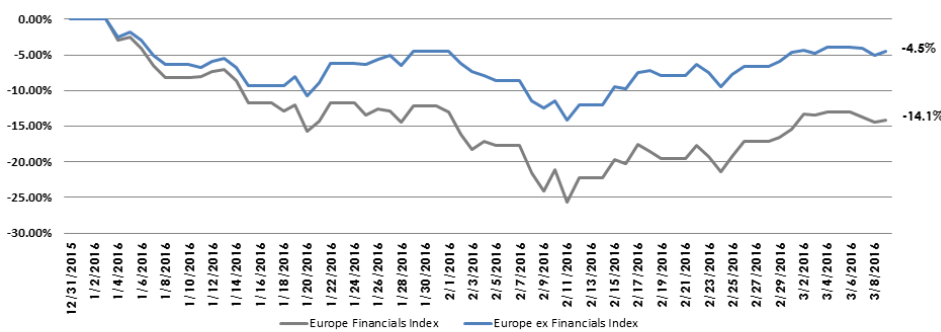


EUROZONE FINANCIALS: HALF EMPTY OR HALF FULL?

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Across the U.S., Europe, Japan and emerging markets, Financials have been the weakest-performing sector so far this year. On March 10, 2016, Mario Draghi and the European Central Bank (ECB) announced a fresh round of measures to help stimulate the European economy: a cut to -0.40% for deposits held at the ECB; a reduction to 0% for the main refinancing operations rate; an increase of €20 billion per month of [quantitative easing \(QE\)](#); a broadening of bond eligibility to now include [investment-grade, non-financial corporate debt](#); and a new series of four targeted longer-term refinancing operations (TLTRO II). While the impact of these policies on specific segments of the economy will likely be uneven, European Financials have led the way lower, falling by nearly 25% year to date before rebounding.¹ In this piece, we focus on the challenges facing European banks and introduce some tools we believe may help investors navigate uncertainty in the current market environment. **Regulatory Reform** Throughout history, banks have operated within the uncomfortable intersection of [monetary policy](#), politics and the real economy. While this complicated balancing act will likely not change anytime soon, European regulators have taken a variety of approaches in an effort to bring reform to the banking system. Increased authority and oversight, enhanced capital adequacy requirements and a desire by shareholders for banks to simplify their operations have led to an arguably more stable financial system. Unfortunately, while many of these programs may represent steps in the right direction, banking (particularly in Europe) remains extremely complex. Additionally, while efforts have been made to apply a singular set of rules and standards, a large degree of variation exists among banks of different sizes and geographies. Therefore, during times of market stress, the worst is assumed until rumors can be thoroughly disproven. To start 2016, new [“bail-in”](#) provisions have been put into effect in the eurozone. Under these measures, private sector creditors will be forced to absorb losses during bank failures before government funds are made available. While these policies may serve as an important step in limiting “too big to fail,” some questions remain about their operations during periods of crisis. **Half-Empty vs. Half-Full** while the European Central Bank (ECB) has been among the most [aggressive adopters of unconventional monetary policy](#), it remains dependent on member banks to transmit its [stimulus](#) efforts to the real economy. On one hand, access to [credit](#) via loans to [small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\)](#), the backbone of business in Europe, has increased while borrowing costs have declined. The volume of new bank loans of less than €250,000 rose to €32 billion, up 16% year over year.² However, with a less-developed securitization market in Europe, concerns about the impact of legacy [nonperforming loans](#) on bank capital adequacy ratios have given some investors pause. In response, many analysts wonder if banks will be able to consistently earn in excess of their cost of equity. Complicating matters further, these concerns are not limited to small, regional players on the periphery. Given the propensity for large banks to originate loans across the monetary union (often at higher rates), mega-cap financials like Deutsche Bank, UniCredit and BNP Paribas have seen borrowing costs climb as equity markets fell in recent weeks.³ While regulators appear confident in public that the recovery remains on track, the uncertainty is clearly causing some investors to

