

# WHAT'S WORKING IN JAPANESE EQUITIES?

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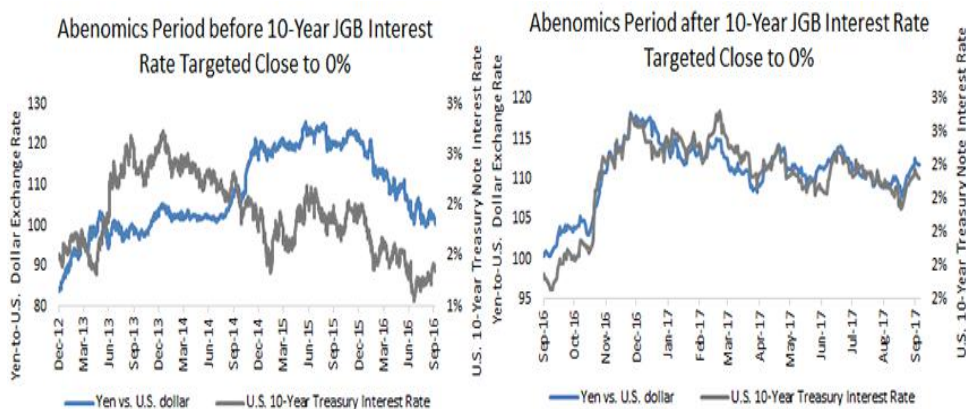
In today's global economy, the performance of many markets is influenced by a version of a single word: policy. [Monetary policy](#). [Fiscal policy](#). There is no getting around it—the consequences of both potential and enacted policy can cause massive shifts, and we're seeing a lot of them in 2017, particularly in Japan.

## Japan: U.S. Policy or Japanese Policy?

Talking about policy and how it relates to Japan would lead many observers to think of the term "[Abenomics](#)," which began with the election of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe on December 16, 2012. It is remarkable to think that this term will see its five-year anniversary in only a few months. Notably:

- The yen was at approximately 83 to 84 to the U.S. dollar as of Abe's election. The strongest point for the yen in 2012 was about 76.2. A weakening yen from these levels has been a central component of Abenomics.<sup>1</sup>
- In a September 21, 2016, policy announcement, Governor Haruhiko Kuroda of the Bank of Japan (BOJ) specified a policy to hold the interest rate of the 10-Year Japanese government bond (JGB) close to 0%. This means that the BOJ has committed to buying an unlimited supply of bonds to keep the price of the 10-Year JGB at that level.<sup>2</sup>

## Consequence: The Yen Is Moving More in Line with the U.S. 10-Year Treasury Note Interest Rate than It Is with Abenomics Policies



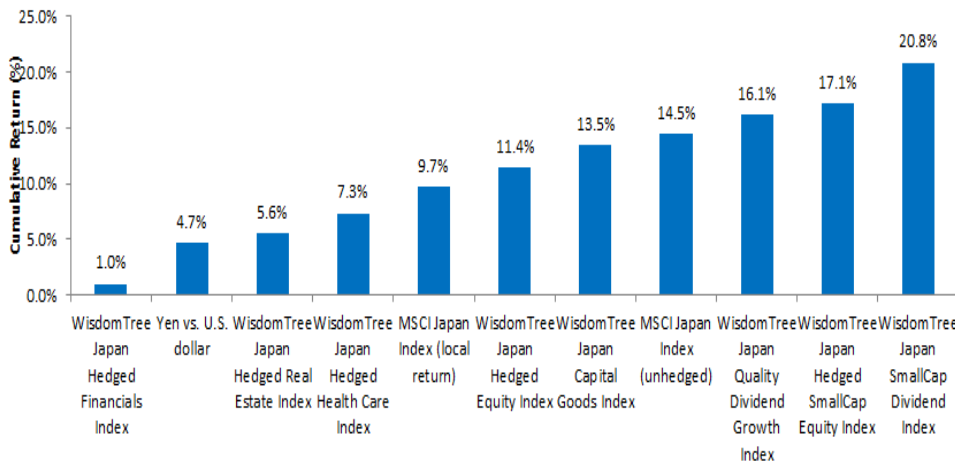
Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg. "Abenomics Period before 10-Year JGB Interest Rate Targeted Close to 0%" is from 12/16/12 to 9/21/16. "Abenomics Period after 10-Year JGB Interest Rate Targeted Close to 0%" is from 9/21/16 to 9/25/17.

- In the past, there was some positive [correlation](#) between moves in the U.S. 10-Year Treasury note interest rate and that of Japan’s 10-Year JGB. Today, the BOJ’s policy inhibits this relationship, forcing the transmission mechanism to transfer over to the yen, which is now moving in almost lockstep with movements in the [U.S. 10-Year Treasury note](#) interest rate.
- For those thinking about where the yen may go, there is now a connection that seems more tied to U.S. policy (such as corporate tax reform) than it is to anything being announced in Japan.

**In a Constrained Yen Environment, What’s Working in Japanese Equities in 2017?**

WisdomTree has one of the widest toolkits of Indexes focused on different strategies aimed at different swaths of Japan’s market. While by far the most familiarity surrounds the [WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity Index](#), the full picture can tell us important things about the dynamics of Japan’s market.

**WisdomTree’s Japanese Equity Strategies Showcase Wide Divergence in 2017**



Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg. Data is from 12/31/16 to 9/25/17. You cannot invest directly in an index.

For definitions of indexes in the chart, visit our [glossary](#).

