
QUALITY DIVIDEND GROWTH: A EUROPEAN PORTFOLIO'S CENTERPIECE

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For much of the past decade, investing in Europe has been a challenge. The [S&P 500 Index](#) has outperformed the [MSCI Europe Index](#) more than 70% of the time over the past seven years when looking at monthly returns in U.S. dollar terms. During these outperforming months, the U.S. eclipsed Europe by an average of 3.8%.

But an investor intent on globally diversifying their portfolio cannot ignore an entire continent in the hope that U.S. outperformance will continue indefinitely. Even U.S. investors understand that international investing can provide access to new growth opportunities and may mitigate [volatility](#) if American markets begin to stumble.

But this prompts a difficult question: How does one invest in Europe without sinking money into a market that has historically lagged the U.S.?

A Quality Dividend Growth Approach

This year, we've written extensively about the benefits of a [quality dividend](#) growth investment framework. While much of our content has focused on applying this thesis throughout the U.S. and developed regions, we think there are still benefits to reap when you focus solely on Europe.

The [WisdomTree Europe Quality Dividend Growth Fund \(EUDG\)](#) was launched in May 2014 and seeks to combine the virtues of the quality [factor](#) with our roots in dividend investing. The Fund comprises 300 European equities scoring highest on a combination of quality and growth measurements, weighted by dividends. The quality score is based on three-year trends in [return on equity \(ROE\)](#) and [return on assets \(ROA\)](#), while the growth score assesses long-term [earnings growth](#) expectations.

The unique methodology results in an equity basket exhibiting high-quality characteristics: healthy balance sheets, efficient operations, lower [leverage](#) and the capability to generate strong returns from equity and asset bases.

The companies' fundamental health also enables greater financial flexibility, including the ability to potentially raise dividends for shareholders. Quality measurements lend themselves well to dividend growth potential, since companies can profitably reinvest in their business (through high ROE) with the earnings that remain after paying a cash dividend.

In Europe, the methodology has delivered higher quality measures, as expected.

But it is also available at a 13% [valuation discount](#) to the region while Europe already tends to trade at a large discount to the U.S., partly because of a lack of high-quality companies. [EUDG](#) evidently improves on these measures at home, but also overshadows the U.S. market by allocating to the 300 highest quality stocks.

Fundamentals Comparison as of 9/30/2021					
Fund/Index	Price-to-Earnings (P/E)	ROE	ROA	Leverage	Dividend Growth Potential
EUDG	15.8x	18.70%	4.65%	4.0x	9.18%
MSCI Europe	18.3x	11.88%	1.53%	7.8x	6.64%
S&P 500	26.0x	16.90%	3.66%	4.6x	10.94%

Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet, as of 9/30/21. You cannot invest directly in an index. Subject to change. Dividend Growth Potential, which is no guarantee of future growth, is calculated by multiplying ROE and the retention ratio, or the portion of a company's earnings per share that it does not pay out to shareholders as a dividend.

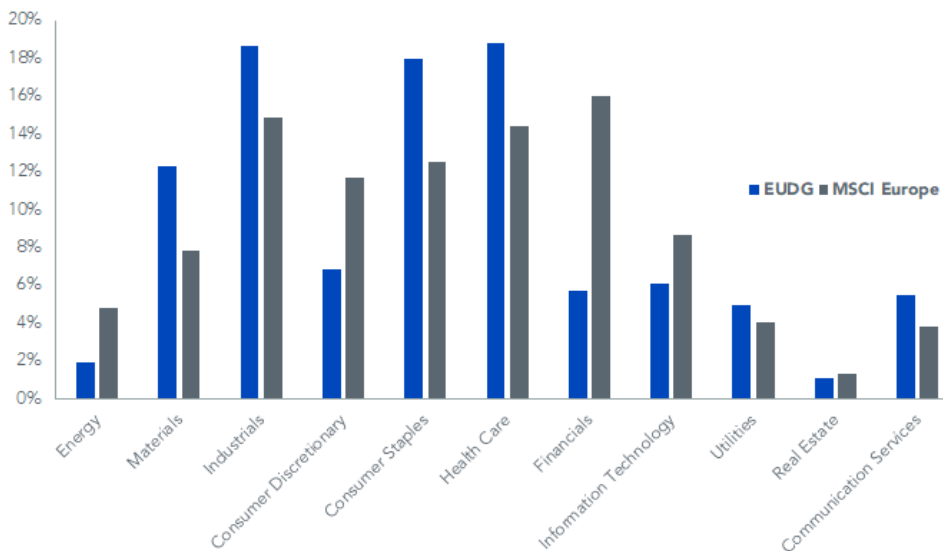
Sector Benefits

But quality and cheaper valuations are not the only benefits that [EUDG](#) seeks to deliver. It's also an avenue to potentially access the newer growth opportunities in Europe.

Historically, the continent has been heavily constituted of old, stodgy industries, such as banking and broader Financials. The sector makes up 16% of the MSCI Europe Index, nearly three times more than its corresponding position in [EUDG](#).

