

WisdomTree Trust
Form 497
October 05, 2012
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WISDOMTREE® TRUST

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

July 30, 2012, as last revised October 5, 2012

This Statement of Additional Information (SAI) is not a Prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus (Prospectus) for the following separate investment portfolios (each, a Fund) of WisdomTree Trust (the Trust), as each such Prospectus may be revised from time to time:

WISDOMTREE U.S. EQUITY ETFs*

Dividends

Total Dividend Fund (DTD)
Equity Income Fund (DHS)
Dividend ex-Financials Fund (DTN)
LargeCap Dividend Fund (DLN)
MidCap Dividend Fund (DON)
SmallCap Dividend Fund (DES)

WISDOMTREE INTERNATIONAL EQUITY ETFs*

Developed World ex-U.S.

DEFA Fund (DWM)
DEFA Equity Income Fund (DTH)
Europe Hedged Equity Fund (HEDJ)

(Formerly, International Hedged Equity Fund)
International LargeCap Dividend Fund (DOL)
International MidCap Dividend Fund (DIM)
International SmallCap Dividend Fund (DLS)

International Dividend ex-Financials Fund (DOO)

Europe SmallCap Dividend Fund (DFE)

Japan Hedged Equity Fund (DXJ)

Japan SmallCap Dividend Fund (DFJ)

Australia Dividend Fund (AUSE)

Earnings

Total Earnings Fund (EXT)
Earnings 500 Fund (EPS)
MidCap Earnings Fund (EZM)
SmallCap Earnings Fund (EES)
LargeCap Value Fund (EZY)
LargeCap Growth Fund (ROI)

Global/Global ex-U.S.

Global Equity Income Fund (DEW)
Global Natural Resources Fund (GNAT)
Global ex-U.S. Growth Fund (DNL)

Global ex-U.S. Utilities Fund (DBU)
Global ex-U.S. Real Estate Fund (DRW)
Asia Pacific ex-Japan Fund (AXJL)
Commodity Country Equity Fund (CCXE)

Emerging/Frontier Markets

China Dividend ex-Financials Fund (CHXF)

Emerging Markets Equity Income Fund (DEM)

Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Fund (DGS)

Middle East Dividend Fund (GULF)

India Earnings Fund (EPI)

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The current Prospectus for each of the WisdomTree U.S. Equity ETFs is dated July 30, 2012, as revised August 10, 2012, and the current Prospectus for each of the WisdomTree International Equity ETFs is dated July 30, 2012, as last revised September 19, 2012. Capitalized terms used herein that are not defined have the same meaning as in the Prospectus, unless otherwise noted. The Funds' audited financial statements for the most recent fiscal year (when available) are incorporated in this SAI by reference to the Funds' most recent Annual Reports to Shareholders (File No. 811-21864). When available, you may obtain a copy of the Funds' Annual Reports at no charge by request to the Fund at the address or phone number noted below.

THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION HAS NOT APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OF THIS SAI. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

* Principal U.S. Listing Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc. (except GULF and CHXF are listed on NASDAQ)

A copy of the Prospectus for each Fund may be obtained, without charge, by calling 1-866-909-9473, or visiting www.wisdomtree.com, or writing to WisdomTree Trust, c/o ALPS Distributors, Inc., 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, Colorado 80203.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND THE FUNDS

The Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on December 15, 2005 and is authorized to issue multiple series or portfolios. The Trust is an open-end management investment company, registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The offering of the Trust's shares is registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). This SAI relates to the following Funds:

WISDOMTREE U.S. EQUITY ETFs

Dividends

Total Dividend Fund
Equity Income Fund
Dividend ex-Financials Fund
LargeCap Dividend Fund
MidCap Dividend Fund
SmallCap Dividend Fund

WISDOMTREE INTERNATIONAL EQUITY ETFs

Developed World ex-U.S.

DEFA Fund
DEFA Equity Income Fund
Europe Hedged Equity Fund

(Formerly, International Hedged Equity Fund)
International LargeCap Dividend Fund
International MidCap Dividend Fund
International SmallCap Dividend Fund
International Dividend ex-Financials Fund

Europe SmallCap Dividend Fund

Japan Hedged Equity Fund

Japan SmallCap Dividend Fund

Australia Dividend Fund

Earnings

Total Earnings Fund
Earnings 500 Fund
MidCap Earnings Fund
SmallCap Earnings Fund
LargeCap Value Fund
LargeCap Growth Fund

Global/Global ex-U.S.

Global Equity Income Fund
Global Natural Resources Fund
Global ex-U.S. Growth Fund

Global ex-U.S. Utilities Fund
Global ex-U.S. Real Estate Fund
Asia Pacific ex-Japan Fund
Commodity Country Equity Fund

Global/Global ex-U.S.

China Dividend ex-Financials Fund

Emerging Markets Equity Income Fund

Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Fund

Middle East Dividend Fund

India Earnings Fund

Each Fund described in this SAI seeks to track the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of a particular index ("Index") that defines a specific segment of the U.S. or international stock markets. The Indexes are created using proprietary methodology developed by WisdomTree Investments, Inc. ("WisdomTree Investments"). WisdomTree Investments is the parent company of WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. ("WisdomTree Asset Management" or the "Adviser"), the investment adviser to each Fund. Mellon Capital Management Corporation ("Mellon Capital") is the investment sub-adviser to each Fund, except the China Dividend ex-Financials Fund. Old Mutual Global Index Trackers (Proprietary) Limited ("Old Mutual" and together with Mellon Capital, the "Sub-Advisers") is the investment sub-adviser to the China Dividend ex-Financials Fund. The Adviser and the Sub-Advisers may be referred to together as the "Advisers". ALPS Distributors, Inc. is the distributor (the "Distributor") of the shares of each Fund. Each Fund issues and redeems shares at net asset value per share ("NAV") only in large

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blocks of shares, typically 50,000 shares or more (Creation Units). These transactions are usually in exchange for a basket of securities and an amount of cash. As a practical matter, only institutions or large investors purchase or redeem Creation Units. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, shares of each Fund are not redeemable securities.

Shares of each Fund are listed on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. or the NASDAQ Stock Market (NASDAQ) (each, a Listing Exchange), and trade throughout the day on the Listing Exchange and other secondary markets at market prices that may differ from NAV. As in the case of other publicly traded securities, brokers' commissions on transactions will be based on negotiated commission rates at customary levels.

The Trust reserves the right to adjust the prices of shares in the future to maintain convenient trading ranges for investors. Any adjustments would be accomplished through stock splits or reverse stock splits, which would have no effect on the net assets of the applicable Fund.

WisdomTree is a registered mark of WisdomTree Investments and has been licensed for use by the Trust. WisdomTree Investments has patent applications pending on the methodology and operation of its Indexes and the Funds.

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PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Each Fund seeks to track the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of a particular Index developed by WisdomTree Investments. The Funds do not try to beat the Indexes that they track and do not seek temporary defensive positions when equity markets decline or appear to be overvalued. WisdomTree Asset Management expects that, over time, the correlation between each Fund's performance and that of its underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

This investment strategy, known as indexing, may eliminate some of the risks of active portfolio management, such as poor security selection. In addition, indexing may also help increase after-tax investment performance by keeping portfolio turnover low in comparison to more actively managed investment strategies.

