US discount rates and the Chinese earnings cycle. Higher US interest rates raise the discount rate applied to Hong Kong equities, while weaker Chinese growth lowers corporate earnings expectations. When the two forces move in the same direction, earnings and valuations may contract simultaneously. If US rates decline while Chinese earnings remain stable, Hong Kong equities have room for valuation recovery. If rates fall because of a global recession, a lower discount rate may not offset earnings downgrades. Interest-rate direction must therefore be assessed in the context of its underlying growth drivers.

Cross-market correlations provide diversification during stable periods but may rise during crises. Trend filters allow portfolios to reduce exposure to weakening assets and therefore reduce reliance on stable correlations. Allocation models should still identify overlapping factors: SPY and EWY may both be exposed to AI investment; EWJ and EWY share exposure to the global manufacturing cycle; and EWH is closely linked to Asian consumption and China’ s credit cycle.

# VI. Strategy Backtest: Diversification Does Not Replace Selection, While Rotation Improves the Risk Path

This report tests three cross-market strategies and uses a buy-and-hold position in SPY as the benchmark. The equal-weighted strategy allocates 25% to each of the four markets and rebalances monthly. The inverse-volatility strategy assigns weights based on volatility over the previous 60 trading days, with a 50% cap on any single market. The trend-rotation strategy calculates ten-month momentum at each month-end and selects the top two assets trading above their 200-day moving averages, holding cash for any unallocated portion. All signals are executed on the next trading day, with a one-way transaction cost of 10 basis points. The strategies do not use forward-looking data, and their parameters were not adjusted around individual crises.

## Strategy Details

| Strategy | Annualized Return | Annualized Volatility | Sharpe Ratio | Max Drawdown | Calmar Ratio | Annual Turnover |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Equal Weight (4 Markets) | 11.56% | 17.83% | 0.70 | -31.52% | 0.37 | 30.31% |
| Inverse Volatility | 11.08% | 16.68% | 0.71 | -30.64% | 0.36 | 86.82% |
| Trend Rotation | 12.10% | 17.18% | 0.75 | -24.27% | 0.50 | 491.00% |
| U.S. Equity Buy & Hold | 14.95% | 17.73% | 0.88 | -33.72% | 0.44 | — |

Gate Research, Data from: Gate TradFi

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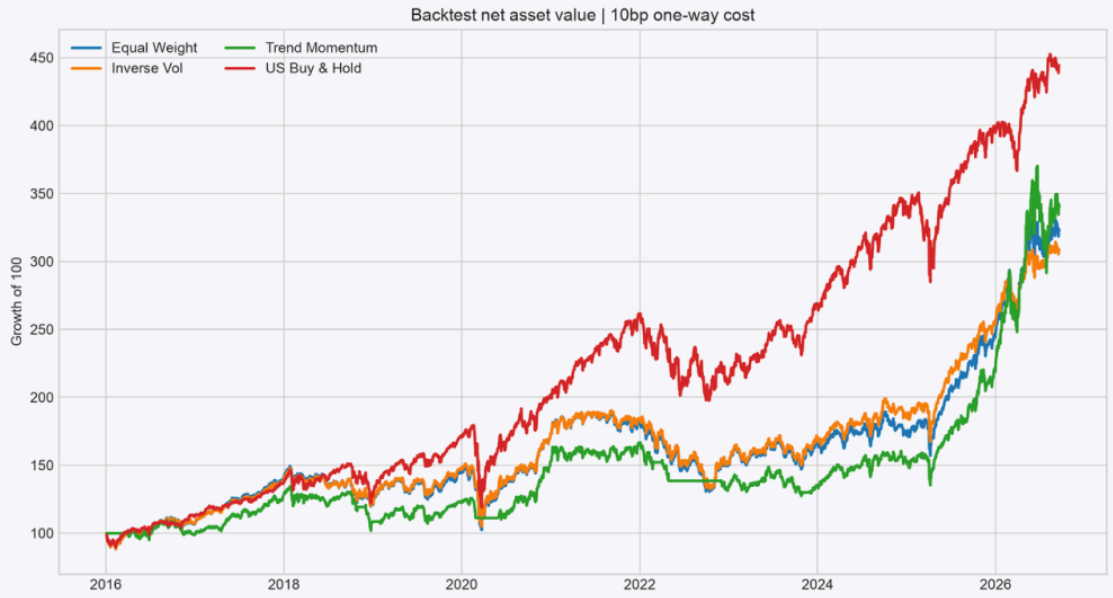
## Strategy NAV

