



# RESEARCH PAPER

June 2021

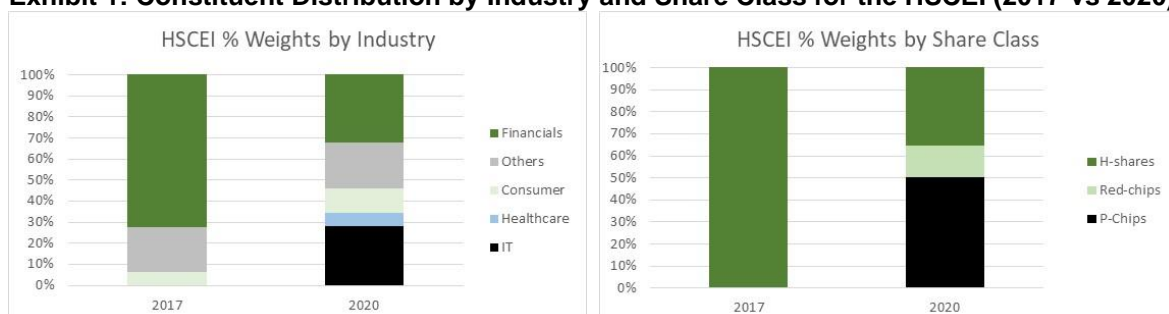
## Hang Seng China Enterprises Index – A Comprehensive Tracker of Mainland China Companies

The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index ('HSCEI') is the leading performance tracker of Hong Kong listed Mainland China companies. Initial launched as a purely H-share index in 1994 that heavily weighted in old economy industries, HSCEI has now been transformed to openly include P-chips, largely operating in fast-growing emerging industries, and Red-chips. Overall, the shift in both eligibility and composition reflects China's transformation from being predominantly an investment- and manufacturing-driven old economy to consumption- and services-fueled economy.

Composition of the HSCEI have been regularly reviewed to keep track of the market changes. Following an increasing number of mega-sized State-owned Enterprises ('SOE') seeking for listing, the HSCEI adopted a freefloat-adjusted market capitalisation with an individual weight cap to avoid heavy concentration in a large cap stock in the index since 2006. The inclusion of Red-/P-chips in 2018-19 had been proceeded in phases to minimise the impact to the market. In 2020, the HSCEI adopted the Fast Entry Rule for early inclusion of sizeable newly listed Mainland stock.

The HSCEI's Representativeness has been improved significantly after the latest enhancement in the methodology to openly include the 'New Economy' industries that P-chips mostly focus on. Currently, the HSCEI is heavily weighted towards P-chips, followed by H-shares and Red-chips. Historically skewed towards Financials, the index is now more concentrated on Information Technology, Consumer Discretionary and Healthcare. With the HSCEI's distinct identity from both the Hang Seng Index ('HSI', maintains 20-25 'Hong Kong constituents') and the Hang Seng TECH Index ('HSTECH', only tracks high-growth technology themes in five industries), HSCEI's market capitalisation of HKD22.9 trillion is around 0.9x and 1.6x to that of the market capitalisation of the HSI and the HSTECH, as of 11 Jun 2021.

**Exhibit 1: Constituent Distribution by Industry and Share Class for the HSCEI (2017 vs 2020)**



Source: Hang Seng Indexes Company  
Data as of 11 June 2021



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## Executive Summary

### *Rising Influence of Mainland Companies*

Since 1979, several major economic reforms and trade liberalisation have paved the path for China's economic development. In order to achieve sustainable growth and stability, China has made structural changes and adopted different economic models, which steer to export-led, investment-led and consumption-led growths. Mainland China companies have thrived during the economic boom and many eventually listed in Hong Kong. Since 1990s, Hong Kong has become a favorite international capital-raising venue for mainland China companies. As time goes by, Hong Kong stock market has also been evolving, embracing Chinese SOEs, sector giants and recently the New Economy players.

### *HSCEI to Track NOT ONLY SOE but also Extensively on P-/Red-chips*

HSCEI is one of our flagship indexes that serves as a benchmark to reflect the overall performance of Hong Kong-listed Mainland China companies, whose majority of revenue or assets are derived from Mainland China. To maintain a high degree of representativeness with diversified constituents, the universe of the index has been expanded from H-shares by including the Red-chips and P-chips since 2018. To minimise the impact to the market, the number of Red-chips / P-chips constituents was initially capped at 10 with the adoption of inclusion factor and adjusted cap level. After the expiry of the transition period in 2018-19, restriction on the number of constituents from Red-chips / P-chips has been lifted, while the total number of constituents for the HSCEI remain at 50. In all, the HSCEI has finally been transformed into a China Index of Hong Kong Market from 2020.

### *Improving HSCEI's Representativeness of Mainland Share*

The HSCEI's representativeness has been improved significantly after accomplishing its revamp in 2018-19 to include the 'New Economy' industries that P-chips mostly focus on. In terms of distribution by share class, the HSCEI has been changed from a purely H-share index to largely weighted in P-chips (50%) and Red-chips (14%) as of end-2020. With most of the P-chips and Red-chips being leaders in various emerging industries, weightings in Information Technology, Consumer Discretionary & Staples, and Healthcare expanded to 28%, 12%, and 6% in 2020, respectively, while weighting of Financials declined from 72% in 2017 to 32% in 2020 instead. Given the HSI will keep 20-25 'Hong Kong companies' as constituents, among which nearly 60% are well-established Financials companies, the HSI has the largest weighting for Financials (36%) instead of Information Technology (26%) while rankings for other industries are similar to that for the HSCEI. As of 11 Jun 2021, there are 29 constituents in common between the HSCEI and the HSI, which explains the high return correlation of 0.96 between the two indexes. As to the HSTECH, given it aims to track high-growth technology themes on five industries, only 12 stocks in the HSTECH are overlapped with the HSCEI, resulting in a low return correlation of 0.79 between the two indexes.