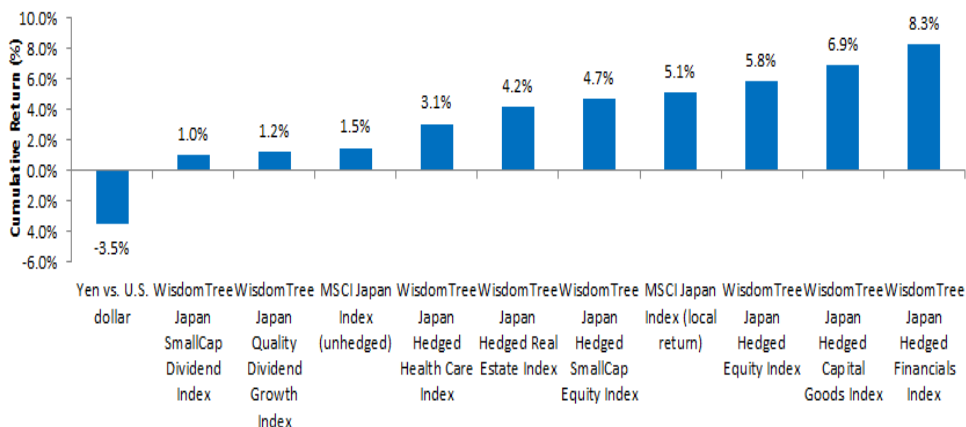
- The U.S. 10-Year Treasury note began 2017 at approximately 2.4%. On September 25, 2017, it was at about 2.2%, meaning that U.S. yields have actually declined at the 10-year point on the yield curve. A direct contributor to this move is the 4.7% appreciation of the yen versus the U.S. dollar. Of course, an appreciating yen is not the best condition for Japan’s exporters (focused upon in the [WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity Index](#)), but it draws our attention to another part of Japan’s market—the small caps (shown in the [WisdomTree Japan Hedged SmallCap Equity Index](#) and the [WisdomTree Japan SmallCap Dividend Index](#)).<sup>3</sup>

- The two best-performing WisdomTree Japan equity strategies are focused on small caps –one is hedged and the other is unhedged. With the yen appreciation this year, it makes sense that the unhedged strategy took the top position. In many ways, these stocks (the same in each of these indexes—the only difference is the currency exposure) are the opposite of Japan’s exporters, deriving approximately 80% of their weighted average revenue from within Japan.<sup>4</sup> At a time when the [forward P/E ratio](#) of the [Russell 2000 Index](#) is above 30x, the fact that the WisdomTree Japan SmallCap Dividend Index is trading at a forward P/E ratio of less than 13.0x makes it additionally interesting.<sup>5</sup>

### Japan’s Exporters Could Be a Coiled Spring

If people asked us what might surprise us in Japan in the final quarter of 2017, we would come back to the fact that Japan’s large-cap exporters are trading at a very low multiple (the WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity Index had a forward P/E ratio of 13.1x versus 14.5x for the [TOPIX](#) as of September 25, 2017). Any catalyst that weakens the yen could cause a significant reaction. When the U.S. 10-year Treasury note bounced upward off of a near-term low of almost 2.0%, we saw a microcosm of what this type of reaction could look like.

### WisdomTree’s Japanese Equity Strategies during a Short-Term Bounce in U.S. Rates



Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg. Period is from 9/8/17 (when the U.S. 10-Year Treasury note hit 2.03%) to 9/25/17. You cannot invest directly in an index.

- As the yen weakened, we saw it really play out in the [WisdomTree Japan Hedged Capital Goods Index](#) and the [WisdomTree Japan Hedged Financials Index](#). It’s notable that Japanese financials have faced headwinds and could represent one of the best valuation opportunities in Japan’s market. The WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity Index (exporters) was close behind.

### Conclusion: A Complete Market Exposure Could Be the Best Approach

While we wish we knew which way the yen would go, it has been very tough to predict. An interesting strategy could combine something like Financials, Capital Goods or exporters with small caps in order to play both sides of where Japan’s equity market (and the yen) may go.

<sup>1</sup>Source: Bloomberg. Abe's election refers to 12/17/12, as the market was not open on 12/16/12. The yen's strongest point in 2012 was achieved on 2/1/12.

<sup>2</sup>Source: "New Framework for Strengthening Monetary Easing: Quantitative and Qualitative Monetary Easing with Yield Curve Control," Bank of Japan, 9/21/16.

<sup>3</sup>Source: Bloomberg, with data referring to the period from 12/31/16 to 9/25/17.

<sup>4</sup>Source: FactSet, with data as of 8/31/17.

<sup>5</sup>Source for forward P/E ratios: Bloomberg, with data as of 9/25/17.

**Important Risks Related to this Article**

**Investments focused in Japan 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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## DEFINITIONS

**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.

**Fiscal Policy**: Government spending policies that influence macroeconomic conditions. These policies affect tax rates, interest rates and government spending, in an effort to control the economy.

**Abenomics**: Series of policies enacted after the election of Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe on December 16, 2012 aimed at stimulating Japan's economic growth.

**Correlation**: Statistical measure of how two sets of returns move in relation to each other. Correlation coefficients range from -1 to 1. A correlation of 1 means the two subjects of analysis move in lockstep with each other. A correlation of -1 means the two subjects of analysis have moved in exactly the opposite direction.

**10- Year Treasury**: a debt obligation of the U.S. government with an original maturity of ten years.

**Forward P/E ratio**: Share price divided by compilation of analyst estimates for earnings-per-share over the coming 12-month period. These are estimates that may be subject to revision or prove to be incorrect over time.

**Russell 2000 Index**: Measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell 2000 is a subset of the Russell 3000 Index representing approximately 10% of the total market capitalization of that index. It includes approximately 2000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership.