
A SIMPLE YET EFFECTIVE APPROACH TO EMERGING MARKETS

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Sometimes investors have the right idea but the wrong approach to investing in emerging markets equities.

A key rationale for emerging markets exposure is the potential for these countries to deliver greater growth than the developed world. In theory, emerging markets economies are in the growth stage of their lifecycle and should expand at a faster rate than those in the developed world.

In reality, emerging markets equities, as measured by the broad [MSCI Emerging Markets Index \(MXEF\)](#), have likely failed to meet investors' expectations.

MXEF has underperformed the [MSCI World Index \(MXWO\)](#)—a benchmark for developed world equities—over the trailing 10 years¹ by approximately 610 basis points (bps) annually.

Why does it seem like emerging markets equities have yet to emerge?

Let's dig in.

It Starts at the Top Line

Part of emerging markets underperformance can be explained by the prevalence of [state-owned enterprises \(SOEs\)](#)².

SOEs must make strategic decisions that satisfy the objectives of both government and independent shareholders. Conflicts of interests often arise and SOEs are obligated to advocate for a broader set of interests than maximizing shareholder value only.

Drawing on WisdomTree research, we conclude [that SOE exposure has been a meaningful headwind to MXEF's performance](#).

Investors may be disappointed to discover that their emerging markets allocation includes significant exposure to SOEs. The good news is there is a way to achieve broad-based emerging markets exposure without the drag from SOEs.

The [WisdomTree Emerging Markets ex-State-Owned Enterprises Fund \(XSOE\)](#) provides a solution for the principal-agent problem in emerging markets countries by only investing in companies with less than 20% government ownership.

Since its inception in December 2014, XSOE has returned 6.65% annually and outperformed MXEF's return of 5.53% by approximately 112 bps³. *Please click [here](#) for standardized performance.*

Over this period, MXEF has held about a quarter of its weight in SOEs, which has generated an annual return of 2.81%. The remaining three-quarters of MXEF's weight in non-SOEs has returned 6.65% annually.

The thesis for investing in emerging markets equities is that favorable demographics and long-term consumption trends will sustain growth. Investors expect companies in these countries to generate robust top-line revenue growth.

Our research confirms that revenue growth in emerging markets (MXEF) has been stronger than in the developed world (MXWO), but it challenges investment strategies that do not control for SOE exposure.

Strategies with significant SOE exposure have failed to fully capitalize on the growth potential of emerging markets economies.

When calculating the trailing weighted average revenue growth of XSOE and MXEF, based on current weights and constituents, we found that XSOE’s revenue growth outpaced MXEF by at least 250 bps annually.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE SALES GROWTH					
XSOE 100% weight non-SOEs		MSCI Emerging Markets Index (MXEF) 78% weight non-SOEs / 22% weight SOEs		MSCI World Index (MXWO)	
1-YEAR	14.2%	1-YEAR	11.7%	1-YEAR	7.4%
3-YEAR CAGR	18.2%	3-YEAR CAGR	14.4%	3-YEAR CAGR	9.5%
5-YEAR CAGR	15.5%	5-YEAR CAGR	12.9%	5-YEAR CAGR	7.1%

Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet, as of 12/31/19. Weighted average sales growth is calculated as the sum product of a constituent weight and annual sales growth. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Weights subject to change. Compound annual growth rate (CAGR): The mean annual growth rate of an investment over a specified period of time longer than one year.

A key driver of the result was XSOE’s overweight allocation to the Consumer Discretionary sector. XSOE’s 5% overweight to the sector is not surprising—SOEs tend to be more concentrated in sectors like Financials, Energy and Materials. Removing SOEs tilts XSOE toward “new economy” sectors that are positioned to take advantage of a growing middle class and increased domestic consumption.

For example, XSOE has typically had more exposure to companies like Alibaba⁴, which derives most of its revenue from Chinese retail commerce and has generated an approximately 45% annual growth rate over the last five years. In contrast, XSOE avoids exposure to SOE companies within the Consumer Discretionary sector, like Chinese automobile manufacturers⁵, which have recently suffered from declining sales.

As is often the case with companies exhibiting stronger growth characteristics, non-SOEs are typically assigned a [valuation premium](#) relative to SOEs. The median non-SOE company within MXEF is currently valued at 17.4 times forward earnings versus 11.7 times for the median SOE⁶.

At a [forward price-to-earnings ratio](#) of 17.7 times, we view XSOE as fairly valued relative to the non-SOE subset of MXEF. In aggregate, XSOE is valued roughly 3 forward P/E turns above MXEF, which we view as reasonable given that it is fully concentrated in non-SOE companies with the potential for higher growth.

	WisdomTree Emerging Markets ex-State-Owned Enterprises Fund (XSOE)		MSCI Emerging Markets Index (MXEF)	
	Current	Historical Median	Current	Historical Median
Dividend Yield	1.9%	2.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Price-to-Earnings	19.1x	16.5x	14.8x	13.8x
Forward Price-to-Earnings	17.7x	15.0x	14.3x	12.5x
Price to Sales	1.5x	1.3x	1.3x	1.2x
Return-on-Assets	2.3%	2.3%	1.9%	1.9%
Return-on-Equity	12.4%	12.6%	12.2%	11.7%
Leverage	5.4x	5.5x	6.6x	6.0x

Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet, as of 12/31/19.

Performance is historical and does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than quoted. Investment returns and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Performance data for the most recent month-end is available at www.wisdomtree.com. You cannot invest directly in an index.

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For standardized performance of XSOE, please click [here](#).

For definitions of terms in the chart please visit our [glossary](#).

Simple and Effective

One of the primary risks in emerging markets is weaker [corporate governance](#) and transparency than in the developed world. Excluding SOEs from the investable universe can be a simple and effective way to not only tilt toward higher growth companies, but also reduce the potential risk of political influence.

¹WisdomTree, Bloomberg, for the period 12/31/09–12/31/19, in USD.

²State-owned enterprises are defined as firms that have more than 20% of their shares owned by government entities.

³WisdomTree. XSOE returns are NAV returns.

⁴As of 12/31/19, Alibaba's weight in XSOE was 7.7%.

⁵As of 12/31/19, XSOE did not hold the Chinese automobile manufacturers Brilliance China Automotive Holdings Ltd.; Dongfeng Motor Group Co., Ltd.; SAIC Motor Corp. Ltd.; Huayu Automotive Systems Co., Ltd. and Chongqing Changan Automobile Co. Ltd.

⁶Share price divided by estimated 12-month earnings per share. Lower numbers indicate an ability to access greater amounts of estimated 12-month earnings per dollar invested.

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For the top 10 holdings of XSOE please visit the Fund's fund detail page at <https://www.wisdomtree.com/investments/etfs/equity/xsoe>

For standardized performance and the most recent month-end performance click [here](#) NOTE, this material is intended for electronic use only. Individuals who intend to print and physically deliver to an investor must print the monthly performance report to accompany this blog.

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DEFINITIONS

MSCI Emerging Market Index: The MSCI Em (Emerging Markets) Index is a free-float weighted equity index that captures large and mid cap representation across Emerging Markets (EM) countries.

MSCI World Equity Index: The MSCI World Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets.

State-owned enterprise: Companies in which governments have a significant ownership stake and the potential to influence the firms' actions over time.

Valuation: Refers to metrics that relate financial statistics for equities to their price levels to determine if certain attributes, such as earnings or dividends, are cheap or expensive.

Estimated P/E ratios: Share price divided by estimated 12-month earnings per share. Lower numbers indicate an ability to access greater amounts of estimated 12-month earnings per dollar invested.