## Rising Influence of Mainland Companies

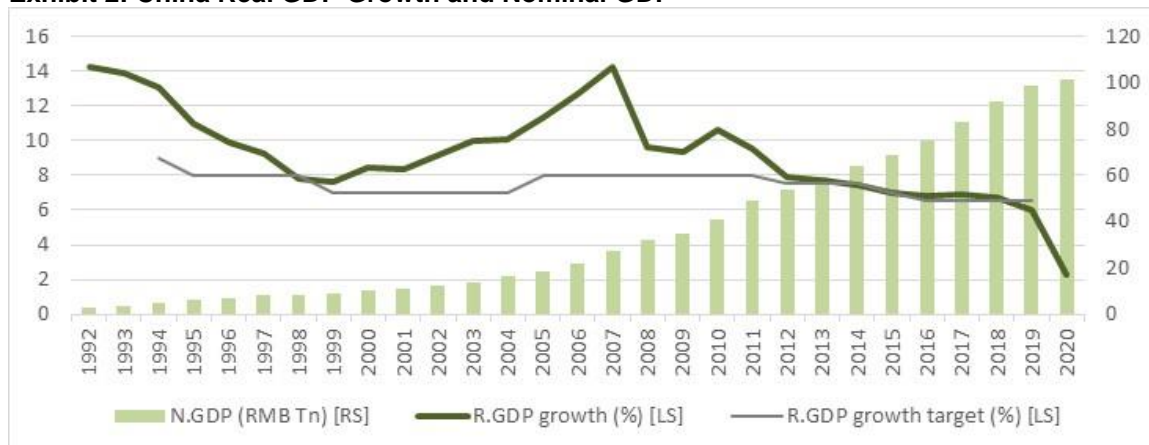
Since 1979, several major economic reforms and trade liberalisation have paved the path for China's economic development. In order to achieve sustainable growth and stability, China has made structural changes and adopted different economic models, which steer to export-led, investment-led and consumption-led growths. Mainland China companies have thrived during the economic boom and many eventually listed in Hong Kong. Since 1990s, Hong Kong has become a favorite international capital-raising venue for mainland China companies. As time goes by, Hong Kong stock market has also been evolving, embracing Chinese SOEs, sector giants and recently the New Economy players.

## Structural Changes in China Economy to Achieve Sustainable Development

Since 1979, China has implemented several major economic reforms, adopted market-oriented principles. SOE were given greater managerial autonomy. Private enterprises and foreign-invested firms were also encouraged by various supporting policies. The prior production inefficiency was gradually overcome by the more motivated corporates and better resources allocation. The economic reforms entailed establishing special economic zones, attracting foreign investment, and boosting exports. These all paved the way for the economic boom. Notably in 1992, the Chinese Leader's Southern Tour has reaffirmed the Reforms and Opening-up of China for growth and stability using pragmatic economic approaches regardless of the ideology.

During the 1992-2007, China's average real GDP growth was about 11% (Exhibit 2), beating the annual growth target each year (except a slight miss in 1998 due to the slowdown caused by the Asian Financial Crisis). China has been adopting an export-led model, just like the "Four Asian Dragons" (i.e., Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea and Hong Kong). Since 2001, with China's entry into the World Trade Organisation ("WTO"), the pace of the **export-led growth** accelerated.

Exhibit 2: China Real GDP Growth and Nominal GDP

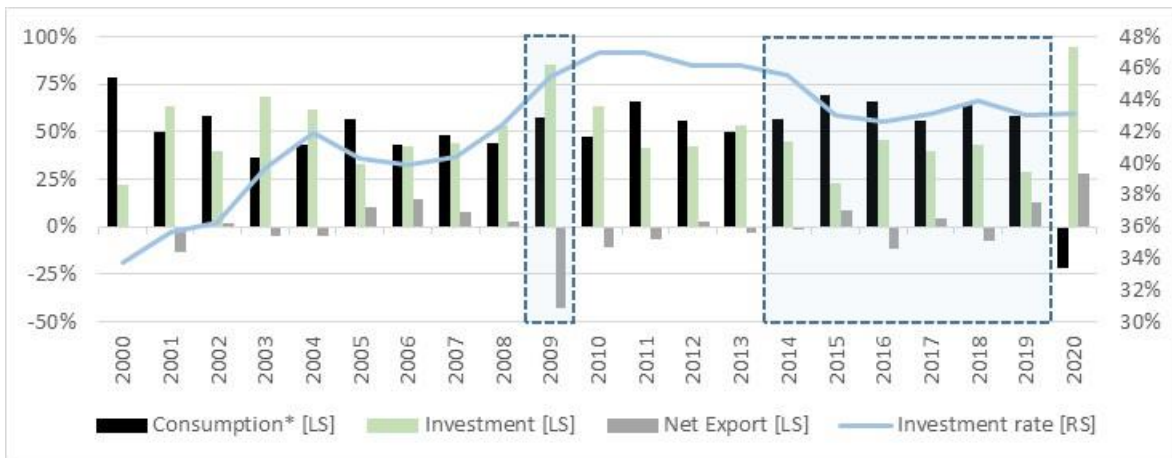


Source: WIND, National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBS)  
Data as of 11 June 2021



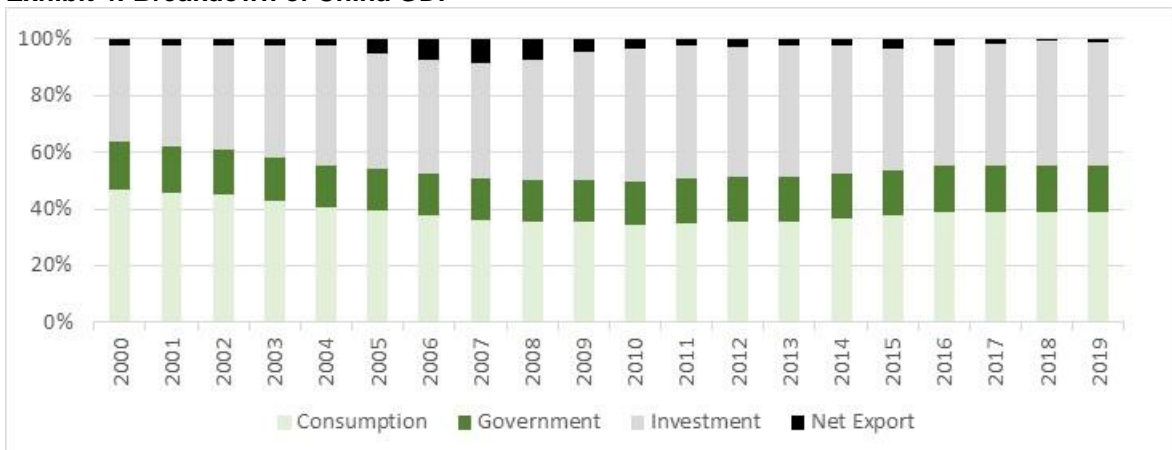
China's growth maxed out in late 2007 before the Global Financial Crisis occurred in 2008-2009. During the crisis, China unleashed a timely stimulus package, planning to invest RMB4 trillion on key areas of infrastructure and social welfare by end-2010. Exhibit 3 shows the growth contributions by the Consumption, Investment and Net Export. In 2009, the GDP growth was dragged by the export (representing -4.0%pt of GDP), yet offset by the pickup in investment growth (representing +8.0%pt of GDP), while consumption growth remained steady YoY, resulting in a positive GDP growth rate of 9.4% in 2009. This global crisis helped China trigger a shift to **investment-led growth**, with investment contributing +85% as % of GDP growth in 2009, offsetting the -43% of export drag. Ever since the Global Financial Crisis, the collapse of international trade revealed the weakness of pure reliance on export-led growth. As such, consumption-led growth became a topic for discussion. During 2014-2019, consumption has contributed over 50% of GDP growth. The investment rate (Investment /GDP) also maxed out in 2011 and gradually declined to below 44%, indicating a restraint in achieving investment-driven growth. With a low level of Consumption as % of GDP, the **consumption-led growth** is believed to be healthier and sustainable given the China's private consumption level was only 39% of GDP, which was low compared to the global average of 58%.