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The equal-weighted strategy did not outperform US equities, but it distributed single-country risk across four sources of return. The inverse-volatility strategy reduced annualized volatility to 16.68%, although annualized returns also fell to 11.08%. Volatility-based allocation focuses only on price variability and does not determine whether an asset is in a persistent downtrend. It can therefore increase allocations to low-volatility, low-return markets.

The trend-rotation strategy generated an annualized return of 12.1% over the full sample, below the US buy-and-hold strategy, but reduced the maximum drawdown to 24.27% and raised the Calmar ratio to 0.50. Annual turnover was approximately 491%,

meaning that trading costs and execution quality would have a material impact on live results. If actual spreads, slippage, and financing costs exceed the assumptions, strategy returns would decline. The strategy is better suited as a risk-management overlay than as a return-enhancement strategy expected to consistently outperform a single strong market.

The post-2021 subsample provides another perspective. Trend rotation generated an annualized return of 15.06% with a maximum drawdown of 23.52%, compared with an annualized return of 14.82% and a maximum drawdown of 24.50% for SPY. The equal-weighted and inverse-volatility strategies returned 11.55% and 10.66%, respectively. Trend rotation benefited during this period from strength in South Korean equities and changes in market leadership, but the sample remains too short to establish persistent excess returns.




The drawdown chart shows that fixed allocations cannot fully avoid losses during global liquidity shocks. Equal-weighted and inverse-volatility portfolios remain invested across all four markets, so their risk reduction comes primarily from differences in portfolio weights. Trend rotation can reduce exposure after monthly signals weaken, but it cannot

avoid the initial phase of a decline before the signal is confirmed. When markets fall rapidly and then rebound quickly, a trend strategy may exit near the lows and delay re-entry, suffering on both sides of the reversal.

The 200-day moving average and ten-month momentum have an economic rationale: the former identifies medium- to long-term trends, while the latter compares relative market strength. Parameter-selection risk remains. Shorter moving averages respond more quickly and increase trading frequency, but they also generate more false signals. Longer moving averages filter out noise but delay exits. Choosing a 150-day, 200-day, or 250-day moving average may change individual trades. Before implementation, investors should test whether adjacent parameter values produce directionally consistent results. A strategy whose returns are concentrated around a single parameter combination is unlikely to be robust.

Transaction costs have a significant impact on trend rotation. With annual turnover of approximately 491%, every additional 10 basis points of one-way trading costs erodes long-term compound returns. The ETF backtest also excludes product-specific spreads, financing charges, and trading-hour differences on Gate TradFi. After each rebalancing signal is generated, traders should first check the latest price and spread on the platform, then use candlestick data to determine whether time-zone and closing-price conventions have affected the signal. Holding CFDs or perpetual contracts for several months may incur financing costs that exceed the management fees of spot ETFs, while market holidays and settlement arrangements can affect the timing of trades in equities or ETFs.

Out-of-sample results cannot demonstrate that the strategy will continue to outperform. Trend rotation has performed well since 2021, partly because of periodic strength in South Korean equities and shifts in market leadership. The sample contains only a limited number of complete macroeconomic cycles and cannot cover every inflation, war, regulatory, or technology cycle. Trend rotation is most appropriately used as a disciplined position-management framework, and its historical annualized return should not be treated as a return target.

# VII. Scenario Analysis and Portfolio Structures

The base case assumes that the global economy continues to grow at a modest pace, US technology investment remains resilient, Japan sustains nominal growth, semiconductor demand continues to expand, and Chinese corporate earnings gradually stabilize. Under this scenario, US equities retain a core allocation, Japanese and South Korean equities provide cyclical and industry diversification, and Hong Kong exposure combines high-dividend stocks with leading platform companies. The portfolio should seek multiple sources of return while avoiding excessive overlap in AI-related industry exposure.

