
EUROPEAN EXPORTERS—WHERE ARE THE RISKS?

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03/06/2017

As of this writing, the market was still adjusting to the new administration of President Donald Trump. It is difficult to form reasoned conclusions about how assets should be allocated, given the number of different policy concerns yet to be specified and decided.

Import Tariffs = Great Headline, Frightening Policy

One thing we're hearing a lot about is tariffs or a border adjustment tax. With Trump's protectionist rhetoric, it would seem we're heading to some type of additional taxes on imports. While questions (When? With which specific countries? And with which specific details or provisions?) remain to be figured out, it's worth analyzing the [WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity Index](#) with this thought in mind, as well as considering the balance of other risks that may be on the table.

Valuation: The Starting Point

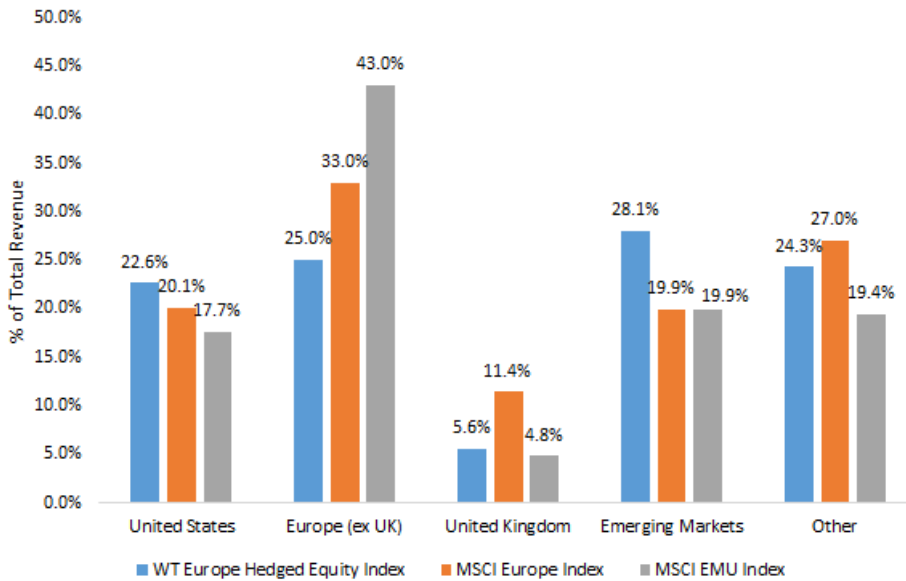
Looking at the [estimated price-to-earnings \(P/E\) ratio](#) of the WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity, [MSCI EMU](#) and [MSCI Europe Indexes](#), there is a discount of approximately 16% to 17% compared to that of the [S&P 500 Index](#).¹ With U.S. markets at or near record highs, we're seeing more and more investors considering taking a portion of these profits and thinking about markets outside the U.S.

Relative valuation, therefore, is the point that begins the European equity conversation.

Risk #1: A Trump Import Tax Plan

Given concerns about Trump's import tax threats, an important point of comparison among European-focused investments regards how much revenue is actually coming from the United States.

Tilting toward Exporters Appeared to Place Bigger Relative Emphasis on Emerging Markets



Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet, with data as of 12/31/16. You cannot invest directly in an index.

- Nearly 9% More Revenue from Emerging Markets:** Besides shifting the focus away from Europe, the biggest tilt to exporters from Europe was nearly 9% more revenue coming from emerging markets with the WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity Index than either the MSCI Europe or MSCI EMU Indexes. Most of this difference came from approximately 2% to 3% more revenue from Brazil, 1.5% to 2% more from China and 2% more from Mexico.
- Approximately 2.5% to 5% More Exposure to Revenues from the U.S.:** As can be seen, there is greater emphasis on revenue from the U.S., but there is less relative difference there than what we noted for emerging markets.
- Similar Revenues from the UK:** With the British pound trading at a level of \$1.24 as of this writing,² it raises an important question relating to any exports to the UK becoming more expensive. The WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity Index and MSCI EMU Index had a very similar level of revenue from the UK. The MSCI Europe Index had approximately twice as much given that it is the only Index of the three shown with constituents from within the UK.
- Exporters Are in the Market Capitalization-Weighted Benchmarks:** We should also note that the strategy of “tilting toward exporters” does not focus on smaller, more esoteric European companies. The weight of the commonly held firms in the MSCI EMU Index is almost 50% and almost 25% in the MSCI Europe Index, notably lower due to large markets such as the United Kingdom and Switzerland not trading in euros and not being eligible for inclusion in the WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity Index.³

This revenue analysis shows that the true risk to an export-oriented approach may well be Europe’s relationship with emerging markets rather than with the United States.

Risk #2: Tilting toward Exporters Represents a Double, Riskier “Bet” on Currency

In the world of [currency hedging](#), there are nearly as many rumors as there are competitors. In our opinion, it’s important to always return to the live data to indicate what it shows.

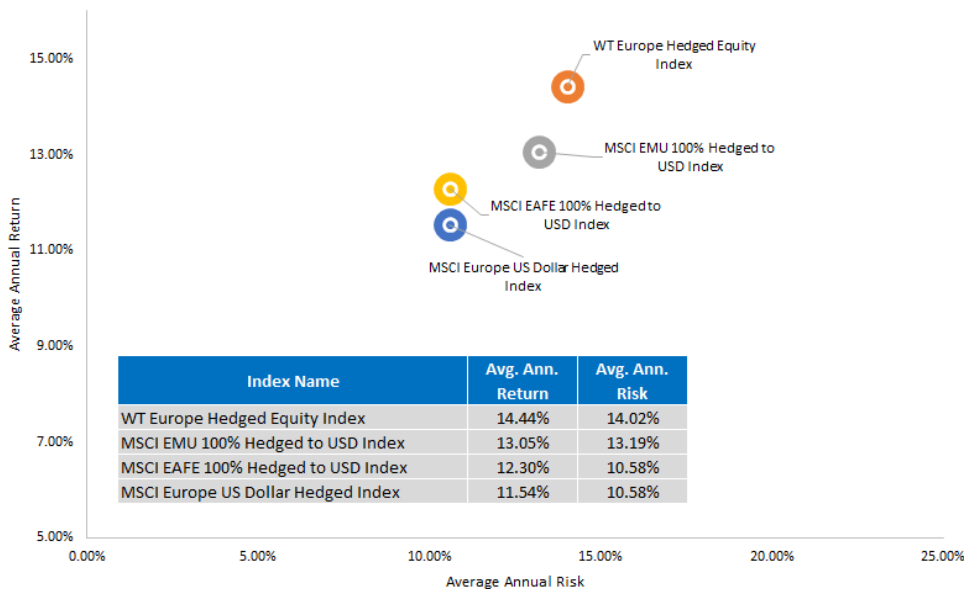
Live Risk vs. Return Analysis

With approximately four and a half years of live history on the books for the WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity Index, we can evaluate the risk versus return trade-offs demonstrated in real time compared to other hedged indexes focused on Europe.

- **WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity Index:** From inception to February 28, 2017, average annual returns were 14.44%, while average annual risk was 14.02%.
- **MSCI EMU 100% Hedged to USD Index:** Over this same period, average annual returns were 13.05%, while average annual risk was 13.19%.
- **MSCI Europe US Dollar Hedged Index:** Finally, this Index displayed average annual returns of 11.54%, with average annual risk of 10.58%.

On a cumulative basis, that means that the WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity Index ended the period approximately 10% ahead of the MSCI EMU 100% Hedged to USD Index, and 21% ahead of the MSCI Europe US Dollar Hedged Index. “Risk” covers both upward and downward movements, it is important to recall.

Overall Risk/Return Compared to Market Capitalization-Weighted Benchmarks



Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, with data calculated from 7/2/12 to 2/28/17. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Larger Risks to Europe

The WisdomTree European exporter Index delivered similar levels of risk, with moderately higher returns over this period. The evidence doesn’t support statements that tilting toward exporters dramatically increases the risk of a strategy focused on European equities, and if anything we think chances are that it reduces risk going forward. The larger risks to Europe as we see them could include:

- Whether or not the issues in the Financials sector of various countries (most recently Italy) are truly behind us. Tilting toward exporters has historically led to an under-weight in the Financials sector compared to market capitalization-weighted approaches.
- Whether or not [Brexit](#) will be smoothly executed with minimal disruption to the business community. Investors will need to determine whether they prefer to include the UK or to focus the eurozone only for the way in which they decide to capture their European equities.
- Whether different election results in 2017 will ultimately prove supportive to markets and result in more euro currency weakness. Tilting toward exporters does emphasize any incremental boost to earnings that may come from such weakness, but it’s important to further note that market capitalization-weighted exposures also do tend to include the largest of these multinational companies.

Once investors decide whether the valuation of European equities compared to U.S. equities warrants an allocation, we believe tilting toward exporters provides European equity exposure that looks well positioned to weather the

happenings of Europe in 2017.

¹Source: Bloomberg, with data as of 2/28/17.

²Source: Bloomberg, with data as of 2/28/17.

³Source: Bloomberg, with data as of 2/3/17.

Important Risks Related to this Article

Hedging can help returns when a foreign currency depreciates against the U.S. dollar, but can hurt when the foreign currency appreciates against the U.S. dollar.

Investments focused in Europe increase the impact of events and developments associated with the region, which can adversely affect performance.

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.

For more investing insights, check out our [Economic & Market Outlook](#)

View the online version of this article [here](#).

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You cannot invest directly in an index.

DEFINITIONS

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.

MSCI EMU Index : A free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the markets in the European Monetary Union.

MSCI Europe Index : A free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of developed equity markets in Europe.

S&P 500 Index : Market capitalization-weighted benchmark of 500 stocks selected by the Standard and Poor's Index Committee designed to represent the performance of the leading industries in the United States economy.

Market capitalization-weighting : Market cap = share prices x number of shares outstanding. Firms with the highest values receive the highest weights in approaches designed to weight firms by market cap.

Currency hedging : Strategies designed to mitigate the impact of currency performance on investment returns.

Brexit : an abbreviation of "British exit" that mirrors the term Grexit. It refers to the possibility that Britain will withdraw from the European Union.