Under normal circumstances, at least 95% of a Fund's total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) generally will be invested in the component securities of its Index. Each Fund generally may invest up to 5% of its total assets in securities not included in its underlying Index but which the Fund believes will help it track its Index. For example, a Fund may invest in securities that are not components of its Index in order to reflect various corporate actions and other changes to its Index (such as reconstitutions, additions and deletions). Under normal circumstances, as long as a Fund invests at least 95% of its total assets in the securities of its Index, it also may invest its other assets in cash and cash equivalents, as well as shares in other investment companies, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, options, and swaps.

The International Equity ETFs, from time to time, may have less than 95% of their total assets invested in securities of their respective underlying Indexes in order to comply with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), to meet regulatory requirements in non-U.S. jurisdictions or to manage major Index changes. In these situations, which are expected to be infrequent and of limited duration, an International Equity ETF may not have less than 90% of its total assets invested in securities of its underlying Index.

The Europe Hedged Equity Fund and Japan Hedged Equity Fund each seek to track the performance of their respective Indexes while at the same time mitigating or hedging against currency fluctuations between the value of the U.S. dollar and the euro and the Japanese yen, respectively.

As a matter of general policy, each Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in the types of securities suggested by its name. If, subsequent to an investment, the 80% requirement is no longer met, a Fund's future investments will be made in a manner that will bring the Fund into compliance with this policy. The Trust will provide shareholders with sixty (60) days prior notice of any change to this policy for a Fund.

Funds designated as International generally invest in developed markets outside the United States. Funds designated as Global generally invest in developed and emerging markets throughout the world, including the United States and other regions.

The India Earnings Fund attempts to achieve its investment objective by investing in securities through the WisdomTree India Investment Portfolio, Inc. (the India Portfolio), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the India Earnings Fund. References to the investment strategies and other policies of the India Earnings Fund should be understood to also refer to the strategies and policies of the India Portfolio. The India Portfolio is advised by WisdomTree Asset Management and sub-advised by Mellon Capital.

GENERAL RISKS

An investment in a Fund should be made with an understanding that the value of a Fund's portfolio securities may fluctuate in accordance with changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular security or issuer and changes in general economic or political conditions. An investor in a Fund could lose money over short or long periods of time.

An investment in a Fund should also be made with an understanding of the risks inherent in an investment in equity securities, including the risk that the financial condition of issuers may become impaired or that the general condition of the stock market may deteriorate (either of which may cause a decrease in the value of a Fund's portfolio securities and therefore a decrease in the value of shares of the Fund). Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence and perceptions change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors, including expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction; and global or regional political, economic or banking crises.

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Holders of common stocks incur more risk than holders of preferred stocks and debt obligations because common stockholders, as owners of the issuer, generally have inferior rights to receive payments from the issuer in comparison with the rights of creditors or holders of debt obligations or preferred stocks. Further, unlike debt securities, which typically have a stated principal amount payable at maturity (whose value, however, is subject to market fluctuations prior thereto), or preferred stocks, which typically have a liquidation preference and which may have stated optional or mandatory redemption provisions, common stocks have neither a fixed principal amount nor a maturity. Common stock values are subject to market fluctuations as long as the common stock remains outstanding.

An investment in the Europe Hedged Equity Fund or the Japan Hedged Equity Fund should be made with the understanding that these Funds attempt to minimize or hedge against changes in the value of the U.S. dollar against the euro and the Japanese yen, respectively. The other International Equity ETFs do not seek to hedge against such fluctuations.

Although all of the securities in the Indexes are listed on major U.S. or non-U.S. stock exchanges, there can be no guarantee that a liquid market for such securities will be maintained. The existence of a liquid trading market for certain securities may depend on whether dealers will make a market in such securities. There can be no assurance that a market will be made or maintained or that any such market will be or remain liquid. The price at which securities may be sold and the value of a Fund's shares will be adversely affected if trading markets for a Fund's portfolio securities are limited or absent, or if bid/ask spreads are wide.

Events in the financial sector have resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign. Domestic and foreign fixed income and equity markets experienced extreme volatility and turmoil in late 2008 and throughout much of 2009. Issuers that have exposure to the real estate, mortgage and credit markets have been particularly affected, and well-known financial institutions have experienced significant liquidity and other problems. Some of these institutions have declared bankruptcy or defaulted on their debt. It is uncertain whether or for how long these conditions will continue. These events and possible continuing market turbulence may have an adverse effect on Fund performance.

LACK OF DIVERSIFICATION. Each Fund is considered to be non-diversified. A non-diversified classification means that a Fund is not limited by the 1940 Act with regard to the percentage of its total assets that may be invested in the securities of a single issuer. As a result, each of the Funds may invest more of its total assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were classified as a diversified fund. Therefore, each Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a small number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely, which may have a greater impact on the Fund's volatility and performance.

A discussion of some of the other risks associated with an investment in a Fund is contained in each Fund's Prospectus.

SPECIFIC INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

A description of certain investment strategies and types of investments used by some or all of the Funds is set forth below.

CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS. The International Equity ETFs may enter into foreign currency forward and foreign currency futures contracts to facilitate local securities settlements or to protect against currency exposure in connection with distributions to shareholders. The Funds, other than the Europe Hedged Equity Fund and the Japan Hedged Equity Fund, do not expect to engage in currency transactions for the purpose of hedging against declines in the value of a Fund's total assets that are denominated in one or more foreign currencies. The Europe Hedged Equity Fund invests in various types of currency contracts to hedge against changes in the value of the U.S. dollar against the euro. Similarly, the Japan Hedged Equity Fund invests in various types of currency contracts to hedge against changes in the value of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen.

Forward Foreign Currency Contracts. A forward foreign currency exchange contract (forward contract) involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. These contracts are principally traded in the interbank market conducted directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. Forward contracts are contracts between parties in which one party agrees to make a payment to the other party (the counterparty) based on the market value or level of a specified currency. In return, the counterparty agrees to make payment to the first party based on the return of a different specified currency. A forward contract generally has no margin deposit requirement, and no commissions are charged at any stage for trades. These contracts typically are settled by physical delivery of the underlying currency or currencies in the amount of the full contract value.

A non-deliverable forward contract is a forward contract where there is no physical settlement of two currencies at maturity. Non-deliverable forward contracts will usually be done on a net basis, with a Fund receiving or paying only the net amount of the two payments. The net amount of the excess, if any, of each Fund's obligations over its entitlements with respect to each non-deliverable forward contract is accrued on a daily

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basis and an amount of cash or highly liquid securities having an aggregate value at least equal to the accrued excess is maintained in an account at the Fund's custodian bank. The risk of loss with respect to non-deliverable forward contracts generally is limited to the net amount of payments that a Fund is contractually obligated to make or receive.

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Foreign Currency Futures Contracts. A foreign currency futures contract is a contract involving an obligation to deliver or acquire the specified amount of a specific currency, at a specified price and at a specified future time. Futures contracts may be settled on a net cash payment basis rather than by the sale and delivery of the underlying currency.