The upside-growth scenario assumes stronger global manufacturing orders, broader technology investment, and a recovery in Chinese demand. South Korean equities would typically offer greater earnings sensitivity, while Japanese industrial companies and Hong Kong cyclical and consumer sectors could also benefit. Asian allocations could be increased under this scenario, although semiconductor inventories and corporate capital expenditure should be monitored to avoid adding exposure late in a supply-expansion cycle.

A renewed inflation and rising-rate scenario would compress the valuations of expensive assets, while energy-importing economies would also face higher input costs. Portfolios should reduce exposure to long-duration growth stocks and highly leveraged products and increase allocations to cash, high-dividend stocks, and companies with stable margins. Within the US, exposure would shift from highly valued growth companies toward quality and cash flow. Japanese allocations would favor financials over highly valued export-oriented growth companies. South Korean portfolios would avoid chasing semiconductor rallies, while Hong Kong exposure would prioritize dividend coverage and balance-sheet strength.

Under a recession scenario, falling interest rates may not immediately support equities because earnings downgrades can precede valuation recovery. Trend signals can help reduce overall equity exposure, while a fixed equal-weighted portfolio requires a

separate drawdown budget. If the portfolio falls 10% from its peak, investors may suspend new risk positions. At a 15% drawdown, exposure to high-volatility markets could be reduced by one-third. Positions can then be rebuilt gradually once prices recover above their medium-term moving averages and earnings expectations stabilize. Different investors may adopt different portfolio structures. A conservative portfolio could allocate 35% to US equities, 20% to Japanese equities, 10% to South Korean equities, 20% to Hong Kong equities, and 15% to cash and defensive assets. A balanced portfolio could allocate 40% to the US, 20% to Japan, 20% to South Korea, and 20% to Hong Kong. An aggressive portfolio could allocate 40% to the US, 15% to Japan, 25% to South Korea, and 20% to Hong Kong. These weights provide a starting point for risk budgeting and should be adjusted according to trends, volatility, and product costs.

## VIII. Allocation Conclusions and Implementation Discipline

A four-market portfolio should be organized around distinct sources of return. US equities retain a core allocation for exposure to high-quality earnings and technological innovation. Japanese equities provide exposure to improving capital efficiency and the yen cycle. South Korean equities serve as an enhancement position during semiconductor upcycles. Hong Kong equities offer exposure to valuation recovery through high-dividend stocks, improving platform earnings, and policy-sensitive assets. Fixed equal weighting is suitable for investors who prioritize systematic diversification. Inverse-volatility allocation is more appropriate for investors focused on controlling portfolio volatility, while trend rotation is better suited to investors who can tolerate higher turnover and follow disciplined execution rules.

A base portfolio could begin with 40% in US equities, 20% in Japanese equities, 20% in South Korean equities, and 20% in Hong Kong equities, with monthly reviews and quarterly rebalancing. If a market falls below its 200-day moving average and its ten-month momentum turns negative, its allocation could be cut by half. If it also drops

out of the top two markets by momentum, the remaining risk budget could be moved into cash or defensive assets. A 50% cap can be applied to any single market, while South Korean equities may warrant a lower security-level concentration limit because of their higher historical volatility. Equities across all four markets can now be monitored and managed within the same Gate TradFi stock-account ecosystem, reducing one layer of cross-platform capital fragmentation during portfolio rebalancing. Market holidays, order status, and corporate actions must still be handled separately for each market. Unleveraged equities are more suitable for long-term allocations, while CFDs and perpetual contracts are primarily suited to short-term hedging and tactical positions. Overall, the data reveal a consistent allocation pattern. US equities delivered the strongest risk-adjusted returns over the sample period, while cross-market diversification carried an opportunity cost. Asian markets contributed through cyclical sensitivity, valuation recovery, and shifts in market leadership. Trend rules reduced the drag from holding persistently weak markets but introduced higher turnover and the risk of missing rapid rebounds. Portfolio construction should begin by defining which risks the investor is willing to bear and applying transparent rules to control exposure. Short-term performance rankings can provide information about market conditions, but they should not serve as the sole basis for frequent reallocation.

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