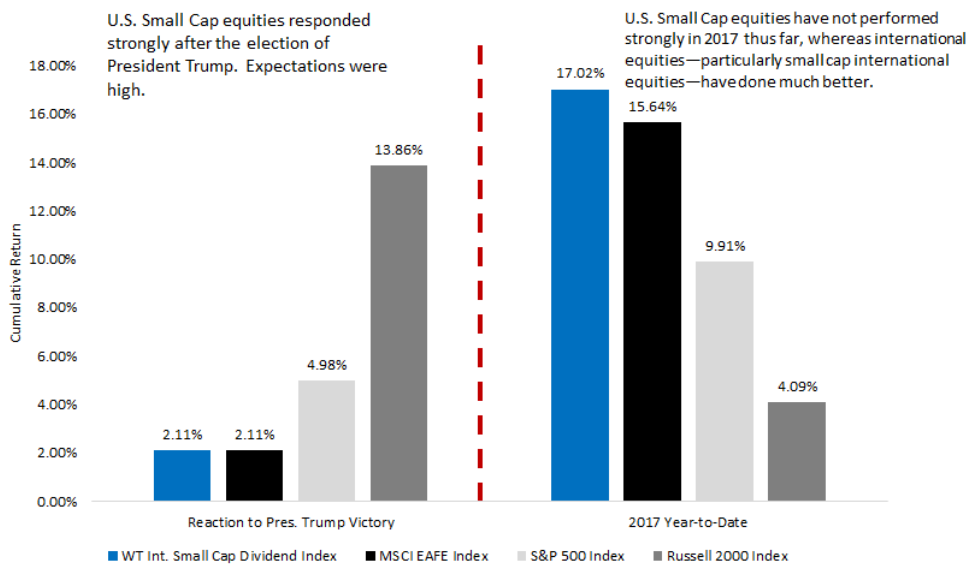


IS THE “TRUMP TRADE” FINISHED?

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06/07/2017

While dramatic turns and surprises may make for great reality television and may be very helpful for media ratings, they are less than ideal in the markets. We’re now getting a lot of bombshells out of Washington, D.C., and it is becoming increasingly difficult to think that the pro-growth policies and “Trump agenda” are not at risk.

Trump [Reflation](#) Trade vs. What’s worked in 2017



Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, with Reaction to Pres. Trump Victory from 11/8/16 to 12/31/16 and 2017 Year-to-Date from 12/31/16 to 6/2/17. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

For definitions of indexes in the chart, visit our [glossary](#).

Year-to-Date Reversals¹

- The [Russell 2000 Index](#) was a rather dramatic market signal that showcased a strong response to President Trump's November 8, 2016, victory, and there were a number of supportive catalysts for U.S. small-cap stocks after the election and at the end of the year. Rising rates—specifically, a rising [U.S. 10-Year Treasury note](#) yield—were driven by increasing growth expectations, something typically quite [bullish](#) for small-cap stocks. Additionally, corporate tax reform was seen as very possible given Republican majorities in both the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate, and small-cap stocks tend to pay higher [effective tax rates](#) than large-cap stocks, thereby benefiting more from lower statutory rates. Also, the [Bloomberg Dollar Index](#)—a measure of the performance of the U.S. dollar against a diversified basket of currencies—was up 5.7% from November 8, 2016, to December 31, 2016. Since small caps derive the vast majority of their revenues from inside the U.S. rather than outside, this was yet another reason why the Russell 2000 Index did so well. In fact, there were 15 days in a row of positive gains on this index, the longest such streak since 1996.²

As of this writing (June 2, 2017):

- The U.S. 10-Year Treasury note interest rate has fallen since the start of 2017 from 2.44% to 2.15%.
- The Bloomberg Dollar Index is down 5.8%.
- With each passing week, it is looking more and more challenging for corporate tax reform to be completed in 2017.

So the Russell 2000 Index—the performance of which was one of the strongest symbols of the “Trump trade”—has faltered.

You Need to Take Risk to Put Yourself in the Way of Potential Rewards

It's clear that, in the initial euphoria of President Trump's victory, many international markets didn't participate—and there wasn't any strong reason why they should have. The Russell 2000 Index exemplified the “sentiment flows.”

For example, the specter of political risk in Europe was hanging over developed international markets. Even though for years we had been discussing the story supportive of developed international equities, it seemed like there was always a reason why the more expensive U.S. market was perceived to be less risky going forward. In other words, the higher multiples/[valuations](#) were “worth it” because the view of the market was that the rest of the world was riskier.