Currency exchange transactions involve a significant degree of risk and the markets in which currency exchange transactions are effected are highly volatile, highly specialized and highly technical. Significant changes, including changes in liquidity and prices, can occur in such markets within very short periods of time, often within minutes. Currency exchange trading risks include, but are not limited to, exchange rate risk, maturity gap, interest rate risk, and potential interference by foreign governments through regulation of local exchange markets, foreign investment or particular transactions in foreign currency. If a Fund utilizes foreign currency transactions at an inappropriate time, such transactions may not serve their intended purpose of improving the correlation of a Fund's return with the performance of its underlying Index and may lower the Fund's return. A Fund could experience losses if the value of any currency forwards and futures positions is poorly correlated with its other investments or if it could not close out its positions because of an illiquid market. Such contracts are subject to the risk that the counterparty will default on its obligations. In addition, each Fund will incur transaction costs, including trading commissions, in connection with certain foreign currency transactions.

DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS. To the extent a Fund invests in stocks of foreign corporations, a Fund's investment in such stocks may be in the form of Depositary Receipts or other similar securities convertible into securities of foreign issuers. Depositary Receipts may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the underlying securities into which they may be converted. American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) are receipts typically issued by an American bank or trust company that evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. European Depositary Receipts (EDRs) are receipts issued in Europe that evidence a similar ownership arrangement. Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs) are receipts issued throughout the world that evidence a similar arrangement. Non-Voting Depositary Receipts (NVDRs) are receipts issued in Thailand that evidence a similar arrangement. Generally, ADRs, in registered form, are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets, and EDRs, in bearer form, are designed for use in European securities markets. GDRs are tradable both in the United States and in Europe and are designed for use throughout the world. NVDRs are tradable on the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

A Fund will not invest in any unlisted Depositary Receipts or any Depositary Receipt that WisdomTree Asset Management or the Sub-Adviser deems to be illiquid or for which pricing information is not readily available. In addition, all Depositary Receipts generally must be sponsored; however, a Fund may invest in unsponsored Depositary Receipts under certain limited circumstances. The issuers of unsponsored Depositary Receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States, and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the Depositary Receipts. The use of Depositary Receipts may increase tracking error relative to an underlying Index.

DERIVATIVES. Each Fund may use derivative instruments as part of its investment strategies. Generally, derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index, and may relate to bonds, interest rates, currencies, commodities, and related indexes. Examples of derivative instruments include forward contracts, currency and interest rate swaps, currency options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts and swap agreements. A Fund's use of derivative instruments will be underpinned by investments in short-term, high-quality instruments, such as U.S. money market securities.

With respect to certain kinds of derivative transactions that involve obligations to make future payments to third parties, including, but not limited to, futures contracts, forward contracts, swap contracts, the purchase of securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis, or reverse repurchase agreements, under applicable federal securities laws, rules, and interpretations thereof, a Fund must set aside liquid assets, or engage in other measures to cover open positions with respect to such transactions. For example, with respect to forward contracts and futures contracts that are not contractually required to cash-settle, the Fund must cover its open positions by setting aside liquid assets equal to the contracts' full, notional value. The Funds treat deliverable forward contracts for currencies that are liquid as the equivalent of cash-settled contracts. As such, a Fund may set aside liquid assets in an amount equal to the Fund's daily marked-to-market (net) obligation (i.e., the Fund's daily net liability if any) rather than the full notional amount under such deliverable forward contracts. Similarly, with respect to futures contracts that are contractually required to cash-settle the Fund may set aside liquid assets in an amount equal to the Fund's daily marked-to-market (net) obligation rather than the notional value. The Fund reserves the right to modify these policies in the future.

Swap Agreements. Each Fund may enter into swap agreements, including interest rate swaps and currency swaps. A typical interest rate swap involves the exchange of a floating interest rate payment for a fixed interest payment. A typical foreign currency swap involves the exchange of cash flows based on the notional differences among two or more currencies (e.g., the U.S. dollar and the Brazilian Real). Swap agreements may be used to hedge or achieve exposure to, for example, currencies, interest rates, and money market securities without actually purchasing such currencies or securities. Each Fund may use swap agreements to invest in a market without owning or taking physical custody of the underlying securities in circumstances in which direct investment is restricted for legal reasons or is otherwise impracticable. Swap agreements will tend to shift a Fund's investment exposure from one type of investment to another or from one payment stream to another. Depending on their structure, swap agreements may increase or decrease a Fund's exposure to long- or short-term interest rates (in the United States or abroad), foreign

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currencies, corporate borrowing rates, or other factors, and may increase or decrease the overall volatility of a Fund's investments and its share price.

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Futures, Options and Options on Futures Contracts. Each Fund may enter into U.S. or foreign futures contracts, options and options on futures contracts. When a Fund purchases a futures contract, it agrees to purchase a specified underlying instrument at a specified future date. When a Fund sells a futures contract, it agrees to sell the underlying instrument at a specified future date. The price at which the purchase and sale will take place is fixed when the Fund enters into the contract. Futures can be held until their delivery dates, or can be closed out before then if a liquid secondary market is available. To the extent a Fund uses futures and options, it will do so only in accordance with applicable requirements of the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) and the rules thereunder. The Trust, on behalf of each Fund, has filed a notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term commodity pool operator in accordance with Rule 4.5 so that each Fund is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA.

The risk of loss in trading futures contracts or uncovered call options in some strategies (e.g., selling uncovered stock index futures contracts) is potentially unlimited. The Funds do not plan to use futures and options contracts in this way. The risk of a futures position may still be large as traditionally measured due to the low margin deposits required. In many cases, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss or gain to the investor relative to the size of a required margin deposit. The Funds, however, intend to utilize futures and options contracts in a manner designed to limit their risk exposure to levels comparable to direct investment in stocks.

Utilization of futures and options on futures by a Fund involves the risk of imperfect or even negative correlation to the underlying Index if the index underlying the futures contract differs from a Fund's underlying Index. There is also the risk of loss by a Fund of margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of a broker with whom a Fund has an open position in the futures contract or option. The purchase of put or call options will be based upon predictions by the Fund as to anticipated trends, which predictions could prove to be incorrect.

The potential for loss related to the purchase of an option on a futures contract is limited to the premium paid for the option plus transaction costs. Because the value of the option is fixed at the point of sale, there are no daily cash payments by the purchaser to reflect changes in the value of the underlying contract; however, the value of the option changes daily and that change would be reflected in the NAV of each Fund. The potential for loss related to writing options is unlimited.

Although each Fund intends to enter into futures contracts only if there is an active market for such contracts, there is no assurance that an active market will exist for the contracts at any particular time.

EQUITY SECURITIES. Equity securities, such as the common stocks of an issuer, are subject to stock market fluctuations and therefore may experience volatile changes in value as market conditions, consumer sentiment or the financial condition of the issuers change. A decrease in value of the equity securities in a Fund's portfolio may also cause the value of a Fund's shares to decline.

EXCHANGE-TRADED NOTES. Each Fund may invest in exchange-traded notes (ETNs). ETNs generally are senior, unsecured, unsubordinated debt securities issued by a sponsor, such as an investment bank. ETNs are traded on exchanges and the returns are linked to the performance of market indexes. In addition to trading ETNs on exchanges, investors may redeem ETNs directly with the issuer on a periodic basis, typically in a minimum amount of 50,000 units, or hold the ETNs until maturity. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market, changes in the applicable interest rates, and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced market. Because ETNs are debt securities, they are subject to credit risk. If the issuer has financial difficulties or goes bankrupt, a Fund may not receive the return it was promised. If a rating agency lowers an issuer's credit rating, the value of the ETN may decline and a lower credit rating reflects a greater risk that the issuer will default on its obligation. There may be restrictions on a Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN. There are no periodic interest payments for ETNs, and principal is not protected. A Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market.

