WHEN THE MARKET GOES DOWN, DO ALL YOUR INVESTMENTS GO WITH IT?

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- Attractive—100% long and 75% short (i.e., 25% net long)
- Mixed—100% long and 100% short (i.e., 0% net long)
- Poor—100% long Treasury bills and 100% short (i.e., 100% net short equity)

Below we illustrate the power of being dynamic by comparing a dynamic short strategy against a strategy that remains 100% net short, both layered on top of the S&P 500 Index. **Dynamic Hedging Indicator: How Did It Do?** As you can see in the chart below, using the dynamic hedging indicator to apply a dynamic short strategy to the S&P 500 Index resulted in higher returns and less risk over the full period measured. Although the dynamic short didn't profit as much during the most extreme negative calendar years (2002 and 2008), it was able to outperform during most other years by having the flexibility not to remain 100% net short. We think this is an important difference, because over long periods, the expected return of equities tends to be positive, making it difficult to profit from a long-term net-short position.



Year	Short S&P 500 Strategy	Short S&P 500 With Hedging Indicator	Hedging Indicator Value Added
2002	22.9%	4.2%	-18.7%
2003	-23.6%	8.0%	31.6%
2004	-10.3%	3.9%	14.3%
2005	-5.2%	2.0%	7.2%
2006	-14.1%	-2.3%	11.7%
2007	-6.0%	-0.5%	5.6%
2008	50.0%	18.7%	-31.3%
2009	-24.9%	7.0%	31.9%
2010	-16.2%	1.1%	17.3%
2011	-4.3%	11.8%	16.2%
2012	-14.8%	2.0%	16.8%
2013	-25.5%	7.4%	32.9%
2014	-12.7%	-4.4%	8.3%
2015	-3.0%	-7.2%	-4.1%
Full Period	Short S&P 500 Strategy	Short S&P 500 With Hedging Indicator	Hedging Indicator Value Added
Avg. Ann. Return	-7.97%	3.50%	11.48%
Std. Dev.	14.62%	6.27%	-8.35%

Sources: WisdomTree, Alpha Vee, 12/31/01–12/31/15. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Positioning for the Future There is no way to predict the future of U.S. equity markets, but we think adding strategies that have the potential to hedge—or profit from —negative market moves can be an important element of overall portfolio diversification. Also, whether you're investing on a tactical or strategic basis, we think it may be prudent to use a strategy that has the flexibility to adjust its short position based on market conditions.

1 Source: Howard Silverblatt; refers to first five trading days during a calendar year, dating back to 1929. 2 Ordinary brokerage commissions apply. 3 Due to the fact that the long component is rebalanced quarterly and the short component is rebalanced monthly, other combinations are possible.

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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.

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.

WisdomTree Dynamic Bearish U.S. Equity Index: A rules-based long/short index that includes long equity positions or long U.S. Treasury positions and short equity positions. The Long Equity Index consists of approximately 100 U.S. large-and mid-capitalization stocks that meet Index eligibility requirements and have the best combined score based on fundamental growth and value signals. Stocks are weighted in the Long Equity Index according to their volatility characteristics. The Short Equity Index consists of short positions in the largest 500 U.S. companies, weighted by market capitalization, designed to act as a market risk hedge. The Index provides a dynamic allocation of exposure to the Long Equity Index ranging from 100% to 0% while employing a variable monthly hedge ratio ranging from 75% to 100% exposure to the Short Equity Index based on a quantitative rules-based market indicator that scores growth and value market signals. During times when the market indicator shows unattractive readings on valuation and growth characteristics, the Index can move to 100% exposure to the Long Treasury Index (and accordingly no exposure to the Long Equity Index).

Short (or Short Position): The sale of a borrowed security, commodity or currency with the expectation that the asset will fall in value, the opposite of Long (or Long Position).

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.

Value: Characterized by lower price levels relative to fundamentals, such as earnings or dividends. Prices are lower because investors are less certain of the performance of these fundamentals in the future. This term is also related to the Value Factor, which associates these stock characteristics with excess returns vs the market over tim.

Fundamentals: Attributes related to a company's actual operations and production as opposed to changes in share price.

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.