Now that we're coming into the summer of 2017, we can see that those courageous and able to look beyond the apparent U.S. luster in the aftermath of President Trump's victory—investing beyond U.S. borders even in the face of the perceived risks—have largely outperformed those who stuck with their home bias.

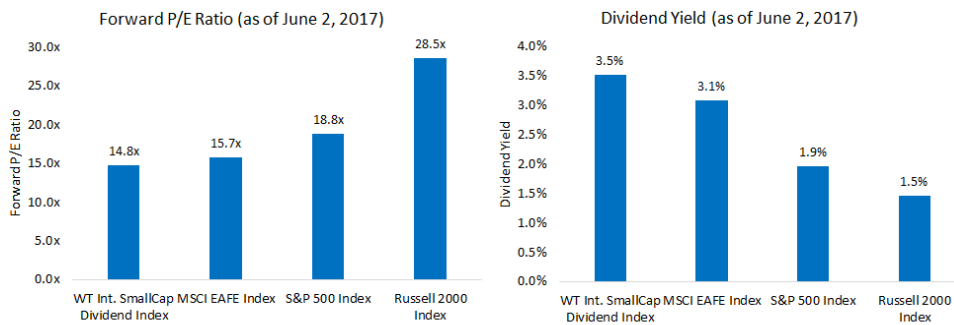
Not All Small-Cap Stocks Are in the U.S.

It seems like an obvious truth—and it's noteworthy that the [MSCI ACWI Small Cap Index](#) is only 51% weighted to the U.S.³—but many investors that we speak to do all sorts of differentiated U.S. equity strategies and then simply “buy the benchmark” for their

international exposures. For many, international small caps represent a new piece to their asset allocation puzzle.

Outperformance AND Lower Current Valuation

The [MSCI EAFE Index](#) is the most widely followed developed international benchmark that we tend to see in our discussions—and it has been doing well this year. But the [WisdomTree International SmallCap Dividend Index](#) has beaten it.



Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, with data as of 6/2/17. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

- For those investors who believe that the Trump agenda may be in trouble, why would they contemplate buying into (or holding) a [market cap-weighted](#) approach to U.S. small caps, such as the Russell 2000 Index, with a [forward P/E ratio](#) of nearly 29.0x? Developed international small caps are certainly not without risk—but at a forward P/E of approximately half as much, it's possible that a lot of that risk has been priced in.

Align with the [Momentum](#) of the Summer

While these things are never certain, relative to where we were at the start of 2017, developed international markets are tending to shift from more negative to positive expectations. U.S. expectations were very positive and may be shifting to become more negative. Tapping into this shift with developed international small caps could bring helpful diversification into one's small-cap allocation.

¹Unless otherwise noted, Bloomberg is the data source for all bullet points.

²Source: Lu Wang Lu, "U.S. Stocks Rise to Record as Trump Rally goes on for Third week," Bloomberg Markets, 11/25/16.

³Source: Bloomberg, with data as of 4/30/17, due to availability of monthly constituent data for MSCI indexes.

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Investments focusing on certain sectors and/or smaller companies increase their vulnerability to any single economic or regulatory development.

Diversification does not eliminate the risk of experiencing investment losses.

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

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DEFINITIONS

Reflation: The term is used to describe the first phase of economic recovery after a period of contraction. This period is typically characterized by the act of stimulating the economy through accommodative central bank policies and reducing taxes, to bring growth and inflation back up to the long-term trend.

Russell 2000 Index: Measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell 2000 is a subset of the Russell 3000 Index representing approximately 10% of the total market capitalization of that index. It includes approximately 2000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership.

U.S. 10 Year Treasury Note: A debt obligation issued by the United States government that matures in 10 years.

Bullish: a position that benefits when asset prices rise.

Effective tax rate: The average tax rate at which a corporation's pre-tax profits are taxed, taking into account all forms of taxation paid by the company.

Bloomberg Dollar Spot Index (BBDXY): Tracks the performance of a basket of ten leading global currencies versus the U.S. dollar. Each currency in the basket and their weight is determined annually based on their share of international trade and FX liquidity.

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.

MSCI ACWI Small Cap Index: A free-float adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets, specifically focusing on the small-cap segment of these equity markets.

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.

Market capitalization-weighting: 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.

Forward P/E ratio: Share price divided by compilation of analyst estimates for earnings-per-share over the coming 12-month period. These are estimates that may be subject to revision or prove to be incorrect over time.

Momentum Factor: Characterized by assets with recent price increase trends over time. This term is also associated with the Momentum Factor which associates these stock characteristics with excess return vs the market over time.