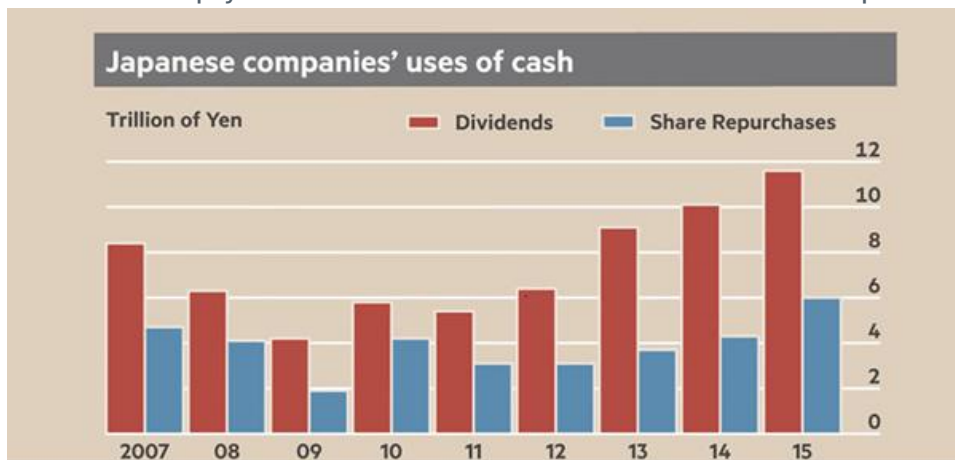


WHAT EQUITY MARKET IS 30% CASH?

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In January, the Bank of Japan (BOJ) announced it would charge banks interest for depositing any new [excess reserves](#) that they store with the Japanese central bank. By putting a policy of [negative interest rates](#) into effect, the Bank of Japan continues its aggressive [monetary policy](#) in an attempt to stimulate economic activity inside Japan and generate 2% [inflation](#). As global markets sold off in the past few weeks, the yen has rallied, as it traditionally does when risk comes out of the market. But the BOJ's controversial move to take rates into negative territory—which has extended 10 years out on the Japanese government [yield curve](#)—could put renewed pressure on the yen should Japanese investors search for higher [yields](#) on [sovereign debt](#) outside Japan. Foreign currencies with more attractive interest rates, including [U.S. Treasuries](#), could see increased demand, weakening the yen and further aiding Japanese companies by increasing the attractiveness of their exports. While the debate over the future direction of the yen rages on, there is no debate about what [Abenomics](#) has meant for Japanese corporations. Corporate profits of listed companies have doubled over the past four years, and cash and equivalents on Japanese balance sheets have risen to approximately 110 trillion yen (\$1 trillion) over that period. That represents an estimated 30% of the total [market capitalization](#) of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.¹ With all this cash waiting to be deployed, and the [TOPIX](#) currently trading at close to 14 times [trailing earnings](#), Japan remains, in our view, an equity market exhibiting excellent value. The most recent economic data suggests that Japanese wage growth—one of the key goals of the Prime Minister Shinzo Abe—is occurring. However, the Japanese consumer has been saving that money instead of spending it, perhaps in preparation for another pending sales tax hike in Japan. But one aspect of Abenomics that is impacting markets right now is the changes in corporate stewardship codes that are encouraging executives to increase [return on equity \(ROE\)](#) and returns for shareholders. In the fourth quarter of 2015, [share buybacks](#) in Japan were the highest they've ever been, and aggregate [dividends](#) grew by more than 13% over the past year. The chart below shows how the pace of share buybacks and dividend payments has accelerated in Japan since 2012.



Sources: WisdomTree Japan, Tokyo Stock Exchange, as of 1/25/16. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

when companies buy

back their stock or pay out dividends to their shareholders, they, in effect, reduce shareholder equity, the denominator in the ROE ratio. This has the effect of increasing the ROE margin for each incremental yen of profit. And with record levels of cash now sitting inside corporate coffers, we believe robust share buybacks and dividend growth are likely to continue in Japan through the remainder of Abe’s term. **Japan Quality Dividend Growth ETFs: Both Yen Hedged or Unhedged** Looking at the performance of the various Japan benchmarks, it is clear the stock selection process underlying WisdomTree’s quality dividend growth strategy has been adding value since WisdomTree started to calculate the [WisdomTree Japan Quality Dividend Growth Index](#) in March 2014. Since its inception, this Index has outperformed both the unhedged [MSCI Japan Index](#) and the [JPX-Nikkei Index 400](#), a so-called “[smart beta](#)” Index that selects companies based on quantitative screens including ROE and operating profits. **Average Annual Total Returns as of 12/31/2015**

Index	WT Index Inception	1 Year	Since WisdomTree Index Inception
WisdomTree Japan Quality Dividend Growth Index	3/3/2014	13.08%	7.22%
JPX-Nikkei Index 400*		10.08%	5.84%
MSCI Japan Index		9.57%	5.31%

*The JPX Nikkei 400 Index has been converted from JPY Net Returns into USD Net Returns using a daily spot (USD vs JPY) conversion rate as per Bloomberg’s closing prices.

Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg and Nikkei as of 2/18/2016. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index. Index performance does not represent actual fund or portfolio performance. A fund or portfolio may differ significantly from the securities included in the index. Index performance assumes reinvestment of dividends but does not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or other expenses that would be incurred by a portfolio or fund, or brokerage commissions on transactions in fund shares. Such fees, expenses and commissions could reduce returns. WisdomTree, its affiliates and their independent providers are not liable for any informational errors, incompleteness or delays or for any actions taken in reliance on information contained herein.

Conclusion For

investors interested in tapping into this trend in Japan, WisdomTree recently launched two new exchange-traded-funds (ETFs) that select Japanese companies that have exhibited high ROE and high [return on assets \(ROA\)](#) through a [quality](#) growth selection process. WisdomTree weights the stocks in the portfolio annually based on the cash dividends companies have paid in the prior year, in effect rewarding companies that grow their dividends with greater weights. WisdomTree offers hedged and [unhedged](#) versions of this strategy. The [WisdomTree Japan Quality Dividend Growth Fund \(JDG\)](#) seeks to provide exposure to higher-quality stocks in Japan that may be positioned to grow their dividends faster than the broader Japanese market. For investors looking to get the same strategy in a currency-hedged format, WisdomTree also offers the [WisdomTree Japan Hedged Quality Dividend Growth Fund \(JHDG\)](#). JHDG owns the same stocks as JDG, but it rolls [forward contracts](#) at the end of the each month to mitigate the impact that currency fluctuations in the yen have on the performance of the Fund. ¹Sources: WisdomTree Japan, Tokyo Stock Exchange, as of 1/25/16.

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There are risks associated with investing, including possible loss of principal. Foreign investing involves special risks, such as risk of loss from currency fluctuation or political or economic uncertainty. Funds focusing their investments on certain sectors may be more vulnerable to any single economic, regulatory or sector-specific development. This may result in greater share price volatility. The Funds focus their investments in Japan, which can be impacted by the events and developments in Japan that can adversely affect performance. Dividends are not guaranteed, and a company currently paying dividends may cease paying dividends at any time.

JHDG uses various strategies to attempt to minimize the impact of changes in the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar, which may not be successful. Derivative investments can be volatile, and these investments may be less liquid than other securities, and more sensitive to the effects of varied economic conditions. As these Funds can have a high concentration in some issuers, the Funds can be adversely impacted

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

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

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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DEFINITIONS

Excess reserves: bank reserves in excess of a reserve requirement determined by local central bank. They represent reserves of cash more than the minimum required amount.

Negative interest rates: Usually borrowers make regular interest payments to their lenders for the money they owe. Under a system of negative interest rates this relationship would be reversed and the lender would pay the borrower for the privilege of lending.

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.

Inflation: Characterized by rising price levels.

Yield curve: Graphical Depiction of interest rates on government bonds, with the current yield on the vertical axis and the years to maturity on the horizontal axis.

Yield: The income return on an investment. Refers to the interest or dividends received from a security that is typically expressed annually as a percentage of the market or face value.

Sovereign Debt: Bonds issued by a national government in a foreign currency, in order to finance the issuing country's growth.

Treasury: Debt obligation issued by the U.S. government with payments of principal and interest backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

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.

Market Capitalization: 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.

Tokyo Stock Price Index (TOPIX): A free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that is calculated based on all the domestic common stocks listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange First Section.

Trailing Earnings: The amount of profit that a company produces during prior fiscal year.

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

Share buybacks: Firms using cash to purchase their own outstanding shares; may positively impact the share price.

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

MSCI Japan Index: A market cap-weighted subset of the MSCI EAFE Index that measures the performance of the Japanese equity market.

JPX-Nikkei 400: is composed common stocks whose main market is the TSE 1st section, 2nd section, Mothers or JASDAQ market (in principle). The components are reviewed annually to keep the representativeness of the market. The Annual Review shall be

conducted at the end of August as follows. (1) 1000 stocks are selected based on trading value in the past 3 years and the market value on the selection base date (the end of June) of the Annual Review, (2) Each stock is scored by 3-year average ROE, 3-year cumulative operating profit and market value on the selection base date with the weights on the each indicator 40%, 40%, 20% respectively, (3) 400 stocks are selected by the final ranking with the scores calculated in (2) and qualitative factors from the perspectives of corporate governance and disclosure. In case of delisting of the components due to a merger or bankruptcy etc, new stocks shall not be added in principle. When the Annual Review is conducted, the number of components is back to 400, therefore the index is calculated with less than 400 components until then.

Smart Beta: A term for rules-based investment strategies that don't use conventional market-cap weightings.

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.

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.

Unhedged: Strategy that includes the performance of both the underlying asset as well as the currency in which it is denominated. The performance of the currency can either help or hurt the total return experienced.

Forward contracts: Agreements to buy or sell a specific currency at a future date at an agreed upon rate.