**Exhibit 3: China's GDP Growth Contributors**



Remarks (\*): Consumption includes household and government consumptions  
 Source: WIND, NBS;  
 Data as of 11 June 2021

**Exhibit 4: Breakdown of China GDP**



Source: WIND, NBS  
 Data as of 11 June 2021



## How Hong Kong Stock Market Reacts to the Structural Changes in China?

Since the 1990s, Hong Kong being as the international financial hub with free flow of capital, has become a favorite international capital-raising venue for mainland China companies. During the periods when China achieving rapid growth, those SOEs or private firms with substantial Mainland exposure in the Financials, Telecom, Industrials, Energy, and Materials Industries were listed as Red-chips, P-chips or H-shares in Hong Kong.

In the late 1990s, the Red-chips started standing in the spotlight. This mirrored the rapid growth and business improvement in the SOEs in China. They took up 20-25% of Hong Kong's market capitalisation and turnover. During the 2005-2010, H-shares and Red-chips both took up an average 23% of market capitalisation. In particular, H-shares had an average 40% of market turnover, exceeding Red-chips' 15%, indicating a rising popularity in H-shares over Red-chips in the 2000s. This reflected the shift to the appealing Chinese locally-cultivated private firms when investors were getting confident in China's export-led growth.

However, the weightings of H-shares, Red-chips and Hong Kong companies have been diminishing as time goes by. Exhibit 5 shows the composition snapshots of Hong Kong Mainboard by share class. In 2020, the Chinese companies (H-shares, P-chips and Red-chips) took up over 80% of the market cap in Hong Kong. Between 2015 and 2020, the Chinese market cap increased at a 5-year CAGR of 20%. The drastic change was mainly due to the newly listed P-chips. They were benefited from the HKEX's introduction of new listing chapters in 2018, to echo with the rising New Economy segment in Mainland China. In general, they are technology-enabled and play a core part in the China's ongoing consumption-led growth.

**Exhibit 5: Hong Kong Mainboard Market Capitalisation by Share Class**



Source: WIND, HKEX  
Data as of 11 June 2021

In 2020, in light of the trade friction and shrinking international market, China proposed a “Dual-circulation” development model which involves reinforcing the huge domestic market (domestic economic cycle) while remaining open to the international trade and investment (international economic cycle) as supplement. By leveraging this strategy, China is able to boost sustainable long-term economic growth, and the Chinese companies' market capitalisation and turnover as % of the total in Hong Kong stock market may further rise.



## HSCEI to Track NOT ONLY SOE but also P-chips and Red-chips

HSCEI is one of our flagship indexes that serves as a benchmark to reflect the overall performance of Hong Kong-listed Mainland China companies, whose majority of revenue or assets are derived from Mainland China. To maintain a high degree of representativeness with diversified constituents, the universe of the index has been expanded from H-shares by including the Red-chips and P-chips since 2018. To minimise the impact to the market, the number of Red-chips / P-chips constituents was initially capped at 10 with the adoption of inclusion factor and adjusted cap level. After the expiry of the transition period in 2018-19, restriction on the number of constituents from Red-chips / P-chips had been lifted, while the total number of constituents for the HSCEI remained at 50. In all, the HSCEI has finally been transformed into a China Index of Hong Kong Market from 2020.

### Mission of the HSCEI – Measurement of Mainland China Companies' Performance

The HSCEI is one of our flagship indexes that serves as a benchmark to reflect the overall performance of Hong Kong-listed Mainland China companies, whose majority of revenue or assets are derived from Mainland China. Being as a rules-driven index, the selection of its constituents will be mainly based on the criteria like: 1) whether a security is from Mainland China, but excluding Staples Securities, Biotech Companies ending with marker 'B' and Investment Companies, 2) at least one month listing history, and 3) minimum velocity of 0.1% on monthly basis. The top 50 securities with the highest combined market value rank will be selected as constituents. Within the index, constituents are freefloat-adjusted market capitalisation weighted with an 8% weighting cap to avoid over-concentration. Index review will be conducted on quarterly basis with data cut-off at end-March / June / September / December.

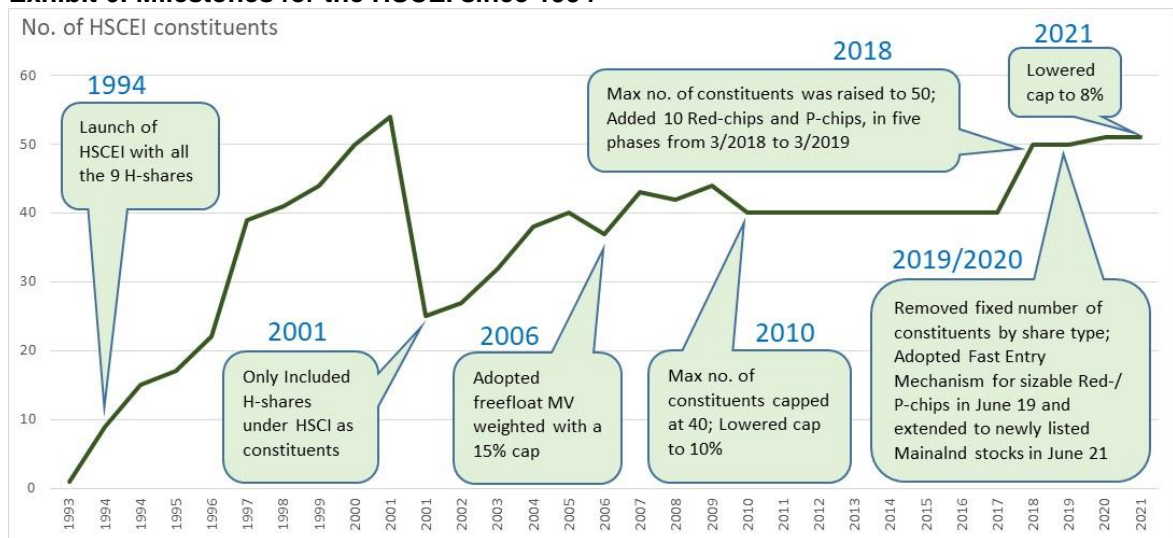
### Adjustments for the HSCEI to Keep Pace with Market Changes Before 2017

