

WisdomTree Emerging Markets ex-China Fund

XC

State-Owned Enterprises

An interesting dichotomy has developed in emerging markets (EM), between government actors and other investors in publicly traded equities. Some argue that government ownership can negatively impact the operational efficiency of a company. Government-owned and influenced companies typically run their businesses with a broader set of interests, appealing more to government wishes than generating the maximum possible return for shareholders. Over time, these influences can lead to quite large but fairly inefficient businesses, and as such, have the potential of stagnating the long-term growth potential of these companies in their respective emerging markets economies. Often these companies are referred to as “state-owned enterprises” (SOEs).

The Performance Difference

The first and probably most critical question to ask is whether SOEs and non-SOEs have performed differently. We believe that if shareholder returns and fundamentals such as return on equity (ROE)¹ are not the top priority of these SOEs, it would be seen in things like greater risk or lower overall performance. To show this, WisdomTree built broad market capitalization-weighted portfolios of SOEs and non-SOEs in EM. State ownership, as defined by WisdomTree, applies to firms that have more than 20% of their shares owned by government entities. The data below in figures 1 and 2 shows that over this cumulative period, there has been a consistently large performance gap in favor of non-SOEs.

Figure 1: Cumulative Returns of State-Owned Companies (SOEs) vs. Non-State-Owned Companies (Non-SOEs) in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, excluding China



Sources: FactSet, WisdomTree, from 12/31/2007 – 6/30/2022. SOEs are defined as firms that have more than 20% of their shares owned by government entities. Non-SOEs are defined as firms that have less than 20% of their shares owned by government entities. Universe of securities is the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, excluding China. Returns are calculated in U.S. dollars. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index. Index performance does not represent actual fund or portfolio performance. A fund or portfolio may differ significantly from the securities included in the index. Index performance assumes reinvestment of dividends but does not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or other expenses that would be incurred by a portfolio or fund, or brokerage commissions on transactions in fund shares. Such fees, expenses and commissions could reduce returns.

¹ Return on equity (ROE): Measures a corporation’s profitability by revealing how much profit a company generates with the money shareholders have invested.

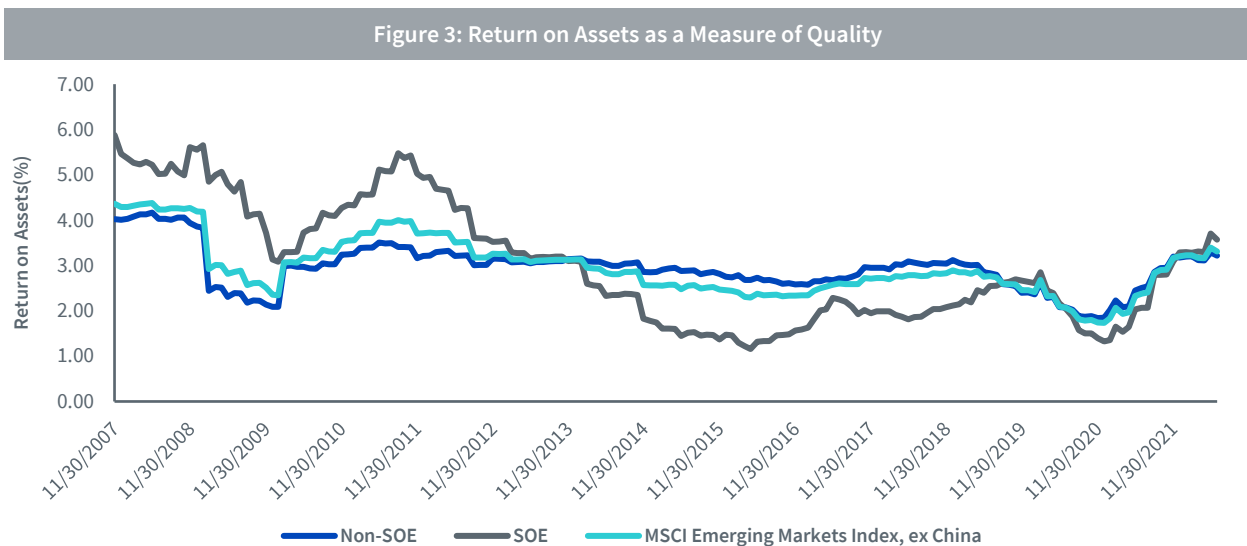
Figure 2: Standardized Annual Returns (as of 06/30/2022)

