

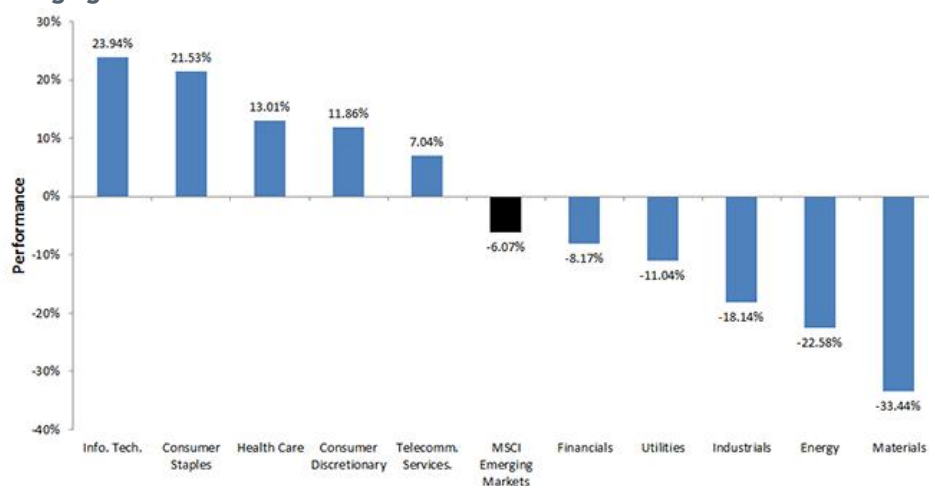
WHERE TO SEARCH FOR VALUE IN EMERGING MARKETS

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The emerging markets are embattled in a storm of currency weakness and disappointing recent performance. Because of the negative performance, they remain some of the cheapest markets around the globe from a [valuation](#) perspective. Currency concerns flared up when the Federal Reserve began talk of [tapering](#) its asset purchase program, which many feel will reduce [liquidity](#) flows to emerging markets. Moreover, a [rebalancing](#) in China from investment-led growth toward domestic consumption has put pressure on commodity prices, and concern about a banking crisis in China has put pressure on large financials. But not all emerging market sectors have suffered the same in recent years. **Emerging Market Sector Differential** Below, I will graph the three-year performance of the 10 MSCI Emerging Markets sector indexes to highlight the performance differences between the sectors and the broad index for reference. All of the indexes were chosen because of their broad representation and exposure to each sector in the emerging markets. **MSCI**

Emerging Markets Sector Indexes Total Return (12/31/10–12/31/13)



Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, MSCI; 12/31/10–12/31/13. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

For definitions of indexes in

the chart, please visit our [Glossary](#). • **Domestic-Demand Consumer Growth Sectors Outperform:** These sectors would include Consumer Staples, Consumer Discretionary, Telecommunication Services and Health Care. I believe one reason these sectors have exhibited strong performance is their exposure to the emerging market consumer. I also believe the growing emerging market consumer class has the potential to drive much of the economic growth in the region. Given the emerging markets' youthful demographics and the potential for their low [per capita incomes](#) to catch up with those of the developed world, this segment is likely to be a major driver of the region and of global growth. Yet most major market indexes have very little exposure to these indexes as a group—the traditional [MSCI Emerging Markets Index](#) has around 27% exposure to these sectors.¹ This is one of the reasons we created the [WisdomTree Emerging Markets Consumer Growth Index \(WTEMCG\)](#), which has around 73% exposure to these sectors.² • **Commodity Sectors Underperform:** Commodity sectors encompass Energy and Materials, which are very globally sensitive and whose performance is largely driven by global events and China's demand, in particular. I believe one of the reasons commodity sectors have exhibited some of the worst relative performance is a result of the economic slowdown in the region, and the economic rebalancing that is occurring in China from investment-led growth to a consumer focus. Energy and Materials also comprise a large percentage of traditional exposure to emerging markets, on average around 25% of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index over the prior three years. Note that WTEMCG starts by screening these sectors out

