EMERGING MARKETS FIXED INCOME & THE U.S. DOLLAR

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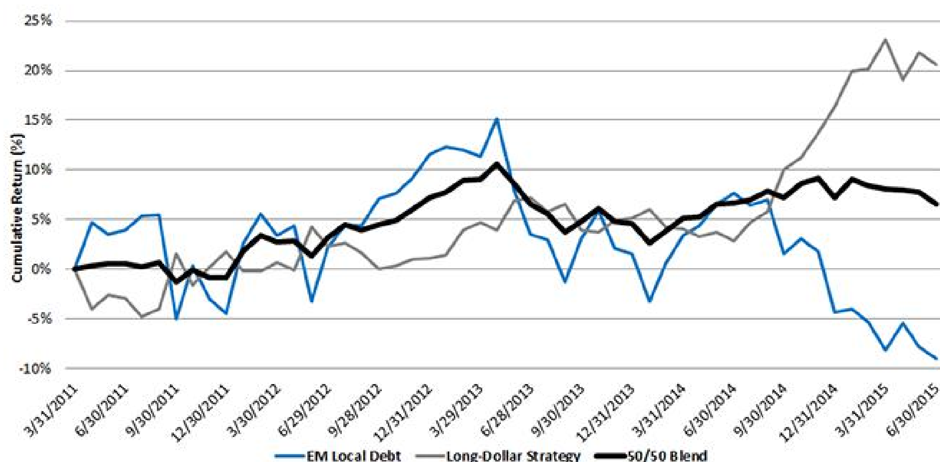
While we remain firm believers in the long-term potential of emerging markets (EM), the past several years have been difficult due to increasing volatility and secular headwinds from a strong U.S. dollar. In a previous post, we sought to introduce a more cost-effective hedge for emerging market investing. In our view, a bullish dollar position against a broad-based basket of developed and emerging market currencies provides a powerful option for managing currency risk in a portfolio of emerging market assets. In the discussion below, we put this concept in practice by combining a bullish dollar strategy[1] with an emerging market local debt strategy.[2] In our view, emerging markets provide some of the most compelling valuations around the world. Employing a bullish dollar strategy as a hedge for EM currency risk could be a cost-effective way to reduce volatility, particularly in advance of a shift in Federal Reserve (Fed) policy. **The "Dirty" Hedge in Practice** In 2014, of the 55 major currencies that WisdomTree tracks, none appreciated against the U.S. dollar.[3] In our view, during periods of broad-based dollar strength, dirty hedges can be a particularly valuable tool. As we show in the chart below, a 50/50 allocation of a bullish dollar strategy and EM local debt has significantly improved the risk/return profile of emerging market fixed income investing. **A Blended Approach to Currency Risk 50% EM Local Debt/ 50% Long-Dollar. (3/31/11-6/30/15)**



Strategy	Return (%)	Std Dev (%)	Downside Risk (%)
Bloomberg US Dollar Total Return Index	5.63	6.91	4.48
JPMorgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Index	-1.94	12.21	9.1
50% GBI-EM / 50% BBDXY	2.07	3.74	2.78

Source: Bloomberg, as of 6/30/15. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

In this blended approach to emerging markets, investors are able to maintain exposure to the emerging market assets while dampening the overall drawdowns and volatility of their investment. As we

have seen so far in 2015, emerging markets can experience volatility on the upside as well as the downside.[4] By combining legacy EM fixed income positions with a bullish dollar strategy, investors may be able to limit the impact of changes in global monetary policy. While a hedged approach appears prudent, perhaps the most intriguing element of this approach is the total volatility of the blend. Due to the significantly negative correlation (-0.81) of the two assets, investors are able to reduce total volatility of their portfolio by equally weighting these strategies.[5] In a similar approach to currency-hedged equities, starting with a 50/50 baseline for currency risk in a portfolio may reduce regret in the current market environment. While we believe that the U.S. dollar will continue to rise, markets inevitably consolidate. During these periods, emerging market assets could perform well. Ultimately, returns for developed and emerging market investments will continue to be impacted by the value of the U.S. dollar. By deploying a bullish dollar strategy as a “dirty” hedge for emerging market bond positions, investors can maintain legacy positions while reducing portfolio volatility and drawdowns. While the timing of a shift in Fed policy remains unknown, a bullish dollar strategy could help emerging market investors reduce risk and preserve returns. [1]As represented by the G-20 Liquidity Weighted Currency Composite. [2]As represented by the J.P. Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Index. [3]Source: Bloomberg, as of 12/31/14. [4]Source: Bloomberg, as of 6/30/15. [5]Source: Bloomberg, as of 6/30/15.

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You cannot invest directly in an index.

DEFINITIONS

Volatility : A measure of the dispersion of actual returns around a particular average level. .

Hedge : Making an investment to reduce the risk of adverse price movements in an asset. Normally, a hedge consists of taking an offsetting position in a related security, such as a futures contract.

Bullish : a position that benefits when asset prices rise.

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.

Currency : Currency in which the underlying index returns are calculated. Euros: The returns are calculated, and there is no currency conversion; resulting statistics result purely from the returns of the equities. U.S. dollars: The returns are calculated and then converted into U.S. dollars; resulting statistics are the result of a combination of the euro's performance against the U.S. dollar and the returns of the underlying equities.

Risk : Also standard deviation, which measures the spread of actual returns around an average return during a specific period. Higher risk indicates greater potential for returns to be farther away from this average.

Dirty hedge : a position that is used to offset a portion of risk in an investment. A dirty hedge will often exhibit an imperfect, negative correlation to the original investment.

Monetary easing policies : Actions undertaken by a central bank with the ultimate desired effect of lowering interest rates and stimulating the economy.

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.