The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index was launched in 1994 with constituents mainly comprising H-shares (a class of ordinary share of the Mainland China incorporated companies, approved by China Securities Regulatory Commission ('CSRC') to list and trade in Hong Kong) to track the performance of China sector listed in the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. In response to the increasing number of listed companies in Hong Kong from 529 in 1994 to more than 700 in 2001, the Hang Seng Indexes Company launched the Hang Seng Composite Index (HSCI) as a broad-based index with 200 constituent stocks to reflect the performance of the Hong Kong stock market with an all-encompassing perspective in October 2001. Within the HSCI, it was subdivided into two geographical indexes – the Hang Seng Hong Kong Composite Index (HSHKCI) and the Hang Seng Mainland Composite Index (HSMLCI). The HSMLCI mainly reflected the performance of companies with majority of their sales revenue derived from the Mainland China. And the remaining stocks of the HSCI were grouped under the HSHKCI. As to the HSCEI, which mainly covered H-shares listed in Hong Kong, was grouped under the HSMLCI after this reform, resulting in the number of constituents for the HSCEI dropped from 54 to 25.



With an expansion in trading activities for H-shares, the Hong Kong Stock Exchange launched the HSCEI-linked Index Futures in 2003 and HSCEI-linked Index Options in 2004, respectively. Moreover, following an increasing number of mega-sized Stated-owned Enterprises (SOE) in the areas of Financials, Telecom, Industries, Energy, Materials, etc, seeking for listings in Hong Kong after 2005, the HSECI adopted a freefloat-adjusted market capitalisation with a 15% cap on individual stock weighting in 2006. In 2010, the HSCEI accomplished another reform to adjust the number of constituents to 40 and lower the weighting cap for individual securities to 10%.