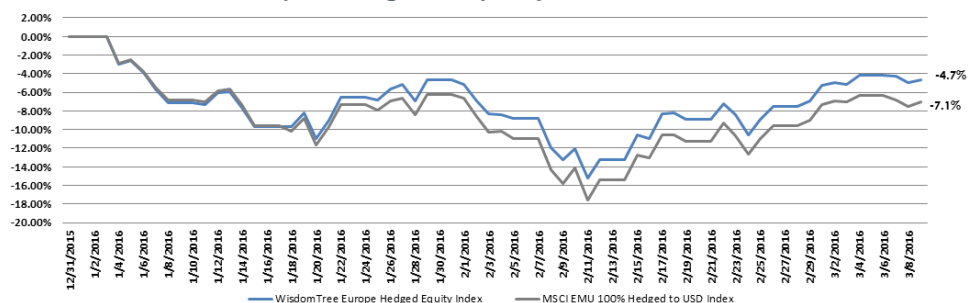
derisk their portfolios and ask questions later. **Financials vs. Nonfinancials MSCI Europe ex Financials Index vs. MSCI Europe Financials Index**



Source: Bloomberg, as of 3/9/16. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

For definitions of indexes in the chart, visit our [glossary](#). Since the beginning of the year, financial stocks in Europe have underperformed nonfinancial stocks by 10 percentage points. While some may view the relative weakness of bank stocks as a buying opportunity, others may be looking for ways to reduce exposure to European banks while maintaining exposure to European or developed world equities. **Two Ways to Lighten Up on European Financials** Many investors may know that the [WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity Fund's \(HEDJ\)](#) underlying Index, the [WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity Index](#), which requires that companies derive at least 50% of their revenue outside of Europe, tilts its constituents toward European exporters. But by doing so, the rules-based Index typically underweights the Financials sector compared to traditional [cap-weighted "beta"](#) exposure to eurozone stocks. As of March 10, 2016, this WisdomTree Index was under-weight European Financials by 12 percentage points, while over-weighting companies in the Consumer Staples, Industrials and Consumer Discretionary sectors.⁴ This is one of the reasons why, for the first ten weeks of 2016, the WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity Index outperformed the [MSCI EMU 100% Hedged to USD Index](#), which has a 21% weight in European Financials.⁵

Year-to-Date Returns WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity Index vs. MSCI EMU 100%



Source: Bloomberg, as of 3/9/16. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Hedged to USD Index

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¹Source: Bloomberg, as of 3/10/16.
²Source: ECB, 12/16. ³Source: Bloomberg, as of 2/15/16. ⁴Source: WisdomTree, as of 3/10/16. ⁵Sources: MSCI, Bloomberg, as of 3/9/16.

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political or economic uncertainty. Funds focusing their investments on certain sectors may be more vulnerable to any single economic or regulatory development. This may result in greater share price volatility.

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DEFINITIONS

Quantitative Easing (QE): A government monetary policy occasionally used to increase the money supply by buying government securities or other securities from the market. Quantitative easing increases the money supply by flooding financial institutions with capital, in an effort to promote increased lending and liquidity.

Investment grade: An investment grade is a rating that signifies a municipal or corporate bond presents a relatively low risk of default.

Corporate debt: Bonds a company issues in order to raise money.

Monetary policy: Actions of a central bank or other regulatory committee that determine the size and rate of growth of the money supply, which in turn affects interest rates.

Bail in: an agreement whereby a portion of the debt due to some creditors is waived during a period of financial stress.

Monetary stimulus: refers to attempts to use monetary policy like lowering interest rates or quantitative easing to stimulate the economy.

Credit: A contractual agreement in which a borrower receives something of value now and agrees to repay the lender at some date in the future.

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): are non-subsidary, independent firms which employ fewer than a given number of employees. This number varies across countries.

Non-performing loan: A loan that is in default or close to being in default. Many loans become non-performing after being in default for 90 days, but this can depend on the contract terms.

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.

Beta: A measure of the volatility of a security or a portfolio in comparison to a benchmark. In general, a beta less than 1 indicates that the investment is less volatile than the benchmark, while a beta more than 1 indicates that the investment is more volatile than the benchmark.

MSCI EMU 100% Hedged to USD Index: represents a close estimation of the performance that can be achieved by hedging the currency exposure of its parent index, the MSCI EMU Index, to USD, the "home" currency for the hedged index. The index is 100% hedged to USD by selling the EUR forward at the one-month forward rate. The parent index is composed of large and mid-cap stocks across 10 Developed Market countries.