	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since 12/31/2007
Non-SOE	-21.81%	2.94%	2.82%	3.72%	2.03%
SOE	-3.83%	0.50%	5.36%	1.72%	-0.28%

Source: WisdomTree, as of 6/30/2022. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index. Index performance does not represent actual fund or portfolio performance. A fund or portfolio may differ significantly from the securities included in the index. Index performance assumes reinvestment of dividends but does not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or other expenses that would be incurred by a portfolio or fund, or brokerage commissions on transactions in fund shares. Such fees, expenses and commissions could reduce returns. Universe of securities is the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, excluding China.

Differentiation in Fundamentals

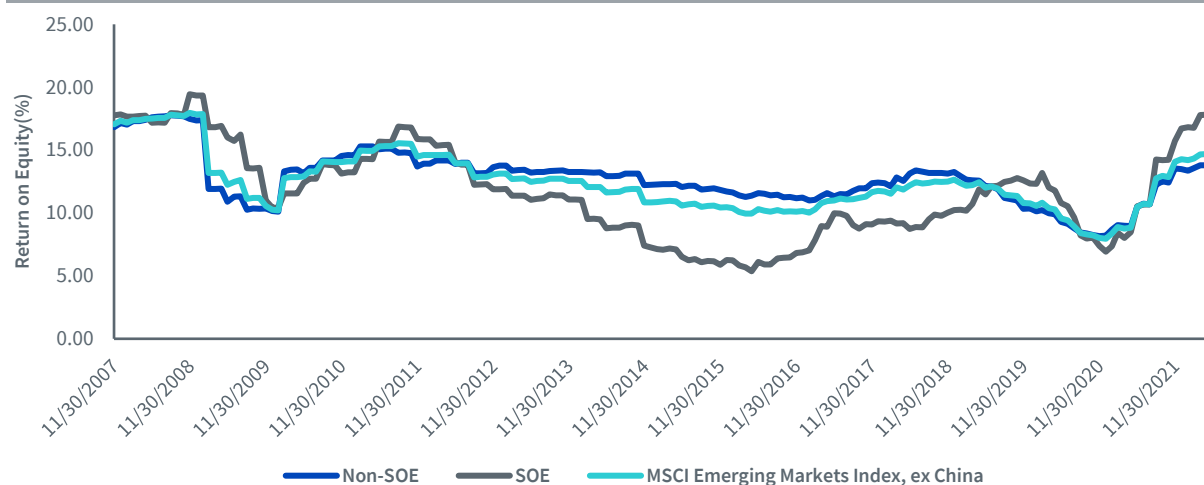
After performance, the next area of consideration is fundamentals. Again, if SOEs put government priorities ahead of the interests of shareholders, we believe it would most likely show up in some fashion through either “lower quality” or “less efficient” fundamental metrics. One way to highlight this would be to view some of the fundamental metrics across time, such as with return on assets (ROA)² and ROE. As seen in figures 3 and 4, the non-SOEs have had a distinct advantage over this period, and the difference to SOEs also appears to be widening during most recent time frames.



Sources: FactSet, MSCI, WisdomTree, as of 11/30/2007 – 6/30/2022. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index. Index performance does not represent actual fund or portfolio performance. A fund or portfolio may differ significantly from the securities included in the index. Index performance assumes reinvestment of dividends but does not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or other expenses that would be incurred by a portfolio or fund, or brokerage commissions on transactions in fund shares. Such fees, expenses and commissions could reduce returns.

² Return on assets (ROA): Firm profits (after accounting for all expenses) divided by the firm’s total assets. Higher numbers indicate greater profits relative to the level of assets utilized to generate them.

