GAINING EXPOSURE TO EMERGING MARKET CREDIT RISK

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Gaining Exposure to Emerging Market Credit Risk • Due to growth in new issuance, the investable universe of emerging market (EM) corporate debt[1] is now larger than the market for EM U.S. dollar (USD) sovereigns[2] • On average, EM corporate bonds currently feature higher credit quality[3], less sensitivity to changes in U.S. interest rates, and offer greater incremental income potential than EM USD sovereigns Traditionally, fixed income investors wanting to benefit from improvements in emerging market credit risk used the EM government bond market as their first and generally only option. And they might have been correct in the early 2000s, but today, the depth and liquidity of the EM corporate credit market has actually surpassed the EM government bond market for the first time in history[4]. With this improvement in investability, investors can now ask themselves where they see the greatest potential for total returns from emerging market credit risk. We believe, in 2013, this could be through investments in the debt of select EM corporate issuers. As evidenced by the table below, in aggregate, EM corporate bonds currently feature higher credit quality, lower interest rate risk, and they offer greater incremental income than EM USD sovereign bonds.

As of 1/31/2013	JPMorgan EMBI Global EM USD Sovereigns	JPMorgan CEMBI Broad EM Corporates
Market Size (USD billions)	571.94	624.48
Investment Grade (IG) %	61.95%	73.07%
Yield to Maturity (YTM) %	4.74%	4.79%
IG YTM %	3.78%	4.14%
Non-IG YTM %	6.36%	6.75%
Average Duration (years)	7.50	5.59

Source: JPMorgan, 2013

(For definitions of terms in this chart, please see our Glossary.) In an environment where many bond investors are worried about a rise in U.S. interest rates, EM USD sovereigns have a comparable interest rate sensitivity to a 10-year U.S. Treasury Note. Since all dollar-denominated bonds with credit risk trade at a "spread"[5] relative to "riskless" U.S. Treasuries, we believe that EM corporate bonds are more attractive in this environment due to their shorter duration. If rates do drift higher, EM corporates could provide a greater income cushion and lower rate sensitivity than EM USD Sovereigns. With expectations for further declines in Treasury yields limited, returns for EM USD debt are likely going to be driven by their income component (bond yields) and any changes in credit spreads (principal returns from decreases in credit risk), both of which favor EM corporates over USD sovereigns. Taking a look at the top seven geographic exposures in the JPMorgan Emerging Market Bond Index – Global (EMBI Global), we see that nearly half (49.9%) of the portfolio comprises countries with a yield to maturity of around 4%. The only outlier, Venezuela, boasts a yield of over 9%. Not surprisingly, this is also the largest non-investment grade issuer and largest contributor to index yield in the EM USD sovereign universe. As a result of market capitalization-weighted bond investing, Venezuela, the 34th-largest economy in the world, has a significantly higher weighting than Brazil[6], the 6th-largest economy in the world[7]. By focusing solely on market presence instead of economic fundamentals, market capitalization-based indexes have typically rewarded the countries that issue the largest amount of debt, regardless of their capacity to pay.

As of 1/31/2013	EM USD Sovereigns EMBI Global Weight	EM USD Sovereigns YTM (%)	EM Corporates YTM (%)	EM USD Sovereigns Average Duration (Years)	EM Corporates Average Duration (Years)
Mexico	11.60%	4.12%	4.88%	9.76	6.8
Russia	10.47%	3.47%	5.11%	6.09	5.03
Venezuela	10.03%	9.26%	10.67%	6.18	3.95
Turkey	8.00%	4.06%	4.16%	8.21	4.97
Brazil	7.81%	3.79%	5.31%	8.76	6.64
Indonesia	6.92%	4.10%	6.85%	8.06	4.19
Philippines	5.09%	3.62%	4.10%	9.48	4.46

Ultimately, the key

takeaway from the table above is simply that corporate debt in emerging markets can be used as a means of enhancing yield while at the same time reducing interest rate risk when compared to an EM sovereign-focused portfolio. However, similar to corporate issuers in the United States, it is virtually impossible for corporate bonds to trade at lower yields than sovereigns[8]. But in an environment where investors are attempting to generate additional income, we believe that there is value in investing in select corporate names in certain emerging market countries. As mentioned previously, we believe that the factors that led to EM USD sovereign outperformance may be waning. In our view, EM corporate bonds offer the next wave of opportunities in EM fixed income. For example, in Russia, currently the 2nd-largest geographic exposure in the WisdomTree Emerging Markets Corporate Bond Fund, investing in corporate bonds as opposed to government debt resulted in a 1.64% increase in yield, with less interest rate risk as of February 15, 2013. However, emerging market investing is not without risks. But when a fundamentally driven research process is combined with active management, we believe that EM corporate credit can provide attractive levels of income. In an investment environment where investors are constantly questioning whether they are being adequately compensated for the amount of credit risk they are assuming, they are simultaneously confronting the prospect of higher long-term interest rates. We believe EM corporate debt could provide an attractive solution to this dilemma. By enhancing yield potential and overall credit quality, while at the same time reducing interest rate risk, EM corporate bonds could provide attractive total returns compared to EM USD sovereign debt in 2013. ***Hear WisdomTree's Bruce Lavine and Western's portfolio manager Matt Duda discuss emerging markets corporate bonds in this podcast.*** [1]Represented by the JPMorgan Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index – Broad (CEMBI Broad); the index tracks total returns for U.S. dollar-denominated emerging market corporate bonds. [2]Represented by the JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index – Global (EMBI Global); the index tracks total returns for U.S. dollar-denominated debt instruments issued by emerging market sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities, including Brady bonds, loans and eurobonds. You cannot invest directly in an index. [3]Credit ratings subject to change. [4]JPMorgan, January 31, 2013. [5]Also referred to as the "credit spread." [6]Brazil predominantly finances its government through debt issued in Brazilian real instead of U.S. dollars. [7]IMF, October 2012. [8]Select AAA rated corporate bonds have traded at lower yields than U.S. Treasuries. In essence, the market believed certain companies are more credit-worthy than the U.S. government.

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DEFINITIONS

Credit risk : The risk that a borrower will not meet their contractual obligations in conjunction with an investment.

Interest rate risk : The risk that an investment's value will decline due to an increase in interest rates.

Credit spread : The portion of a bond's yield that compensates investors for taking credit risk.