**Exhibit 6: Milestones for the HSCEI since 1994**



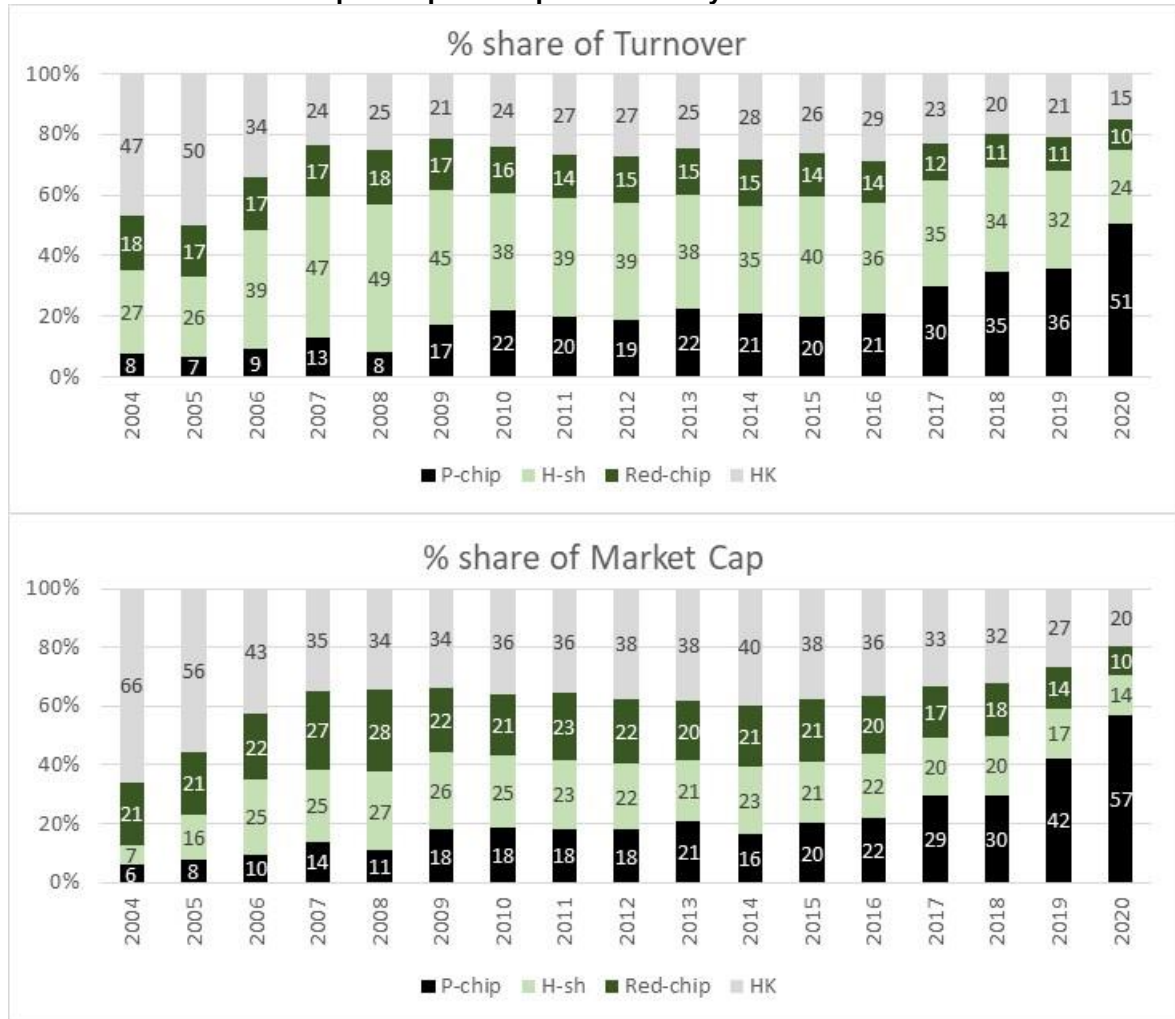
Source: Hang Seng Indexes Company

### Revamp in 2017 – Inclusion of Red-/P-chips in the HSCEI

There are increasing number of Chinese privately-owned enterprises (P-chips, a type of Mainland China company that incorporated outside Mainland China and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange without government controlling ownership) have been listed in Hong Kong since 2006. Given the sectors they operated in are mostly related to the new economy with fast growing prospects, which are different from SOE's, the market has been shifting the focus toward P-chips from H-shares and Red-chips (a type of Mainland China company incorporated outside Mainland China and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, with its shares substantially owned and controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Chinese governmental entities). Exhibit 7 shows that market capitalisation coverage and turnover coverage of P-chips have increased substantially from 16% and 21% in 2014, respectively, to 57% and 51% in 2020. In contrast, both the H-shares and Red-chips have recorded decline in market capitalisation coverage (23% to 14% for H-shares and 21% to 10% for Red-chips) and turnover coverage (35% to 24% for H-shares and 15% to 10% for Red-chips) during the same period.



Exhibit 7: Interest in P-chips has picked up substantially after 2014

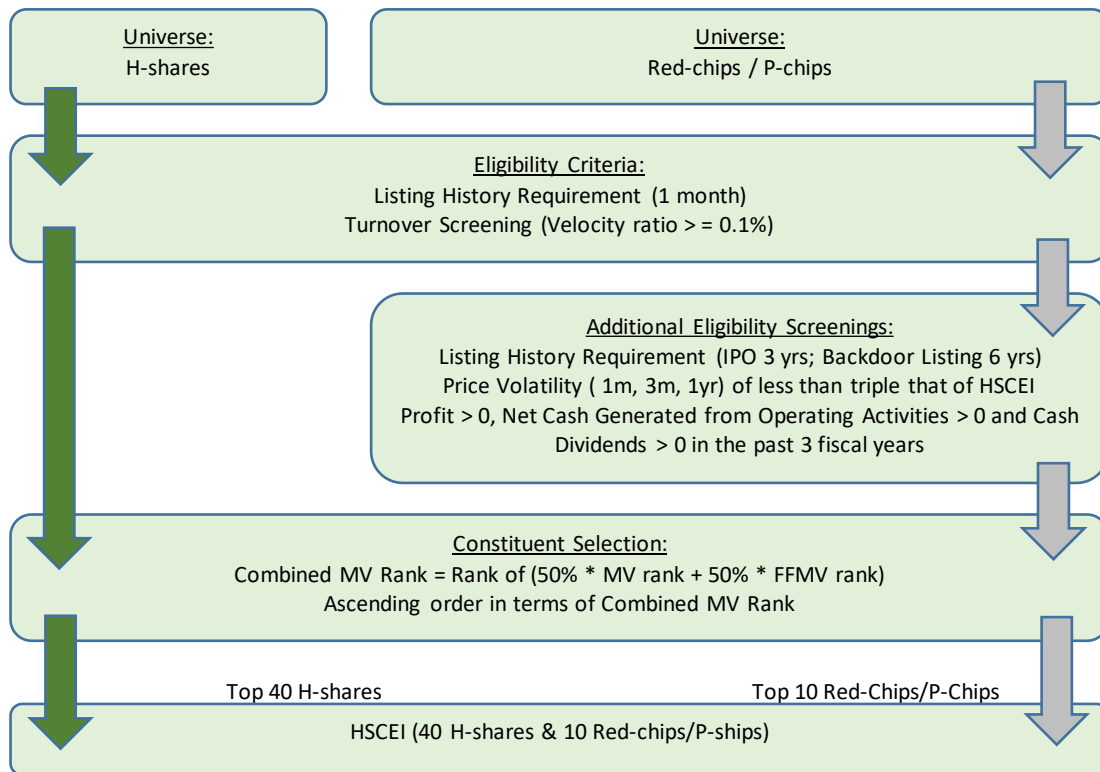


Source: HKEX, Hang Seng Indexes Company  
Data as of 11 June 2021

In order to enhance the representativeness of the HSCEI to track the performance of Mainland companies listed in Hong Kong, the Hang Seng Indexes Company launched a public consultation paper on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2017 to seek for market participants' opinions. After gathering the feedbacks from 60 organisations, the Hang Seng Indexes Company decided to keep the number of H-share constituents at 40 while 10 Red-chips / P-chips will be added in the HSCEI in five phases over a period of 12 months from March 2018 to March 2019. To minimise the impact to the market, the 10 Red-chips / P-chips would be added to the HSCEI by adopting an inclusion factor (increase by 0.2 in each phase from 0.2 in March 2018 to 1.0 in March 2019) and an adjusted cap level (increase by 2% in each phase from 2% in March 2018 to 10% in March 2019). To address the different risk profiles of Red-chips / P-chips as compared with that of H-shares, additional eligibility screenings on listing history, price volatility and financial will be applied for potential incoming Red-chips / P-chips constituents. The constituent selection criteria for H-shares would remain unchanged.



Exhibit 8: Enhancement to the HSCEI in March 2018 – March 2019



Source: Hang Seng Indexes Company

### Finally Transformed into the China Index of Hong Kong Market in late-2019

In the late 2018, the Hang Seng Indexes Company proposed three changes to further enhance the representativeness of the HSCEI, including increase the number of Red-/P-chip constituents in the HSCEI through three rebalancings in 2019, as well as the implementation of Fast Entry Mechanism to allow timely inclusion of sizable Red-/P-chips. With majority of the respondents supporting the proposed changes, starting from the June 2019 rebalancing, the number of Red-chip and P-chip constituents in the HSCEI was lifted while the total number of constituents of the HSCEI remained at 50. To minimise the potential impact on the market, the maximum number of constituent changes was limited to five in both the June and September 2019 rebalancings and such limit would not be applicable for the December 2019 rebalancing onwards. Moreover, the listing history requirement for Red-chips and P-chips to be included in the HSCEI was lowered to one year or two years if their market value rank in the top 10 or top 11-20 among Mainland Companies, respectively.



