

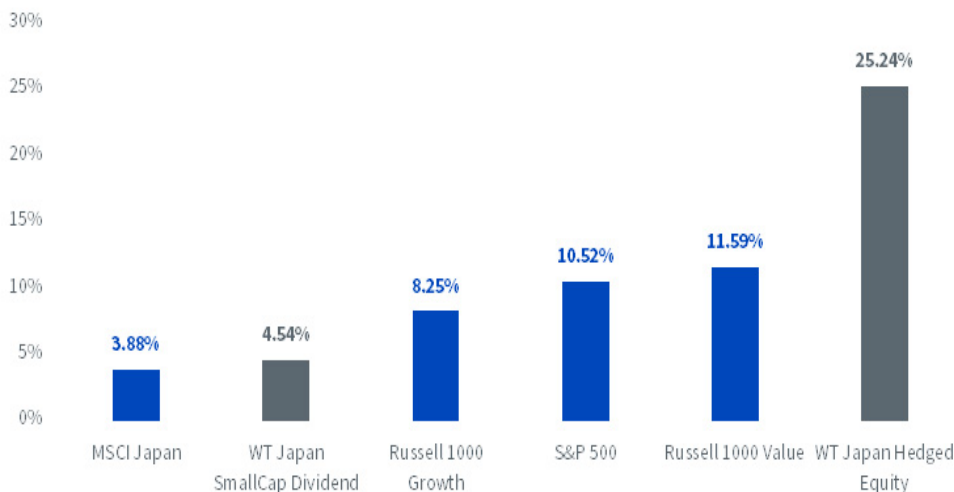
# BLENDING STRATEGIES FOR JAPAN POSITIONING

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Japanese [large caps](#) have been a bright spot for value investors over the last three years—particularly when implemented with a currency [hedge](#), as the yen weakened considerably.

The [WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity Index](#) outperformed the [MSCI Japan Index](#) by more than 20% per year for three years—a dramatic relative differential from a combination of better performance of the underlying equities and the currency hedge.

Index Annualized Total Returns: 8/31/20–8/31/23



Sources: WisdomTree, S&P, Russell. You cannot invest directly in an index. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

I have long advocated that investors should default to being more hedged and taking less currency risk when investing abroad—the [S&P 500](#) has a weak dollar bias inherent to multinational earnings (as I wrote about [here](#)). Thus, I see less [diversification](#) stemming from adding foreign currency bets on top of the long foreign stock exposure.

**Better Diversifier:** Rather, I see a strong U.S. dollar overlay on top of unhedged stocks as a better diversifier to U.S. large caps.

**Carry Trade:** You are also paid the relative [interest rate differential](#) between countries by hedging, and that number has approached 6% in Japan. The Bank of Japan has maintained a negative interest rate policy at the short end while the [Fed](#) hiked rates more than 500 [basis points](#) in about a year. This carry from hedging offers a nice added return on top of what local Japanese investors earn in their own market.

The time to add foreign currency is when you have a view that currency should appreciate.

The very large moves in the yen have some feeling the government and Bank of Japan will intervene to arrest the slide. With a 5%–6% carry, you need the yen to drop below the 138–140 level, from the current 147 level, to break even from the carry you receive from

hedging.

WisdomTree offers a Japanese [small-cap](#) ETF, [DFJ](#), that is unhedged to the yen and for those who do think government or [central bank](#) interventions could alter the yen's direction; a portfolio blend that is 50/50 hedged/unhedged with small caps is one thing to explore for those who agree with my longer-term hedged baseline but want some added yen exposure. Small caps are perhaps a more natural place to add the yen, as they're more sensitive to local economic dynamics than large caps, which often are more competitive with a weak currency.

The below analysis compares a Japan portfolio (50/50 Blend of [DXJ/DFJ](#)) to standalone investors in Japan and the global markets.

It has been difficult to beat the U.S. markets over the last five years. The [MSCI EAFE](#) compounded at 4.1% a year, while the S&P 500 delivered 11.1% per year.

Yet note that [DXJ](#) outperformed the S&P 500 over the last five years, with more than double the gains over the last three years.