Figure 4: Return on Equity as a Measure of Quality



Sources: FactSet, MSCI, WisdomTree, as of 11/30/2007 – 6/30/2022. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Benchmark Exposure Analysis

Lastly, it is prudent to consider the exposure of SOEs compared to non-SOEs in the broad MSCI Emerging Markets ex China Index. Since the end of 2007, the benchmark has seen an evolution of exposures. SOEs continue to occupy a large share of the market's overall exposure. Worth noting is the growth of the Information Technology and Consumer sectors over this period, particularly among non-SOEs. It is no coincidence that these "new economy" sectors have been among the key drivers of broad EM returns and overall growth of the market, as some of the more traditional, "old economy" sectors, such as Energy and Financials, have lost market share and continue to be the largest sectors of SOEs.

Sector Exposures as of 6/30/2022	MSCI Emerging Markets Index, ex China		WisdomTree Emerging Markets ex-China Index
	Non-SOE	SOE	
"New Economy"	62.41%	21.15%	63.46%
Communication Services	5.29%	11.11%	5.86%
Consumer Discretionary	7.46%	1.17%	8.50%
Consumer Staples	7.15%	2.76%	7.91%
Health Care	3.55%	0.30%	4.43%
Industrials	5.62%	5.82%	5.87%
Information Technology	33.34%	0.00%	30.90%
"Old Economy"	37.59%	78.85%	36.54%
Energy	4.29%	14.75%	4.53%
Financials	21.43%	35.63%	19.82%
Materials	9.10%	18.66%	9.38%
Real Estate	1.08%	1.40%	1.12%
Utilities	1.70%	8.40%	1.70%

Sources: MSCI, WisdomTree, as of 6/30/22. Exposures expected to change. Exposures may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The WisdomTree Emerging Markets ex-China Fund

WisdomTree's unique product lineup of broad EM and country-specific ex-SOE equity funds offers targeted exposures to EM companies that have less than 20% government ownership.

The WisdomTree Emerging Markets ex-China Fund seeks to track the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the WisdomTree Emerging Markets ex-China Index (WTEMXC).

Quick Facts	
Ticker	XC
Exchange	NYSE Arca
Expense Ratio (Gross)	32bps ³
Expense Ratio (Net)	32bps
Structure	Open-end ETF
Exposure	Emerging markets stocks, excluding China, that are not state-owned enterprises, which is defined as having more than 20% government ownership.
Rebalancing	The portfolio is rebalanced on an annual basis.

At WisdomTree, we do things differently. We build our ETFs with proprietary methodologies, smart structures and uncommon access to provide investors with the potential for income, performance, diversification and more.

For more information about XC, contact your WisdomTree representative or visit WisdomTree.com.

³ Basis points (bps): 1/100th of 1 percent.

Definitions and Disclosures

The WisdomTree Emerging Markets ex-China Index measures the performance of emerging markets stocks, excluding China, that are not state-owned enterprises.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure emerging markets equity performance.

Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the Fund before investing. To obtain a prospectus containing this and other important information, please call 866.909.9473, or visit WisdomTree.com to view or download a prospectus. Investors should read the prospectus carefully before investing.

The Fund is new and therefore has a limited performance history.

There are risks associated with investing, including possible loss of principal. Foreign investing involves special risks, such as risk of loss from currency fluctuation or political or economic uncertainty. Investments in emerging markets are generally less liquid and less efficient than investments in developed markets and are subject to additional risks. The Fund's investment strategy limits the types and number of investment opportunities available and, as a result, the Fund may underperform other funds. The Fund's exposure to certain sectors, countries, or regions may increase its vulnerability to any single economic or regulatory development related to such sector, country, or region. The Fund is non-diversified, as a result, changes in the market value of a single security could cause greater fluctuations in the value of Fund shares than would occur in a diversified fund. Investments in currency involve additional special risks, such as credit risk and interest rate fluctuations. The Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, its Index regardless of their investment merit and the Fund does not attempt to outperform its Index or take defensive positions in declining markets. Please read the Fund's prospectus for specific details regarding the Fund's risk profile.

Unless otherwise stated, the data source is WisdomTree.

You cannot invest directly in an index. Additional index information is available at www.wisdomtree.com.

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