**Exhibit 9: Further Enhancement to the HSCEI in June-December 2019**

		Rebalancing Date		
		17-Jun-19	9-Sep-19	9-Dec-19
Constituent selection		Top 50 eligible H-shares, Red-chips and P-chips with the highest Combined MV Rank, subject to the buffer zone rule		
Buffer zone rule	Inclusion criterion	Non-constituents ranked 40th or above will be included		
	Exclusion criterion	Existing constituents ranked below 60th will be removed		
Maximum number of constituent changes		5	5	No limit
Number of Constituents in the HSCEI				
H-share constituents		Minimum of 35	Minimum of 30	No limit
Red-chip and P-chip constituents		Maximum of 15	Maximum of 20	No limit
Total		50	50	50

Source: Hang Seng Indexes Company

In response to the rising mega-sized IPO deals from New Economy segment in 2020, the Hang Seng Indexes Company introduced the Fast Entry Rule in October 2020, for early inclusion of sizable newly listed Mainland stock in the HSCEI. Under this rule, a newly listed stock will be added to the HSCEI after the close of the 10<sup>th</sup> trading day of the new issue if its market capitalisation at the market close of its first trading day ranks within the top 10 among the HSCEI's existing constituents.



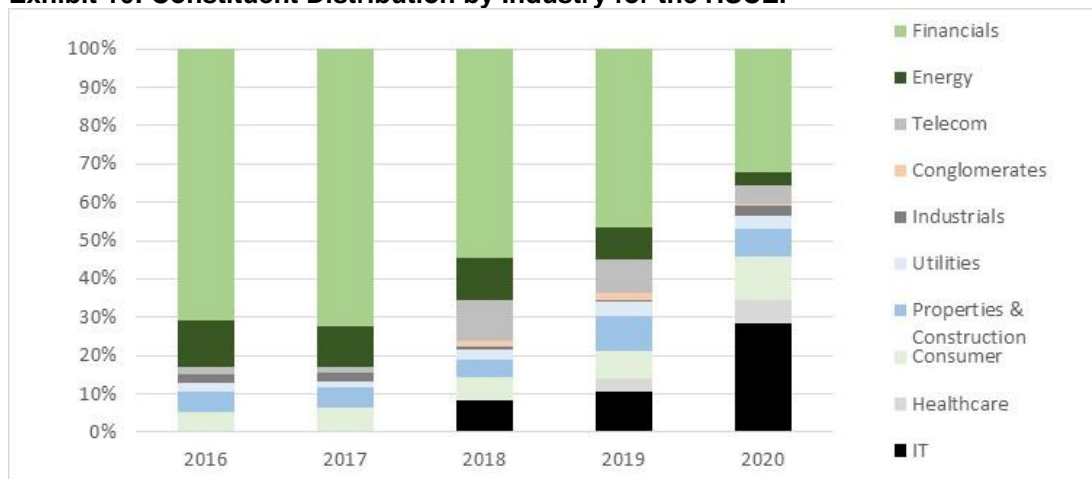
## Improving HSCEI's Representativeness of Mainland Shares

The HSCEI's representativeness has been improved significantly after accomplishing its revamp in 2018-19 to include the 'New Economy' industries that P-chips mostly focus on. In terms of distribution by share class, the HSCEI has been changed from a purely H-share index to largely weighted in P-chips (50%) and Red-chips (14%) as of end-2020. With most of the P-chips and Red-chips being leaders in various emerging industries, weightings in Information Technology, Consumer Discretionary & Staples, and Healthcare expanded to 28%, 12%, and 6% in 2020, respectively, while weighting of Financials declined from 72% in 2017 to 32% in 2020 instead. Given the HSI will keep 20-25 'Hong Kong companies' as constituents, among which nearly 60% are well-established Financials companies, the HSI has the largest weighting for Financials (36%) instead of Information Technology (26%) while rankings for other industries are similar to that for the HSCEI. As of 11 Jun 2021, there are 29 constituents in common between the HSCEI and the HSI, which explains the high return correlation of 0.96 between the two indexes. As to the HSTECH, given it aims to track high-growth technology themes on five industries, only 12 stocks in the HSTECH are overlapped with the HSCEI, resulting in a low return correlation of 0.79 between the two indexes.

## Enhancing Diversification to Track China's Transition to Innovation-driven Economy

Before implementing the enhancements in 2017, the HSCEI was purely composed of H-shares and heavily weighted in Financials (71%) and Energy (12%) as of 2016. Given most of the Red-chips and P-chips focus on 'New Economy' industries, Exhibit 10 shows that after accomplishing the enhancements for the HSCEI in 2019, the index has significantly lifted the weightings in Information Technology (28%), Consumer Discretionary & Staples (12%), and Healthcare (6%) in 2020, resulting in a high degree of representativeness on the performance of Hong Kong-listed Mainland China companies. Moreover, given the HSCEI's constituent distribution by industry looks more align with the breakdown of China's GDP by industry, it should also closely reflect China's economic transformation from the old investment- and manufacturing-driven economy to the new consumption- and services-fueled economy.

**Exhibit 10: Constituent Distribution by Industry for the HSCEI**



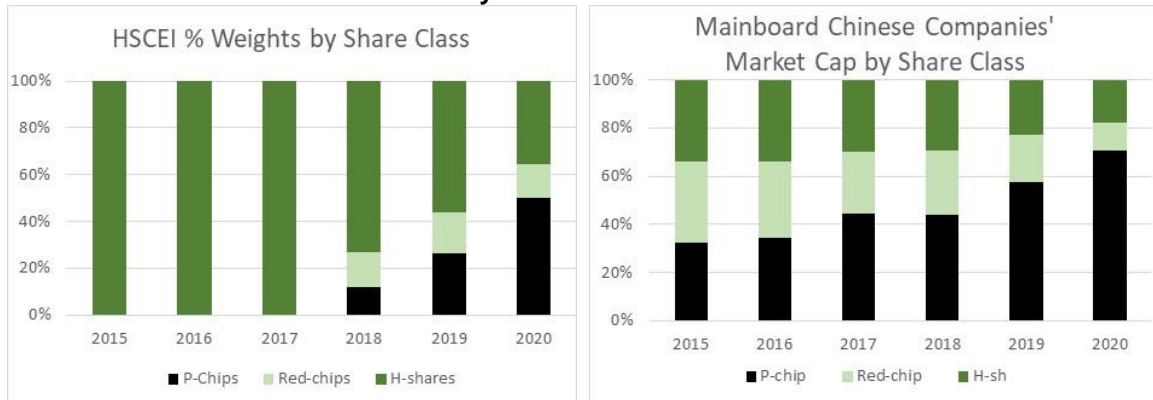
Source: Hang Seng Indexes Company  
Data as of 11 June 2021



### Better Reflection of Mainland China Share Class

Despite a large number of Red-chips and P-chips having been listed in the Hong Kong stock market over the past 10 years, Exhibit 11 shows that the constituent distribution of HSCEI has not fully reflected the mainland China share class when compared with the Mainboard before 2017. In 2017, H-shares accounted for 100% of the HSCEI's constituents versus H-share / Red-chips / P-chips accounted for 30% / 26% / 44%, respectively, of the mainland China companies' market capitalization in the Mainboard. After the full completion of the enhancement for the HSCEI during 2018-19, the HSCEI has narrowed the discrepancy substantially through lifting its proportion of Red-chips and P-chips to 14% and 50% in 2020, respectively, versus the proportion of H-shares was lowered to 35%. In all, it looks more align with the proportion of H-shares / Red-chips / P-chips among the mainland China companies in the Mainboard (18% / 12% / 71%) in the same year.

