

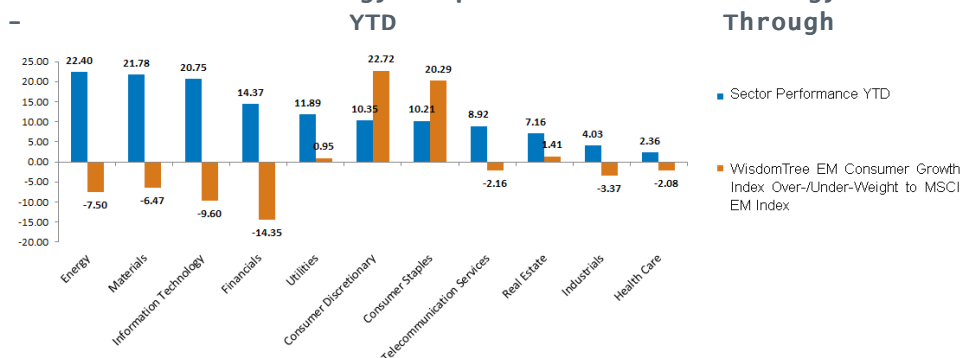
EMERGING MARKETS REBOUND IN 2016: MORE THAN JUST COMMODITIES

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After several years of middling to poor performance, emerging markets (EM) have surged in 2016. Broadly looking across global equity asset classes—United States, developed international, emerging markets—thus far investors would see returns of 6.7%, 0.4% and 14.3%, respectively.¹ Following a long hiatus, the enticing growth potential offered in emerging markets has started to deliver. **A Slow Fed Has Been Great for EM Thus Far** Why has EM done well this year? A significant catalyst has been the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed). At the start of 2016, many expected there could be four incremental [hikes](#) to the [Federal Funds Rate](#). To date, there have been zero. As a result:

- **Emerging Market Currencies Are Rallying:** The key example has been the Brazilian real, up approximately 22% YTD.² Commodity currencies in general within EM— the Russian ruble, Chilean peso, South African rand, etc.—have done well this year.
- **Commodity Prices Stabilizing:** As we ended 2015, it was uncertain just how low the price per barrel of oil could go. Now we have seen stability around \$45 to \$50. Many emerging markets export commodities, oil in particular, so stability here was quite important.
- **Energy & Materials Led EM Equities:** In the [MSCI Emerging Markets Index](#), those were the two top-performing sectors. Unsurprisingly, those two sectors are the most closely linked to commodity prices and will tend to perform better in an environment in which commodity prices are not in free fall and U.S. dollar strength is not a headwind. One surefire way to improve sentiment in emerging markets is for developed market central banks to provide [liquidity](#). Even if the U.S. raises the Fed Funds Rate by 0.25%, it appears that the European Central Bank (ECB) and the Bank of Japan (BOJ) could be providing substantial liquidity for the foreseeable future.
- **Outperformance without Exposure to Energy and Materials** The [WisdomTree Emerging Markets Consumer Growth Index](#), by design, excludes Energy and Materials, the two best-performing sectors in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index this year. Yet, through September 22, 2016, what we’ve seen is that this strategy has managed to outperform the benchmark by 3.84%.³

How WisdomTree EM Consumer Growth Strategy Outperformed without Energy & Materials MSCI EM Sectors



Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, with data from 12/31/15 to 9/15/16. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

• Under-weight the Four Top-Performing Sectors: The four top-performing sectors in emerging markets

were, in order, Energy, Materials, Information Technology and Financials. Interestingly, these were the sectors that represented the four largest under-weights for the WT Emerging Markets Consumer Growth strategy compared to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

• **Overcoming a Headwind, Thanks to Selection:** That the WT Emerging Markets Consumer Growth strategy was able to outperform the MSCI Index despite significant under-weights in the top-performing sectors seems counterintuitive. The bottom line: The individual stocks in the strategy, and the way in which they are weighted, were the driving force behind its outperformance. More specifically, it was also the country and currency exposure in the strategy, particularly within the strategy's Brazilian holdings.

Digging Further into the Advantages of WT Emerging Markets Consumer Growth But over the longer term, there are three primary factors that lead us to believe the advantages could have potential to continue: **1. Close Ties to EM GDP Growth:** The plodding pace of global growth has been widely lamented for several years now. Emerging markets are growing at more than twice the rate of developed markets in 2016, and EM gross domestic product (GDP) growth is expected to accelerate into next year. Each constituent in the WT Emerging Markets Consumer Growth strategy must derive at least 60% of its revenue from emerging markets. This domestic focus should help the strategy benefit from a pickup in economic activity while keeping it relatively insulated against a slowdown in developed market growth. **2. Conscious of valuations:** Few investors would argue against the growth of the emerging markets consumer—but consensus often breeds expensiveness, which may help explain why the two consumer sectors in EM often trade at a substantial premium to the market. WisdomTree's approach also includes sectors that stand to indirectly benefit from the rise of the EM consumer (such as mobile phone providers and health care companies) and that typically trade at less lofty valuations. Further, the strategy's methodology rewards stocks with less expensive valuations and weights those stocks by their earnings, helping remove the risk of more expensive companies. **3. Size Does Not Imply Quality:** Within WisdomTree's Emerging Markets Consumer Growth Index, companies must prove themselves on both a return on equity (ROE) and a return on assets (ROA) basis over the past three years. This has the impact of screening out many of the larger, less efficient state-owned enterprises, which may not have maximizing shareholder returns as their core mission. **Has the Tide Finally Shifted?** We believe that the characteristics and design of this strategy position it as a very compelling long-term play on emerging markets economic growth. However, it was born during the 2013 "taper tantrum," which launched one of the worst environments for emerging markets in recent history. 2016 has been the first time that this Index has been live AND emerging market equities have been in favor. We're very happy with these initial results but are much more excited about the Index's future prospects.

¹United States: S&P 500 Index. International Developed: MSCI EAFE Index. Emerging Markets: MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, 12/31/15–9/15/16. ²Source: Bloomberg. ³Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg.

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You cannot invest directly in an index.

DEFINITIONS

Rate Hike: refers to an increase in the policy rate set by a central bank. In the U.S., this generally refers to the Federal Funds Target Rate.

Federal Funds Rate: The rate that banks that are members of the Federal Reserve system charge on overnight loans to one another. The Federal Open Market Committee sets this rate. Also referred to as the “policy rate” of the U.S. Federal Reserve.

MSCI Emerging Markets Index: a broad market cap-weighted Index showing performance of equities across 23 emerging market countries defined as “emerging markets” by MSCI.

Liquidity: The degree to which an asset or security can be bought or sold in the market without affecting the asset’s price. Liquidity is characterized by a high level of trading activity. Assets that can be easily bought or sold are known as liquid asset.

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.

Quality: Characterized by higher efficiency and profitability. Typical measures include earnings, return on equity, return on assets, operating profitability as well as others. This term is also related to the Quality Factor, which associates these stock characteristics with excess returns vs the market over time.

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

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.

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