ILLIQUID SECURITIES. Each Fund may invest up to an aggregate amount of 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities include securities subject to contractual or other restrictions on resale and other instruments that lack readily available markets. The inability of a Fund to dispose of illiquid or not readily marketable investments readily or at a reasonable price could impair a Fund's ability to raise cash for redemptions or other purposes. The liquidity of securities purchased by a Fund which are eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A will be monitored by each Fund on an ongoing basis. In the event that such a security is deemed to be no longer liquid, a Fund's holdings will be reviewed to determine what action, if any, is required to ensure that the retention of such security does not result in a Fund having more than 15% of its net assets invested in illiquid or not readily marketable securities.

INVESTMENT COMPANY SECURITIES. Each Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies. The 1940 Act generally prohibits a fund from acquiring more than 3% of the outstanding voting shares of an investment company and limits such investments to no more than 5% of the fund's total assets in any single investment company and no more than 10% in any combination of two or more investment companies. Each Fund may purchase or otherwise invest in shares of affiliated exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and affiliated money market funds.

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MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS. Each Fund may invest a portion of its assets in high-quality money market instruments on an ongoing basis to provide liquidity or for other reasons. The instruments in which a Fund may invest include: (i) short-term obligations issued by the U.S. Government; (ii) negotiable certificates of deposit (CDs), fixed time deposits and bankers' acceptances of U.S. and foreign banks and similar institutions; (iii) commercial paper rated at the date of purchase Prime-1 by Moody's or A-1+ or A-1 by Standard & Poor's (S&P) or, if unrated, of comparable quality as determined by the Fund; and (iv) repurchase agreements. CDs are short-term negotiable obligations of commercial banks. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained in banking institutions for specified periods of time at stated interest rates. Bankers' acceptances are time drafts drawn on commercial banks by borrowers, usually in connection with international transactions.

NON-U.S. SECURITIES. The International Equity ETFs invest primarily in non-U.S. equity securities. Investments in non-U.S. equity securities involve certain risks that may not be present in investments in U.S. securities. For example, non-U.S. securities may be subject to currency risks or to foreign government taxes. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than about a U.S. issuer, and a foreign issuer may or may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those in the U.S. Other risks of investing in such securities include political or economic instability in the country involved, the difficulty of predicting international trade patterns and the possibility of imposition of exchange controls. The prices of such securities may be more volatile than those of domestic securities. With respect to certain foreign countries, there is a possibility of expropriation of assets or nationalization, imposition of withholding taxes on dividend or interest payments, difficulty in obtaining and enforcing judgments against foreign entities or diplomatic developments which could affect investment in these countries. Losses and other expenses may be incurred in converting between various currencies in connection with purchases and sales of foreign securities.

Non-U.S. stock markets may not be as developed or efficient as, and may be more volatile than, those in the U.S. While the volume of shares traded on non-U.S. stock markets generally has been growing, such markets usually have substantially less volume than U.S. markets. Therefore, a Fund's investment in non-U.S. equity securities may be less liquid and subject to more rapid and erratic price movements than comparable securities listed for trading on U.S. exchanges. Non-U.S. equity securities may trade at price/earnings multiples higher than comparable U.S. securities and such levels may not be sustainable. There may be less government supervision and regulation of foreign stock exchanges, brokers, banks and listed companies abroad than in the U.S. Moreover, settlement practices for transactions in foreign markets may differ from those in U.S. markets. Such differences may include delays beyond periods customary in the U.S. and practices, such as delivery of securities prior to receipt of payment, that increase the likelihood of a failed settlement, which can result in losses to a Fund. The value of non-U.S. investments and the investment income derived from them may also be affected unfavorably by changes in currency exchange control regulations. Foreign brokerage commissions, custodial expenses and other fees are also generally higher than for securities traded in the U.S. This may cause the International Equity ETFs to incur higher portfolio transaction costs than domestic equity funds. Fluctuations in exchange rates may also affect the earning power and asset value of the foreign entity issuing a security, even one denominated in U.S. dollars. Dividend and interest payments may be repatriated based on the exchange rate at the time of disbursement, and restrictions on capital flows may be imposed.

Set forth below for certain markets in which the Funds may invest are brief descriptions of some of the conditions and risks in each such market.

Investments in Emerging Markets Securities. The China Dividend ex-Financials Fund, Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Fund, Emerging Markets Equity Income Fund, India Earnings Fund and Middle East Dividend Fund invest primarily in markets that are considered to be emerging. In addition, all of the Global Funds may invest in companies organized in emerging market nations. Investments in securities listed and traded in emerging markets are subject to additional risks that may not be present for U.S. investments or investments in more developed non-U.S. markets. Such risks may include: (i) greater market volatility; (ii) lower trading volume; (iii) greater social, political and economic uncertainty; (iv) governmental controls on foreign investments and limitations on repatriation of invested capital; (v) the risk that companies may be held to lower disclosure, corporate governance, auditing and financial reporting standards than companies in more developed markets; and (vi) the risk that there may be less protection of property rights than in other countries. Emerging markets are generally less liquid and less efficient than developed securities markets.

Investments in Frontier Markets Securities. The Middle East Dividend Fund invests primarily in countries that are generally considered to be frontier markets. The economies of frontier markets included in the WisdomTree Middle East Dividend Index (i.e., Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates) generally have lower trading volumes and greater potential for illiquidity and price volatility than more developed markets. These markets have a smaller number of issuers and participants and therefore may also be affected to a greater extent by the actions of a small number of issuers and investors. A significant change in cash flows investing in these markets could have a substantial effect on local stock prices and, therefore, prices of Fund shares. Investments in certain frontier market countries are restricted or controlled to varying extents. At times, these restrictions or controls may limit or prevent foreign investment and/or increase the investment costs and expenses of the Fund. Frontier markets may be subject to greater political instability, threat of war or terrorism and

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government intervention than more developed markets, including many emerging market economies. Frontier markets generally are not as correlated to global economic cycles as those of more developed countries. These and other factors make investing in the frontier market countries significantly riskier than investing in developed market and emerging market countries.

Certain frontier countries impose additional restrictions, such as requiring governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons, limiting the amount of investments by foreign persons in a particular issuer, limiting investments by foreign persons to a particular class of securities of an issuer that may have less advantageous rights than other classes, and imposing additional taxes. For countries that require prior government approval, delays in obtaining such approval would delay investments, and consequently the Fund may be unable to invest in all of the securities included in the Index until such approval is final. This could increase Index tracking error. Some frontier countries may also limit investment in issuers in industries considered essential to national interests and may require governmental approval for the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of security sales by foreign investors, including the Fund. Some frontier country governments may levy certain taxes on dividend and interest income. Although in some countries a portion of these taxes are recoverable, the non-recovered portion of foreign withholding taxes will decrease the income generated from investments in such countries.

Some banks that are eligible foreign sub-custodians in frontier markets may have been organized only recently or may otherwise not have extensive operating experience. There may also be legal restrictions or limitations on the ability of the Fund to recover assets held in custody by a foreign sub-custodian, such as in cases where the sub-custodian becomes bankrupt. Settlement systems may not be as established as in developed markets or even emerging markets. As a result, settlements may be delayed and cash or Fund securities may be jeopardized because of system defects. In addition, the laws of certain countries in which the Fund invests may require the Fund to release local shares before receiving cash payment, or to make cash payment before receiving local shares. This increases the risk of loss to the Fund.

The Fund invests in some frontier countries that use share blocking. Share blocking refers to the practice of predating voting rights related to an issuer's securities on those securities being blocked from trading at the custodian or sub-custodian level for a period of time near the date of a shareholder meeting. Such restrictions have the potential to effectively prevent securities from being voted and from trading within a specified number of days before, and in some cases after, the shareholder meeting. Share blocking may preclude the Fund from purchasing or selling securities for a period of time. During the time that shares are blocked, trades in such securities will not settle. Although practices may vary by market, a blocking period may last from one day to several weeks. Once blocked, the block may be removed only by withdrawing a previously cast vote or abstaining from voting completely, a process that may be burdensome. In certain countries, the block cannot be removed. Share blocking may impose operational difficulties on the Fund, including the potential effect that a block would have on pending trades. Share blocking may cause pending trades to fail or remain unsettled for an extended period of time. Trade failures may also expose the transfer agent and the Fund to situations in which a counterparty may have the right to go to market, buy a security at the current market price and have any additional expense borne by the Fund or transfer agent if the counterparty is unable to deliver shares after a certain period of time. The Adviser, on behalf of the Fund, reserves the right to abstain from voting proxies in share blocking proxy markets. These and other factors could have a negative impact on Fund performance.

Investments in Australia. The Australia Dividend Fund invests primarily in companies organized in Australia. Certain of the International Equity ETFs, such as the Asia Pacific ex-Japan Fund, DEFA Equity Income Fund, and Global ex-U.S. Real Estate Fund, may invest in companies organized and listed in Australia. The economy of Australia is heavily dependent on the demand for natural resources and agricultural products. Conditions that weaken demand for such products worldwide could have a negative impact on the Australian economy as a whole. These and other factors could have a negative impact on a Fund's performance.

Investments in Brazil. Investing in securities of Brazilian companies involves certain considerations not typically associated with investing in securities of U.S. companies or the U.S. Government. These risks include (i) investment and repatriation controls, which could make it harder for a Fund to track its underlying Index and decrease a Fund's tax efficiency; (ii) fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the Brazilian Real and the U.S. dollar; (iii) the generally greater price volatility and lesser liquidity that characterize Brazilian securities markets, as compared with U.S. markets; (iv) the effect that a trade deficit could have on economic stability and the Brazilian government's economic policy; (v) high rates of inflation; (vi) governmental involvement in and influence on the private sector; (vii) Brazilian accounting, auditing and financial standards and requirements, which differ from those in the United States; and (viii) political and other considerations, including changes in applicable Brazilian tax laws. These and other factors could have a negative impact on a Fund's performance.

Investments in Canada. The U.S. is Canada's largest trading partner and foreign investor. As a result, changes to the U.S. economy may significantly affect the Canadian economy. The economy of Canada is also heavily dependent on the demand for natural resources and agricultural products. Conditions that weaken demand for such products worldwide could have a negative impact on the Canadian economy as a whole. These and other factors could have a negative impact on a Fund's performance.

Investments in China and Hong Kong. The China Dividend ex-Financials Fund invests primarily in securities domiciled in China and listed and traded on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. In addition, certain of the other International Equity ETFs, such as the Global ex-U.S. Real

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Estate Fund and the Asia Pacific ex-Japan Fund, may invest in securities listed and traded on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. In addition to the aforementioned risks of investing in non-U.S. securities, investing in securities

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listed and traded in Hong Kong involves special considerations not typically associated with investing in countries with more democratic governments or more established economies or securities markets. Such risks may include: (i) the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation; (ii) greater social, economic and political uncertainty (including the risk of war); (iii) dependency on exports and the corresponding importance of international trade; (iv) increasing competition from Asia's other low-cost emerging economies; (v) currency exchange rate fluctuations and the lack of available currency hedging instruments; (vi) higher rates of inflation; (vii) controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on the Fund's ability to exchange local currencies for U.S. dollars; (viii) greater governmental involvement in and control over the economy; (ix) the risk that the Chinese government may decide not to continue to support the economic reform programs implemented since 1978 and could return to the prior, completely centrally planned, economy; (x) the fact that Chinese companies, particularly those located in China, may be smaller, less seasoned and newly organized; (xi) the differences in, or lack of, auditing and financial reporting standards which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers, particularly in China; (xii) the fact that statistical information regarding the economy of China may be inaccurate or not comparable to statistical information regarding the U.S. or other economies; (xiii) the less extensive, and still developing, regulation of the securities markets, business entities and commercial transactions; (xiv) the fact that the settlement period of securities transactions in foreign markets may be longer; (xv) the fact that the willingness and ability of the Chinese government to support the Chinese and Hong Kong economies and markets is uncertain; (xvi) the risk that it may be more difficult, or impossible, to obtain and/or enforce a judgment than in other countries; (xvii) the rapid and erratic nature of growth, particularly in China, resulting in inefficiencies and dislocations; (xviii) the risk that, because of the degree of interconnectivity between the economies and financial markets of China and Hong Kong, any sizable reduction in the demand for goods from China, or an economic downturn in China, could negatively affect the economy and financial market of Hong Kong as well; and (xix) the risk that certain companies in a Fund's Index may have dealings with countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. Government or identified as state sponsors of terrorism.

Investments in Hong Kong are also subject to certain political risks not associated with other investments. Following the establishment of the People's Republic of China by the Communist Party in 1949, the Chinese government renounced various debt obligations incurred by China's predecessor governments, which obligations remain in default, and expropriated assets without compensation. There can be no assurance that the Chinese government will not take similar action in the future. Investments in China and Hong Kong involve risk of a total loss due to government action or inaction. China has committed by treaty to preserve Hong Kong's autonomy and its economic, political and social freedoms for 50 years from the July 1, 1997 transfer of sovereignty from Great Britain to China. However, if China would exert its authority so as to alter the economic, political or legal structures or the existing social policy of Hong Kong, investor and business confidence in Hong Kong could be negatively affected, which in turn could negatively affect markets and business performance. These and other factors could have a negative impact on a Fund's performance.

Investments in Europe. Most developed countries in Western Europe are members of the European Union (EU), and many are also members of the European Monetary Union (EMU), which requires compliance with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, and debt levels. Unemployment in certain European nations is historically high and several countries face significant debt problems. These conditions can significantly affect every country in Europe. The euro is the official currency of the European Union (EU). Funds that invest in Europe may have significant exposure to the euro and events affecting the euro. Recent market events affecting several of the EU member countries have adversely affected the sovereign debt issued by those countries, and ultimately may lead to a decline in the value of the euro. A significant decline in the value of the euro may produce unpredictable effects on trade and commerce generally and could lead to increased volatility in financial markets worldwide.

Investments in France. Certain of the International Equity ETFs, such as the Europe Hedged Equity Fund, may invest in companies organized and listed in France. France is a member of the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). EMU member countries share coordinated economic policies and a common currency. As a result, the economy of France may be significantly affected by changes in the economies of the EMU members or other European countries. These and other factors could have a negative impact on a Fund's performance.

Investments in Germany. Certain of the International Equity ETFs, such as the Europe Hedged Equity Fund, may invest in companies organized and listed in Germany. Germany is a member of the EMU. EMU member countries share coordinated economic policies and a common currency. As a result, the economy of Germany may be significantly affected by changes in the economies of the EMU members or other European countries. Challenges related to the rebuilding of infrastructure and unemployment in the former area of East Germany may also impact the economy of Germany. These and other factors could have a negative impact on a Fund's performance.

Investments in India. The India Earnings Fund invests primarily in companies organized in India. Investments in India may be more volatile and less liquid and may offer higher potential for gains and losses than investments in more developed markets. Economic and political structures in India may lack the stability of those of more developed nations. Unanticipated political or social developments in India and surrounding regions may affect the value of a Fund's investments and the value of Fund shares. Although the government has recently begun to institute economic reform policies, there can be no assurance that it will continue to pursue such policies or, if it does, that such policies will succeed. Monsoons and other natural disasters in India and surrounding regions also can affect the value of Fund investments.

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The laws relating to limited liability of corporate shareholders, fiduciary duties of officers and directors, and the bankruptcy of state enterprises are generally less well developed than or different from such laws in the United States. In the past year there have been several significant proposals to tax regulations that could significantly increase the level of taxes on investment. It may be more difficult to obtain a judgment in Indian courts than it is in the United States.

The market for securities in India may be less liquid and transparent than the markets in more developed countries. In addition, strict restrictions on foreign investment may decrease the liquidity of a Fund's portfolio or inhibit a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. A Fund may be unable to buy or sell securities or receive full value for such securities. Settlement of securities transactions in the Indian subcontinent are subject to risk of loss, may be delayed and are generally less efficient than in the United States. In addition, disruptions due to work stoppages and trading improprieties in these securities markets have caused such markets to close. If extended closings were to occur in stock markets where the Fund was heavily invested, a Fund's ability to redeem Fund shares could become correspondingly impaired. Each of these events could have a negative impact on the liquidity and value of the Fund's investments. To mitigate these risks, a Fund may maintain a higher cash position than it otherwise would, or a Fund may have to sell more liquid securities which it would not otherwise choose to sell, possibly diluting its return and inhibiting its ability to track its Index.

In recent years, exchange-listed companies in the technology sector and related sectors (such as software) have grown so as to represent a significant portion of the total capitalization of the Indian market. The value of these companies will generally fluctuate in response to technological and regulatory developments. The stock markets in the region are undergoing a period of growth and change, which may result in trading or price volatility and difficulties in the settlement and recording of transactions, and in interpreting and applying the relevant laws and regulations. The securities industry in India is comparatively underdeveloped, and stockbrokers and other intermediaries may not perform as well as their counterparts in the United States and other more developed securities markets. In some cases, physical delivery of securities in small lots has been required in India and a shortage of vault capacity and trained personnel has existed among qualified custodial Indian banks. These and other factors could have a negative impact on a Fund's performance.

Investments in Japan. The Japan Hedged Equity Fund and the Japan SmallCap Dividend Fund invest primarily in companies organized in Japan, and certain of the International Equity ETFs, such as the International MidCap Dividend Fund and International SmallCap Dividend Fund, may invest in companies organized and listed in Japan. The Japanese economy is characterized by government intervention and protectionism, an unstable financial services sector, and relatively high unemployment. Economic growth is heavily dependent on international trade, government support and consistent government policy. Slowdowns in the economies of key trading partners such as the United States, China and countries in Southeast Asia could have a negative impact on the Japanese economy as a whole. These and other factors could have a negative impact on a Fund's performance.

Investments in the Middle East. The Middle East Dividend Fund invests in companies organized and listed in various countries in the Middle East. Countries in the Middle East may be affected by political instability, war or the threat of war, regional instability, terrorist activities and religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest. Markets in the Middle East generally have lower trading volumes and greater potential for illiquidity and price volatility than more developed markets. These markets also have a smaller number of issuers and participants and therefore may also be affected to a greater extent by the actions of a small number of issuers and investors. A significant change in cash flows investing in these markets could have a substantial effect on local stock prices. Some Middle Eastern countries prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on investments in their capital markets, particularly their equity markets, by foreign entities such as the Fund. For example, certain countries may require governmental approval prior to investment by foreign persons or limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular issuer. They may also limit the investment by foreign persons to only a specific class of securities of an issuer that may have less advantageous terms (including price) than securities of the issuer available for purchase by nationals. The manner in which foreign investors may invest in companies in certain Middle Eastern countries, as well as limitations on those investments, may have an adverse impact on the operations of the Fund. For example, the Fund may be required in certain of these countries to invest initially through a local broker or other entity and then have the shares that were purchased re-registered in the name of the Fund. Re-registration in some instances may not be possible on a timely basis. This may result in a delay during which the Fund may be denied certain of its rights as an investor, including rights as to dividends or to be made aware of certain corporate actions. The legal systems in certain Middle Eastern countries may have an adverse impact on the Fund. For example, the potential liability of a shareholder in a U.S. corporation with respect to acts of the corporation generally is limited to the amount of the shareholder's investment. However, the notion of limited liability is less clear in certain Middle Eastern countries. The Fund therefore may be liable in certain Middle Eastern countries for the acts of a corporation in which it invests for an amount greater than the Fund's actual investment in that corporation. Similarly, the rights of investors in Middle Eastern issuers may be more limited than those of shareholders of a U.S. corporation. It may be difficult or impossible to obtain and/or enforce a judgment in a Middle Eastern country. These and other factors could have a negative impact on a Fund's performance.

Investments in the Netherlands. Certain of the International Equity ETFs, such as the Europe Hedged Equity Fund, may invest in companies organized and listed in the Netherlands. The Netherlands is a member of the EMU. EMU member countries share coordinated policies and a common currency. As a result, the economy of the Netherlands may be significantly affected by changes in the economies of the EMU members

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or other European countries. These and other factors could have a negative impact on a Fund's performance.

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Investments in Singapore. The economy of Singapore is heavily dependent on international trade and export. Conditions that weaken demand for such products worldwide or in the Asian region could have a negative and significant impact on the Singaporean economy as a whole. In addition, the economy of Singapore may be particularly vulnerable to external market changes because of its smaller size. These and other factors could have a negative impact on a Fund's performance.

Investments in South Africa. Although South Africa is a developing country with a solid economic infrastructure (in some regards rivaling other developed countries), certain issues, such as unemployment, access to health care, limited economic opportunity, and other financial constraints, continue to present obstacles to full economic development. There can be no assurance that initiatives by the government to address these issues will achieve the desired results. South Africa's economy is heavily dependent on natural resources and commodity prices. South Africa's currency may be vulnerable to devaluation. These and other factors could have a negative impact on a Fund's performance.

Investments in South Korea. The economy of South Korea is heavily dependent on exports and the demand for certain finished goods. South Korea's main industries include electronics, automobile production, chemicals, shipbuilding, steel, textiles, clothing, footwear, and food processing. Conditions that weaken demand for such products worldwide or in other Asian countries could have a negative impact on the South Korean economy as a whole. Relations with North Korea could also have a significant impact on the economy of South Korea. These and other factors could have a negative impact on a Fund's performance.