The latter also has an average 4.5% over-weight allocation to the Health Care, Consumer Staples, Industrials and Materials sectors, which collectively add some [growth](#), [cyclical](#) and [defensive](#) positioning all at once.

Sector Comparison



Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet as of 9/30/21. You cannot invest directly in an index. Subject to change.

A European Strategy for the Long Term

[We believe EUDG's](#) emphasis on quality has provided a compelling history of outperformance over the long term as well. The three-year, five-year and since-inception periods comfortably best the performance of the broader region.

Performance Comparison as of 9/30/2021									
Fund/Index	Expense Ratio	Inception Date	1-Month	Q3 2021	YTD	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	Annualized Since Inception
EUDG (NAV)	0.58%	5/7/2014	-6.74%	-2.85%	8.54%	20.75%	10.67%	10.34%	5.83%
EUDG (Market Price)			-7.14%	-3.13%	8.89%	20.34%	10.67%	10.27%	5.76%
MSCI Europe Index (USD)	--	--	-4.78%	-1.55%	10.07%	27.25%	7.81%	8.85%	4.04%

Sources: WisdomTree, FactSet, as of 9/30/21. Performance of less than one year is cumulative. You cannot invest directly in an index. Subject to change. Performance is historical and does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than quoted. Investment returns and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Performance data for the most recent month-end is available at [wisdomtree.com](#). WisdomTree shares are bought and sold at market price (not NAV) and are not individually redeemed from the Fund. Total returns are calculated using the daily 4:00 p.m. EST net asset value (NAV). Market price returns reflect the midpoint of the bid/ask spread as of the close of trading on the exchange where Fund shares are listed. Market price returns do not represent the returns you would receive if you traded shares at other times.

More impressively, [EUDG](#) achieved its longer-term success with a lower beta. It also captured virtually all of the MSCI Europe Index's gains in up periods, while only absorbing about 90%-92% of its corresponding losses in down periods. That resulted in reduced volatility over the same timeframes.

Risk Measurements as of 9/30/2021			
Statistic	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year
Beta	0.86	0.88	0.89
Upside Capture	86.2%	99.4%	98.5%
Downside Capture	106.8%	90.8%	92.5%
EUDG - Annualized Volatility	17.8%	17.5%	15.1%
MSCI Europe Index (USD) - Annualized Volatility	20.2%	19.4%	16.3%

Source: WisdomTree, as of 9/30/21. You cannot invest directly in an index.
Subject to change.

For definitions of terms in the chart please visit the [glossary](#).

These measurements indicate that a quality dividend growth framework has the potential to outperform on both the upside and downside over a full market cycle. Likewise, it can potentially do so with less volatility and connection to the broader market if Europe continues to lag other regions.

All things considered, we believe that [EUDG](#) can be a centerpiece in investors' portfolios.

Important Risks Related to this Article

There are risks associated with investing, including the possible loss of principal. Foreign investing involves special risks, such as risk of loss from currency fluctuation or political or economic uncertainty. This Fund focuses its investments in Europe, thereby increasing the impact of events and developments associated with the region which can adversely affect performance. Dividends are not guaranteed and a company currently paying dividends may cease paying dividends at any time. Investments in currency involve additional special risks, such as credit risk and interest rate fluctuations. As this Fund can have a high concentration in some issuers, the Fund can be adversely impacted by changes affecting those issuers. The Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, its Index regardless of their investment merit and the Fund does not attempt to outperform its Index or take defensive positions in declining markets. Please read the Fund's prospectus for specific details regarding the Fund's risk profile.

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.

Related Funds

- + [WisdomTree Europe Quality Dividend Growth Fund](#)
- + [WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity Fund](#)

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

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DEFINITIONS

S&P 500 Index: Market capitalization-weighted benchmark of 500 stocks selected by the Standard and Poor's Index Committee designed to represent the performance of the leading industries in the United States economy.

MSCI Europe Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of developed equity markets in Europe.

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

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.

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

Factor: Attributes that based on its fundamentals or share price behavior, are associated with higher return.

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

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.

Earnings growth estimates: Bloomberg analysts' long-term earnings growth expectations, which encompass the estimated growth in operating earnings per share over the company's next full business cycle, typically three to five years.

Leverage: Total assets divided by equity. Higher numbers indicate greater borrowing to finance asset purchases; leverage can tend to make positive performance more positive and negative performance more negative.

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.

Discount: When the price of an ETF is lower than its NAV.

Growth: Characterized by higher price levels relative to fundamentals, such as dividends or earnings. Price levels are higher because investors are willing to pay more due to their expectations of future improvements in these fundamentals.

Cyclical sectors: Consumer Discretionary, Energy, Industrials, Materials, Financials and Information Technology sectors.

Defensive characteristics: Greater exposure to the so-called more defensive sectors, especially Telecommunication Services and Utilities.