Over the long run (last 13 years), [DFJ](#) has outperformed the MSCI Japan Index, but over the last five years, large caps have benefited more from a weak currency.

| Name                | YTD          | 1-Year       | 3-Year       | 5-Year       | 10-Year      | Common Period |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Japan Portfolio     | 23.5%        | 27.4%        | 14.4%        | 6.6%         | 8.8%         | 7.8%          |
| <a href="#">DXJ</a> | <b>34.8%</b> | <b>36.5%</b> | <b>24.7%</b> | <b>12.4%</b> | <b>11.1%</b> | <b>9.0%</b>   |
| <a href="#">DFJ</a> | <b>12.4%</b> | <b>18.3%</b> | <b>4.3%</b>  | <b>0.8%</b>  | <b>6.2%</b>  | <b>6.2%</b>   |
| MSCI Japan          | 13.6%        | 15.3%        | 3.9%         | 3.1%         | 5.4%         | 5.0%          |
| MSCI EAFE           | 10.9%        | 17.9%        | 6.1%         | 4.1%         | 4.9%         | 5.0%          |
| S&P 500             | 18.7%        | 15.9%        | 10.5%        | 11.1%        | 12.8%        | 12.8%         |

Sources: WisdomTree, S&P, Russell, as of 8/31/23. You cannot invest directly in an index. Common period = the time period over which all funds and indexes existed and have pricing history. **Past performance is not indicative of future results. Investment return 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. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted.**

*For standardized returns as of the most recent quarter-end and the fund's annual expense ratio, please click the respective ticker: [DXJ](#), [DFJ](#).*

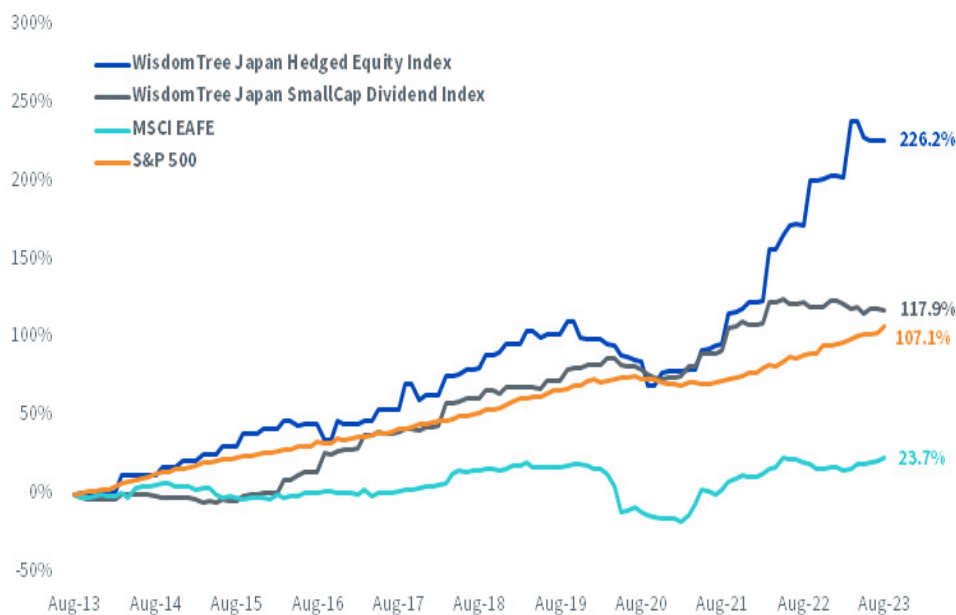
One of the reasons Japan performed so well over recent years: an increased focus on returning cash to shareholders in the form of dividends and buybacks.

Warren Buffett's investment in [five Japanese trading companies](#) was an added catalyst in the last three years as those companies dramatically grew payouts.

But over the last decade, one can see the dividend growth in the WisdomTree Japanese Hedged Equity Index has been almost 10 times the dividend growth in the MSCI EAFE Index and double that of the S&P 500 Index.

Even Japanese small caps delivered higher [dividend growth](#) than the S&P 500 over the last decade!

**Fundamental Driver of Return: Dividend Growth**



Sources: WisdomTree, S&P, MSCI. Data from 8/31/13–8/31/23. You cannot invest directly in an Index. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

**Valuations Supportive:**

We started this piece with the comment that Japan has been a bright spot for value investors from a performance perspective—but also still carries attractive [valuations](#) when compared to other global value alternatives.

