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# WHAT TO DO AT MARKET HIGHS

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With U.S. markets up over 300% since the March 2009 lows and continuing to set new all-time highs, where are investors to look for future returns?<sup>1</sup> Although U.S. [valuations](#) are stretched compared to developed international (specifically Japan) and emerging markets, we think the pro-growth policies and potential tax cuts put forward by the new administration can help drive earnings growth for U.S. companies, which in our opinion would help the market rally continue.

With investing, nothing can be certain, and because valuation risks are elevated in the U.S., we think it is prudent to incorporate a risk-managed approach such as an option strategy, which can help mitigate risk. Also, when investors perceive upside potential may be constrained as a result of past gains and high current valuations, options writing strategies that generate returns from premiums might make sense, even though the upside is capped.

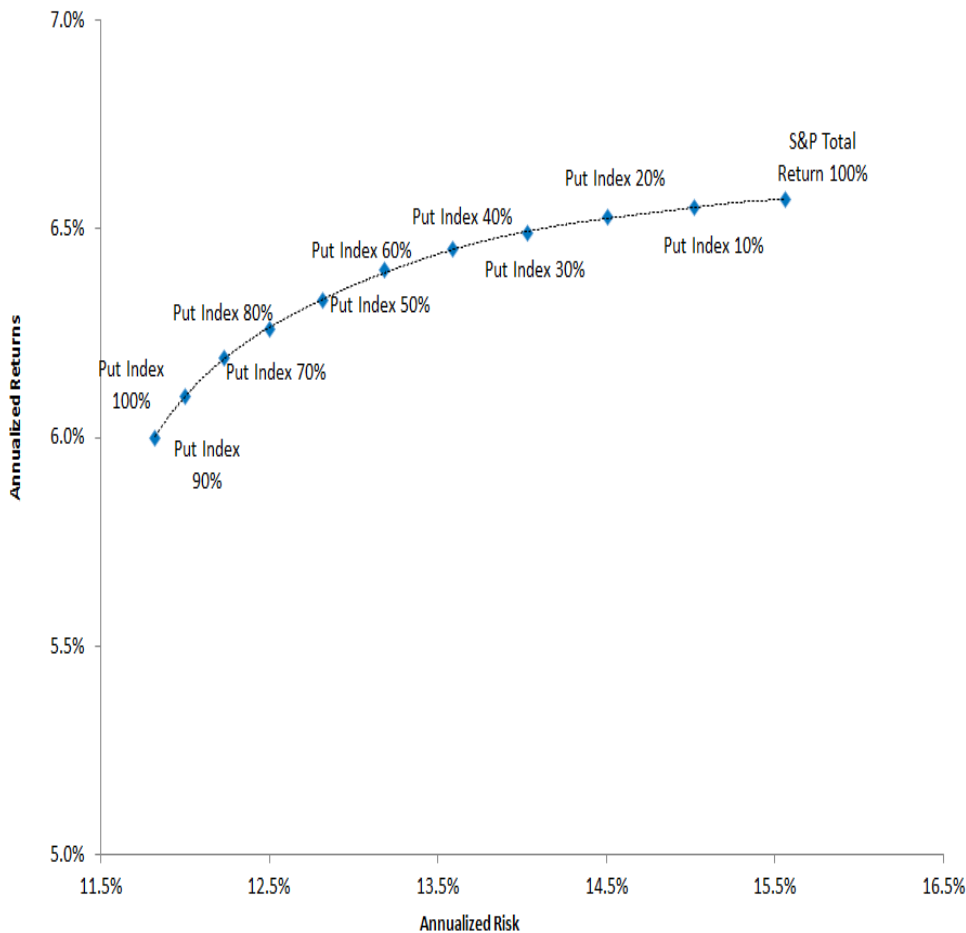
## The [WisdomTree CBOE S&P 500 Putwrite Strategy Fund \(PUTW\)](#)

The WisdomTree CBOE S&P 500 Putwrite Strategy Fund (PUTW) seeks investment results that, before fees and expenses, generally correspond to the performance of the [CBOE S&P 500 Putwrite Index \(PUT\)](#). PUTW invests in one- and three-month [Treasury Bills](#) and sells or “writes” [S&P 500 Index put options](#). The Fund writes [European-style options](#), and the number of put options sold is chosen to ensure full collateralization. Also, the options are written “at the money,” or at the current level of the S&P 500 Index, on a monthly basis.

The option premiums the Fund receives from selling puts can help mitigate the negative effects of investing only in investment vehicles that track the S&P 500 Index. Historically, PUT, the index PUTW is designed to track, had returns similar to the S&P 500 Index but with less risk, so blending the two could offer attractive [risk-adjusted returns](#).