and thus has zero exposure to them. • **Financials Sector Underperforms:** Although the global financial crisis began in the United States, it had repercussions around the world. While financials have been healing and performing better in the U.S. over the last three years, emerging market financials have been laggards during that time. Concerns over rapid credit expansion and the potential for a rise in bad loans seem to be most prevalent among Chinese banks, specifically regarding the “true” quality of the loans on the banks’ books. In a slowing economy, and certainly in a recession, defaults rise, and this is a potential concern for many. • **Potential Emerging Market Outtakes • Focus on Emerging Market Consumers:** Investors who are steadfast in their belief that a growing middle class in the emerging markets will continue to support local economic consumption, but who are concerned about macro-sensitive sectors, should look toward the [WisdomTree Emerging Markets Consumer Growth Index](#). WTEMCG is a [fundamentally weighted](#) index that consists of stocks that best exemplify growth trends in emerging market consumers and their local economies by focusing on stocks in the consumer growth sectors and at the same time excluding some of the more macro-sensitive sectors—especially energy and materials stocks. One of the reasons I think the stocks in WTEMCG are attractive at the present time is that they sell at a similar valuation multiple to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index as a whole, but without some of the more depressed areas such as commodity sectors or the large Chinese banks. This fact alone makes it an attractive basket to me. • **Focus on Valuations:** Investors who are interested in identifying the lowest-priced sectors should focus on the [WisdomTree Emerging Markets Equity Income Index \(WTEMHY\)](#). WTEMHY is a fundamentally weighted index that screens for the highest-[dividend-yielding](#) stocks within the emerging markets and then weights those stocks based on cash [dividends](#) paid. Currently the methodology has positioned the bulk of the index weight in the Financials, Energy and Materials sectors, which happen to be some of the lowest-priced sectors in the emerging markets. For investors looking for the most value-centric part of emerging markets, WTEMHY currently embodies this valuation mindset. • **Conclusion** I believe the recent emerging market performance and negative sentiment has created potential opportunities. While not all sectors have performed poorly, it is important to understand the relationship between prices and [fundamentals](#). Markets may deviate from the underlying fundamental value for a number of reasons and can stay irrational for long periods, but I believe they eventually revert back to the underlying fundamentals. As a result, investors shouldn’t abandon the asset class but instead focus on an area of the market they feel confident about and do so through a rules-based strategy that focuses on fundamentals. ¹Sector weight as of 12/31/13. ²Sector weight as of 12/31/13.

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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.

Tapering : A shift in monetary policy by which the Federal Reserve would begin decreasing the amount of bonds it purchases.

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.

Rebalance : An index is created by applying a certain set of selection and weighting rules at a certain frequency. WisdomTree rebalances, or re-applies its rules based selection and weighting process on an annual basis.

Per capita income : The sum of the value of all goods and services produced in a particular country divided by the total population of that country. Higher values imply a higher standard of living for that country's citizens.

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.

WisdomTree Emerging Markets Consumer Growth Index : A fundamentally weighted index designed to measure the performance of emerging market equities that have a potential heightened sensitivity to increased emerging market consumption. Weighting is by earnings.

Fundamental weighting : A type of equity index in which components are chosen based on fundamental criteria as opposed to market capitalization. Fundamentally weighted indexes may be based on fundamental metrics such as revenue, dividend rates, earnings or book value.

WisdomTree Emerging Markets Equity Income Index : A subset of the WisdomTree Emerging Markets Dividend Index measuring the performance of the higher-yielding stocks as measured by trailing 12-month dividend yields, weighted by cash dividends.

Dividend yield : A financial ratio that shows how much a company pays out in dividends each year relative to its share price.

Dividend : A portion of corporate profits paid out to shareholders.

Fundamentals : Attributes related to a company's actual operations and production as opposed to changes in share price.