Investments in Taiwan. Certain of the International Equity ETFs, such as the Emerging Markets Equity Income Fund and Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Fund, may invest in companies organized and listed in Taiwan. The economy of Taiwan is heavily dependent on exports. Currency fluctuations, increasing competition from Asia's other emerging economies, and conditions that weaken demand for Taiwan's export products worldwide could have a negative impact on the Taiwanese economy as a whole. Concerns over Taiwan's history of political contention and its current relationship with China may also have a significant impact on the economy of Taiwan. These and other factors could have a negative impact on a Fund's performance.

Investments in the United Kingdom. Certain of the International Equity ETFs, such as the Europe SmallCap Dividend Fund, DEFA Fund, DEFA Equity Income Fund, International LargeCap Dividend Fund, and International MidCap Dividend Fund, may invest in companies organized and listed in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom has one of the largest economies in Europe and trades heavily with other European countries. The economy of the United Kingdom may be impacted by changes to the economic health of other European countries. These and other factors could have a negative impact on a Fund's performance.

PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES. The Middle East Dividend Fund may invest in participation certificates (Participation Certificates) as a substitute for investing directly in securities. These instruments are also referred to as Participation Notes. Participation Certificates are certificates or notes issued by banks or broker-dealers and are designed to provide returns corresponding to the performance of an underlying equity security or market. Participation Certificates are subject to the risk that the issuer of the note will default on its obligation, in which case the Fund could lose the entire value of its investment. The use of Participation Certificates can increase tracking error relative to an Index. A holder of a Participation Certificate that is linked to an underlying security may receive any dividends paid in connection with the underlying security. However, a holder of a Participation Certificate does not have voting rights, as the holder would if it owned the underlying security directly. Investing in a Participation Certificate may subject the Fund to counterparty risk. In addition, there can be no assurance that the trading price of a Participation Certificate will be equal to the underlying value of the company or market that it seeks to replicate. The Fund will be relying on the creditworthiness of the counterparty issuing the Participation Certificate and would lose its investment if such counterparty became insolvent. The Fund will have no rights against the issuer of the underlying security. A Participation Certificate may also include transaction costs in addition to those applicable to a direct investment in securities. The markets on which the Participation Certificates are traded may be less liquid than the markets for other securities due to liquidity and transfer restrictions. The markets for Participation Certificates typically are over the counter and may be less transparent than the markets for listed securities. This may limit the availability of pricing information and may make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its investments in Participation Certificates. This may increase tracking error relative to the Index.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS. Each Fund may invest in the securities of real estate investment trusts (REITs) to the extent allowed by law. The Global ex-U.S. Real Estate Fund generally invests a significant percentage of its assets in REITs. Risks associated with investments in securities of REITs include decline in the value of real estate, risks related to general and local economic conditions, overbuilding and increased competition, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, variations in rental income, changes in neighborhood values, the appeal of properties to tenants, and increases in interest rates. In addition, equity REITs may be affected by changes in the values of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of credit extended. REITs are dependent upon management skills, may not be diversified and are subject to the risks of financing projects. REITs are also subject to heavy cash-flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, self-liquidation and the possibility of failing to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income and net gains under the Code and to maintain exemption from the 1940 Act. If an issuer of debt securities collateralized by real estate defaults, it is conceivable that the REITs could end up holding the underlying real estate.

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REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. Each Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with counterparties that are deemed to present acceptable credit risks. A repurchase agreement is a transaction in which a Fund purchases securities or other obligations from a bank or securities dealer (or its affiliate) and simultaneously commits to resell them to a counterparty at an agreed-upon date or upon demand and at a price reflecting a market rate of interest unrelated to the coupon rate or maturity of the purchased obligations. A Fund maintains custody of the underlying obligations prior to their repurchase, either through its regular custodian or through a special triparty custodian or sub-custodian that maintains separate accounts for both the Fund and its counterparty. Thus, the obligation of the counterparty to pay the repurchase price on the date agreed to or upon demand is, in effect, secured by such obligations.

Repurchase agreements carry certain risks not associated with direct investments in securities, including a possible decline in the market value of the underlying obligations. If their value becomes less than the repurchase price, plus any agreed-upon additional amount, the counterparty must provide additional collateral so that at all times the collateral is at least equal to the repurchase price plus any agreed-upon additional amount. The difference between the total amount to be received upon repurchase of the obligations and the price that was paid by a Fund upon acquisition is accrued as interest and included in its net investment income. Repurchase agreements involving obligations other than U.S. Government securities (such as commercial paper and corporate bonds) may be subject to special risks and may not have the benefit of certain protections in the event of the counterparty's insolvency. If the seller or guarantor becomes insolvent, the Fund may suffer delays, costs and possible losses in connection with the disposition of collateral.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. Each Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, which involve the sale of securities held by a Fund subject to its agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed-upon date or upon demand and at a price reflecting a market rate of interest. Reverse repurchase agreements are subject to each Fund's limitation on borrowings and may be entered into only with banks or securities dealers or their affiliates. While a reverse repurchase agreement is outstanding, a Fund will maintain the segregation, either on its records or with the Trust's custodian, of cash or other liquid securities, marked-to-market daily, in an amount at least equal to its obligations under the reverse repurchase agreement.

Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the buyer of the securities sold by a Fund might be unable to deliver them when that Fund seeks to repurchase. If the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, the buyer or trustee or receiver may receive an extension of time to determine whether to enforce a Fund's obligation to repurchase the securities, and the Fund's use of the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement may effectively be restricted pending such decision.

SECURITIES LENDING. Each Fund may lend portfolio securities to certain creditworthy borrowers, including the Fund's securities lending agent. Loans of portfolio securities provide the Funds with the opportunity to earn additional income on the Fund's portfolio securities. All securities loans will be made pursuant to agreements requiring the loans to be continuously secured by collateral in cash, or money market instruments, or money market funds at least equal at all times to the market value of the loaned securities. The borrower pays to the Funds an amount equal to any dividends or interest received on loaned securities. The Funds retain all or a portion of the interest received on investment of cash collateral or receive a fee from the borrower. Lending portfolio securities involves risks of delay in recovery of the loaned securities or in some cases loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. Furthermore, because of the risks of delay in recovery, the Fund may lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price. A Fund will generally not have the right to vote securities while they are being loaned.

TRACKING STOCKS. Each Fund may invest in tracking stocks. A tracking stock is a separate class of common stock whose value is linked to a specific business unit or operating division within a larger company and which is designed to track the performance of such business unit or division. The tracking stock may pay dividends to shareholders independent of the parent company. The parent company, rather than the business unit or division, generally is the issuer of tracking stock. However, holders of the tracking stock may not have the same rights as holders of the company's common stock.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS. The Trust's Board of Trustees (the Board) may, in the future, authorize each Fund to invest in securities contracts and investments other than those listed in this SAI and in each Fund's Prospectus, provided they are consistent with the Fund's investment objective and do not violate any investment restrictions or policies.

PROXY VOTING POLICY

The Trust has adopted as its proxy voting policies for each Fund, except the China Dividend ex-Financials Fund, the proxy voting guidelines of Mellon Capital. The Trust has delegated to Mellon Capital the authority and responsibility for voting proxies on the portfolio securities held by each of these Funds. The Trust has adopted as its proxy voting policies for the China Dividend ex-Financials Fund the proxy voting guidelines of Old Mutual. The Trust has delegated to Old Mutual the authority and responsibility for voting proxies on the portfolio securities held by the China Dividend ex-Financials Fund. The remainder of this section discusses each Fund's proxy voting guidelines and each Sub-Adviser's role in implementing such guidelines.