- PUT provided approximately 90% of the return of the S&P 500 but had a [beta](#) that was two-thirds that of the S&P 500 Index.
- Blending incremental amounts of PUT with the S&P 500 consistently lowered the [risk](#) while maintaining comparable levels of returns of the S&P 500.
- Blending a 30% allocation to PUT was able to generate a return that was over 98% of the S&P 500 but with 10% less risk.<sup>2</sup>

## Blending PUT with the S&P 500 Index



Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, for the period 6/30/07–12/31/16. Start date of 6/30/07 was chosen because it is the first month end date since PUT's live inception date of 6/20/07. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index. A fund or portfolio may differ significantly from the securities included in the index. Index performance assumes reinvestment of dividends but does not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or other expenses that would be incurred by a portfolio or fund, or brokerage commissions on transactions in fund shares. Such fees, expenses and commissions could reduce returns. WisdomTree, its affiliates and their independent providers are not liable for any informational errors, incompleteness or delays or for any actions taken in reliance on information contained herein.

**What if Volatility Increases?**

At current valuations, we believe a wise move for investors could be to incorporate potential “shock absorbers” in portfolios such as PUTW, which can provide a cushion to portfolio drawdowns during periods of equity corrections.

The amount of premiums the Fund receives is tied to the implied volatility of the S&P 500, or how volatile investors perceive the S&P 500 to be. The higher the implied volatility, the higher the premiums the Fund will receive; conversely, the lower the implied volatility, the lower the premiums. Obviously, higher volatility and higher premiums don't equate to higher returns; however, the higher the premium, the higher the potential cushion for a negative market move.

The most important relationship to watch is the one between implied and realized volatility. Historically, implied volatility was often higher than realized volatility, and if this relationship continues to hold, we believe the Fund may continue to profit by receiving more in premiums.

<sup>1</sup>Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, for the period 3/9/09–2/28/17. U.S. market refers to the [S&P 500 Index](#).

<sup>2</sup>Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, for the period 6/30/07–12/31/16. Sources apply to all bullets.

#### Important Risks Related to this Article

There are risks associated with investing, including possible loss of principal. The Fund will invest in derivatives, including S&P 500 Index put options (“SPX Puts”). Derivative investments can be volatile, and these investments may be less liquid than securities, and more sensitive to the effects of varied economic conditions. The value of the SPX Puts in which the Fund invests is partly based on the volatility used by market participants to price such options (i.e., implied volatility). The options values are partly based on the volatility used by dealers to price such options, so increases in the implied volatility of such options will cause the value of such options to increase, which will result in a corresponding increase in the liabilities of the Fund and a decrease in the Fund’s NAV. Options may be subject to volatile swings in price influenced by changes in the value of the underlying instrument. The potential return to the Fund is limited to the amount of option premiums it receives; however, the Fund can potentially lose up to the entire strike price of each option it sells. Due to the investment strategy of the Fund, it may make higher capital gain distributions than other ETFs. Please read the Fund’s prospectus for specific details regarding the Fund’s risk profile.

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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.

For more investing insights, check out our [Economic & Market Outlook](#)

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

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

**U.S. investors only:** Click [here](#) to obtain a WisdomTree ETF prospectus which contains investment objectives, risks, charges, expenses, and other information; read and consider carefully before investing.

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## DEFINITIONS

**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.

**CBOE S&P 500 Putwrite Index (PUT)**: Measures the performance of a hypothetical portfolio that sells S&P 500 Index (SPX) put options against collateralized cash reserves held in a money market account. The PUT strategy is designed to sell a sequence of one-month, at-the-money, S&P 500 Index puts and invest cash at one- and three-month Treasury Bill Rates. The number of puts sold varies from month to month but is limited so that the amount held in Treasury Bills can finance the maximum possible loss from final settlement of the SPX puts.

**Treasury Bill**: A treasury bill (T-Bill) is a short-term debt obligation backed by the U.S. government with a maturity of one month (four weeks), three months (13 weeks) or six months (26 weeks).

**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.

**Put options**: an option to sell assets at an agreed price on or before a particular date.

**European-style option**: an option that can only be exercised on its expiration date.

**Risk-adjusted returns**: Returns measured in relation to their own variability. High returns with a high level of risk indicate a lower probability that actual returns were close to average returns. High returns with a low level of risk would be more desirable, as they indicate a higher probability that actual returns were close to average returns.

**Beta**: A measure of the volatility of a security or a portfolio in comparison to a benchmark. In general, a beta less than 1 indicates that the investment is less volatile than the benchmark, while a beta more than 1 indicates that the investment is more volatile than the benchmark.

**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.

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

**Implied volatility**: The estimated volatility of a security's price. Implied volatility is a way of estimating the future fluctuations of a security's worth. It is backtracked from live option prices with a future maturity date.