The S&P 500 is selling at more than 20 times trailing earnings and a considerable 10 P/E point premium to international markets with the MSCI EAFE Index.

**Japan Discount:** Both WisdomTree large and small caps trade at a good discount to the MSCI EAFE Index of international stocks.

Japan was not known as a high-dividend country in the past.

But one can see even the MSCI Japan Index has a higher dividend yield than the S&P 500, and both WisdomTree Japan strategies have competitive dividend levels compared to the MSCI EAFE Index.

| Name            | P/E          | Est. P/E     | P/B         | P/S         | Div. Yld.    | ROE           | ROA          |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Japan Portfolio | 11.95        | 12.40        | 1.02        | 0.60        | 3.12%        | 8.54%         | 1.44%        |
| <i>DXJ</i>      | <i>11.01</i> | <i>12.31</i> | <i>1.17</i> | <i>0.73</i> | <i>3.22%</i> | <i>10.30%</i> | <i>1.73%</i> |
| <i>DFJ</i>      | <i>13.07</i> | <i>12.48</i> | <i>0.90</i> | <i>0.51</i> | <i>3.02%</i> | <i>6.77%</i>  | <i>1.15%</i> |
| MSCI Japan      | 15.25        | 15.16        | 1.45        | 0.99        | 2.25%        | 9.17%         | 1.37%        |
| MSCI EAFE       | 13.43        | 13.43        | 1.75        | 1.24        | 3.17%        | 13.01%        | 1.80%        |
| S&P 500         | 23.61        | 19.60        | 4.42        | 2.51        | 1.52%        | 17.30%        | 3.95%        |

Sources: WisdomTree, S&P, MSCI. Data from 8/31/13–8/31/23. You cannot invest directly in an Index. **Past performance is not indicative of future results. The performance data quoted represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. Investment return 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. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted.**

*For the most recent month-end performance and 30 day SEC yield, please click the respective ticker: [DXJ](#), [DFJ](#).*

**Further Catalysts**

Japanese exchanges are taking action to catalyze corporate governance change, bring refreshed sentiment and revitalize valuations in [companies with price-to-book values below 1.0](#).

[DFJ](#) has an aggregate valuation below this critical 1.0 threshold, meaning there is still room for valuation improvement as companies take action.

The most common response from Japanese management has been to increase dividends and buybacks in a renewed spirit of shareholder-friendly corporate governance. Performance has also improved for those with high dividend yields.

If one wants to add yen exposure because they think Japanese authorities think the yen weakened too much, this portfolio blend of 50/50 [DXJ](#) and [DFJ](#) represents a solid value-based option to do so.

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Diversification does not eliminate the risk of experiencing investment losses.

For the top 10 holdings of DXJ please visit the Fund's fund detail page at <https://www.wisdomtree.com/investments/etfs/equity/dxj>

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 Blogs

- + [Buffett Back for More in Japan](#)
- + [Japanese Stocks Are Hopping Higher](#)

#### Related Funds

- + [WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity Fund](#)
- + [WisdomTree Japan SmallCap Dividend Fund](#)

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## DEFINITIONS

**Large-Capitalization (Large-Cap)**: A term used by the investment community to refer to companies with a market capitalization value of more than \$10 billion. Large cap is an abbreviation of the term “large market capitalization”. Market capitalization is calculated by multiplying the number of a company’s shares outstanding by its stock price per share.

**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.

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

**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.

**Diversification**: A risk management strategy that mixes a wide variety of investments within a portfolio.

**Carry trade**: A trading strategy that involves borrowing at a low-interest rate and investing in an asset that provides a higher rate of return.

**Interest Rate Differentials**: The Difference between the 2 Year interest rate swaps of the United Kingdom vs. the United States.

**Federal Reserve**: The Federal Reserve System is the central banking system of the United States.

**Basis point**: 1/100th of 1 percent.

**Small caps**: new or relatively young companies that typically have a market capitalization between \$200 million to \$2 billion.

**Central bank**: Refers to the the monetary authority of any country.

**MSCI EAFE Index**: is a market cap-weighted index composed of companies representative of the developed market structure of developed countries in Europe, Australasia and Japan.

**Dividend growth**: The growth in trailing 12-month dividends for the specified universe.

**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.