**Exhibit 11: Constituent Distribution by Share Class for the HSCEI**



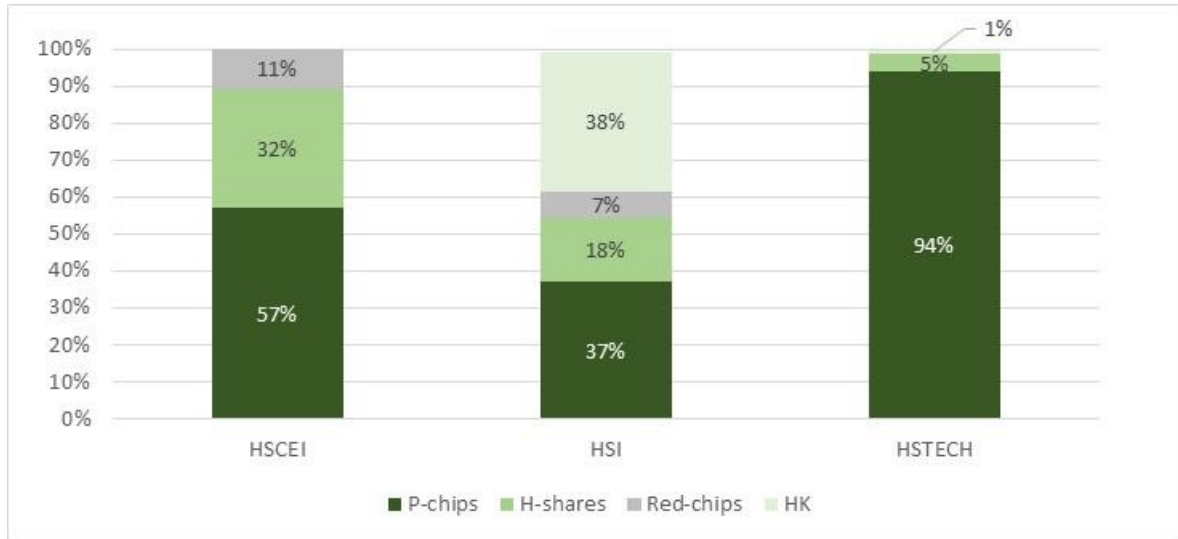
Source: Hang Seng Indexes Company, HKEX  
Data as of 11 June 2021

### Difference in Index Characteristics Between the HSCEI and other Flagship Indexes

After the revamp on the HSCEI to include mega-sized P-chips of technology companies and Red-chips, the HSCEI is no longer dominated by the H-shares. Within the index, P-chips have the highest weighting of 57%, compared with 32% for H-shares and 11% for Red-chips. Given the role of the HSI is to track the performance of Blue-chips listed in Hong Kong, Other HK-listed shares' weighting dominates at 38%, then followed by P-chips (37%), H-shares (18%) and Red-chips (7%) as of 11 June 2021. Given most of the Chinese technology companies are privately-owned enterprises, P-chips accounts for a significant portion in the weighting (94%) of the HSTECH, compared with only 5% and 1% for H-shares and Other Hong Kong listed companies, respectively, as of 11 June 2021.



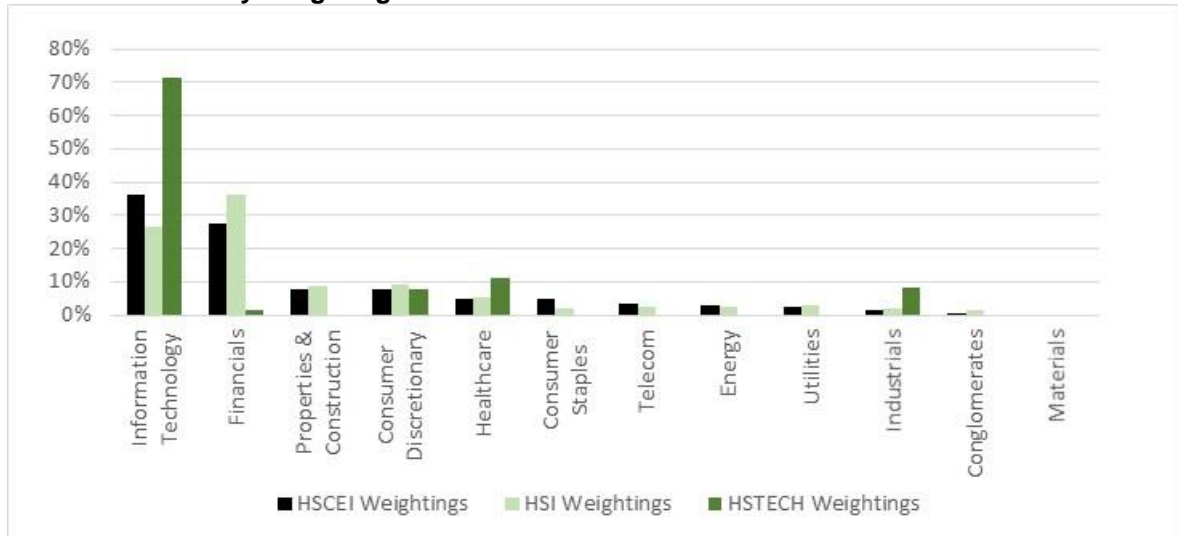
Exhibit 12: Share Classes of HSCEI vs HSI and HSTECH



Source: Hang Seng Indexes Company  
Data as of 11 June 2021

With most of the P-chip constituents being leaders in emerging industries, weightings of the HSCEI have been shifted from highly concentrated Financials to Information Technology (36%), Healthcare (5%) and Consumer Discretionary & Staples (12%) as of 11 June 2021. As the HSI will keep 20-25 'Hong Kong companies' as constituents, among which nearly 60% are well-established Financials companies, Financials has the largest weighting of 36%, followed by Information Technology (26%), Properties & Construction (9%) and Consumer Discretionary (9%). With the design of the HSTECH is to track high-growth technology themes, it mainly measures the performance of five industries, namely Information Technology, Healthcare, Consumer Discretionary, Industrials, and Financials, whose subsectors have significant exposures to advanced technology themes such as Internet, Cloud, e-Commerce, Digital and Fintech. As a result, the HSTECH has the largest weighting in Information Technology at 71%, followed by Healthcare (11%), Industrials (8%), Consumer Discretionary (8%) and Financials (1%) as of 11 June 2021.

Exhibit 13: Industry Weightings of HSCEI vs HSI and HSTECH

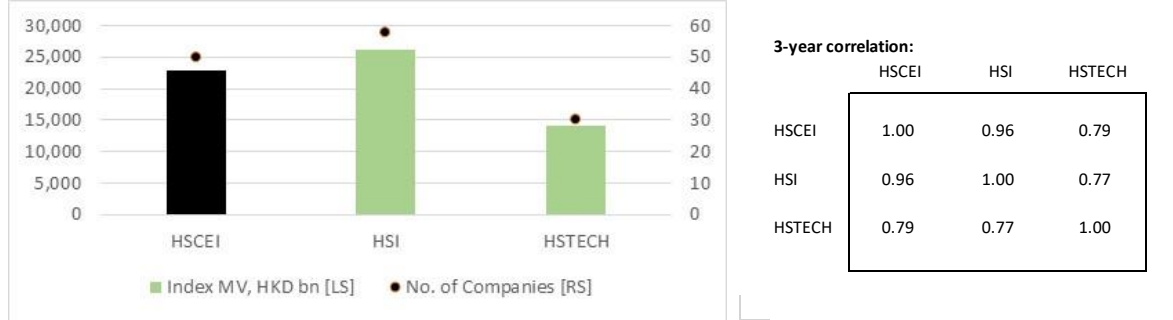


Source: Hang Seng Indexes Company  
Data as of 11 June 2021



With the constituents change effective in June 2021, the HSCEI has an index market capitalisation of HKD22.9 trillion as of 11 June 2021, which is around 0.9x and 1.6x of the market capitalisation of the HSI (HKD26.3 trillion) and the HSTECH (HKD14.1 trillion), respectively. After examining the index constituents of the HSCEI versus the HSTECH, there are only 12 stocks included in both indexes. This limited overlap in constituents between the indexes explains the HSCEI's low return correlation (0.79) with the HSTECH. On the other hand, the high return correlation (0.96) between the HSCEI and the HSI is mainly due to the two indexes having 29 constituents in common, accounting for the index weighting of 77% in the HSCEI and 59% in the HSI.

**Exhibit 14: Index Market Capitalisation of HSCEI vs HSI and HSTECH**



Source: Hang Seng Indexes Company  
Data as of 11 June 2021



## Appendix – HSCEI’s Constituents in Details

### Exhibit 15: Constituents of HSCEI

Ref #	Ticker	Company	Share Class	Index Weightings	Ref #	Ticker	Company	Share Class	Index Weightings
1	3690.HK	MEITUAN-W	P	8.0%	26	1093.HK	CSPC PHARMA	P	1.3%
2	0700.HK	TENCENT	P	7.8%	27	0981.HK	SMIC	P	1.2%
3	9988.HK	BABA-SW	P	7.7%	28	0386.HK	SINOPEC CORP	H	1.2%
4	0939.HK	CCB	H	7.6%	29	1177.HK	SINO BIOPHARM	P	1.1%
5	2318.HK	PING AN	H	5.8%	30	9633.HK	NONGFU SPRING	H	1.0%
6	1810.HK	XIAOMI-W	P	5.2%	31	6186.HK	CHINA FEIHE	P	1.0%
7	1398.HK	ICBC	H	4.2%	32	1288.HK	ABC	H	1.0%
8	1024.HK	KUAISHOU-W	P	3.9%	33	0384.HK	CHINA GAS HOLD	P	1.0%
9	0941.HK	CHINA MOBILE	R	3.4%	34	0241.HK	ALI HEALTH	P	1.0%
10	3968.HK	CM BANK	H	3.0%	35	0960.HK	LONGFOR GROUP	P	0.9%
11	3988.HK	BANK OF CHINA	H	2.5%	36	0688.HK	CHINA OVERSEAS	R	0.9%
12	1211.HK	BYD COMPANY	H	2.0%	37	1918.HK	SUNAC	P	0.8%
13	2020.HK	ANTA SPORTS	P	1.9%	38	2007.HK	COUNTRY GARDEN	P	0.8%
14	0883.HK	CNOOC	R	1.8%	39	2601.HK	CPIC	H	0.8%
15	2313.HK	SHENZHOU INTL	P	1.8%	40	1658.HK	PSBC	H	0.7%
16	2382.HK	SUNNY OPTICAL	P	1.5%	41	0267.HK	CITIC	R	0.7%
17	6098.HK	CG SERVICES	P	1.5%	42	9999.HK	NTES-S	P	0.6%
18	0175.HK	GEELY AUTO	P	1.5%	43	0914.HK	CONCH CEMENT	H	0.6%
19	9618.HK	JD-SW	P	1.5%	44	3328.HK	BANKCOMM	H	0.5%
20	2319.HK	MENGNIU DAIRY	R	1.4%	45	6862.HK	H Aidilao	P	0.5%
21	6618.HK	JD HEALTH	P	1.4%	46	3692.HK	HANSOH PHARMA	P	0.4%
22	2628.HK	CHINA LIFE	H	1.3%	47	6666.HK	EVERG SERVICES	P	0.4%
23	1109.HK	CHINA RES LAND	R	1.3%	48	9888.HK	BIDU-SW	P	0.4%
24	2688.HK	ENN ENERGY	P	1.3%	49	0813.HK	SHIMAO GROUP	P	0.3%
25	0291.HK	CHINA RES BEER	R	1.3%	50	3333.HK	EVERGRANDE	P	0.3%

Share Class: “P” P-chips, “H” H-shares, “R” Red-chips  
Source: Hang Seng Indexes Company  
Data as of 11 June 2021



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