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Mellon Capital. Mellon Capital, through its participation on The Bank of New York Mellon (BNY Mellon) Corporation's Proxy Policy Committee (PPC), has adopted a proxy voting policy, related procedures, and voting guidelines which are applied to those client accounts over which it has been delegated the authority to vote proxies. In voting proxies, Mellon Capital seeks to act solely in the best financial and economic interest of the applicable client. Mellon Capital will carefully review proposals that would limit shareholder control or could affect the value of a client's investment. It will generally oppose proposals designed to insulate an issuer's management unnecessarily from the wishes of a majority of shareholders. It will generally support proposals designed to provide management with short-term insulation from outside influences so as to enable management to negotiate effectively and otherwise achieve long-term goals. On questions of social responsibility where economic performance does not appear to be an issue, Mellon Capital will attempt to ensure that management reasonably responds to the social issues. Responsiveness will be measured by management's efforts to address the proposal including, where appropriate, assessment of the implications of the proposal to the ongoing operations of the company. The PPC will pay particular attention to repeat issues where management has failed in its commitment in the intervening period to take action on issues. Mellon Capital recognizes its duty to vote proxies in the best interests of its clients. Mellon Capital seeks to avoid material conflicts of interest through its participation in the PPC, which applies detailed, predetermined proxy voting guidelines in an objective and consistent manner across client accounts, based on internal and external research and recommendations provided by a third-party vendor, and without consideration of any client relationship factors. Further, Mellon Capital and its affiliates engage a third party as an independent fiduciary to vote all proxies for BNY Mellon securities and affiliated mutual fund securities.

Proxy voting proposals are reviewed, categorized, analyzed and voted in accordance with Mellon Capital's voting guidelines. These guidelines are reviewed periodically and updated as necessary to reflect new issues and any changes in policies on specific issues. Items that can be categorized under these voting guidelines will be voted in accordance with any applicable guidelines or referred to the PPC, if the applicable guidelines so require. Proposals that cannot be categorized under these voting guidelines will be referred to the PPC for discussion and vote. Additionally, the PPC may review any proposal where it has identified a particular company, industry or issue for special scrutiny. With regard to voting proxies of foreign companies, Mellon Capital may weigh the cost of voting, and potential inability to sell the securities (which may occur during the voting process), against the benefit of voting the proxies to determine whether or not to vote.

In evaluating proposals regarding incentive plans and restricted stock plans, the PPC typically employs a shareholder value transfer model. This model seeks to assess the amount of shareholder equity flowing out of the company to executives as options are exercised. After determining the cost of the plan, the PPC evaluates whether the cost is reasonable based on a number of factors, including industry classification and historical performance information. The PPC generally votes against proposals that permit the repricing or replacement of stock options without shareholder approval.

Old Mutual. Old Mutual has adopted a proxy voting policy, related procedures, and voting guidelines which are applied to those client accounts over which it has been delegated the authority to vote proxies. In voting proxies, Old Mutual seeks to act solely in the best financial and economic interest of each client. Old Mutual believes that a company's management should, on the whole, be committed and incentivized to maximize shareholder value; therefore, Old Mutual generally votes in favor of management's proposals. If management consistently exhibits behavior that does not maximize shareholder value, management will ultimately be removed by the board and shareholders and replaced with management that will look to maximize shareholder value. So as a general principle, Old Mutual is comfortable that management proposals are strongly aligned with what is in the best financial and economic interests of Old Mutual's clients and hence Old Mutual votes in favor of management. Old Mutual recognizes its duty to vote proxies in the best interests of its clients. Old Mutual seeks to avoid material conflicts of interest by applying detailed, pre-determined proxy voting guidelines in an objective and consistent manner across client accounts without consideration of any client relationship factors.

Proxy voting proposals are voted in accordance with Old Mutual's voting guidelines. These guidelines are reviewed periodically and updated as necessary to reflect new issues and any changes in Old Mutual's policies on specific issues. With regard to voting proxies of foreign companies, Old Mutual may weigh the cost of voting and potential inability to sell the securities (which may occur during the voting process) against the benefit of voting the proxies to determine whether or not to vote.

A complete copy of each Sub-Adviser's proxy voting policy may be obtained by calling 1-866-909-9473 or by writing to: WisdomTree Trust, c/o ALPS Distributors, Inc., 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, Colorado 80203.

The Trust is required to disclose annually the Funds' complete proxy voting record on Form N-PX covering the period from July 1 of one year through June 30 of the next and to file Form N-PX with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) no later than August 31 of each year. The current Form N-PX for the Funds and, when filed, the China Dividend ex-Financial Fund's Form N-PX, may be obtained at no charge upon request by calling 1-866-909-9473 or by visiting the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

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The Trust has adopted a Portfolio Holdings Policy (the "Policy") designed to govern the disclosure of Fund portfolio holdings and the use of material non-public information about Fund holdings. The Policy applies to all officers, employees, and agents of the Funds, including the Advisers. The Policy is designed to ensure that the disclosure of information about each Fund's portfolio holdings is consistent with applicable legal requirements and otherwise in the best interest of each Fund.

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As exchange-traded funds, information about each Fund's portfolio holdings is made available on a daily basis in accordance with the provisions of any Order of the SEC applicable to the Funds, regulations of the Funds' Listing Exchange and other applicable SEC regulations, orders and no-action relief. Such information typically reflects all or a portion of a Fund's anticipated portfolio holdings as of the next Business Day. A

Business Day with respect to each Fund is any day on which its respective Listing Exchange is open for business. As of the date of this SAI, each Listing Exchange observes the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day (observed), Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. This information is used in connection with the creation and redemption process and is disseminated on a daily basis through the facilities of the Listing Exchange, the National Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCC) and/or third-party service providers.

Each Fund may disclose on the Fund's website at the start of each Business Day the identities and quantities of the securities and other assets held by each Fund that will form the basis of the Fund's calculation of its NAV on that Business Day. The portfolio holdings so disclosed will be based on information as of the close of business on the prior Business Day and/or trades that have been completed prior to the opening of business on that Business Day and that are expected to settle on that Business Day.

Daily access to each Fund's portfolio holdings with no lag time is permitted to personnel of the Advisers, the Fund's distributor and the Fund's administrator, custodian and accountant and other agents or service providers of the Trust who have need of such information in connection with the ordinary course of their respective duties to the Fund. The Funds' Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) may authorize disclosure of portfolio holdings.

Each Fund may disclose its complete portfolio holdings or a portion of its portfolio holdings online at www.wisdomtree.com. Online disclosure of such holdings is publicly available at no charge.

Each Fund will disclose its complete portfolio holdings schedule in public filings with the SEC on a quarterly basis, based on the Fund's fiscal year, within sixty (60) days of the end of the quarter, and will provide that information to shareholders, as required by federal securities laws and regulations thereunder.

No person is authorized to disclose a Fund's portfolio holdings or other investment positions except in accordance with the Policy. The Board reviews the implementation of the Policy on a periodic basis.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WISDOMTREE INDEXES

Brief descriptions of the Indexes on which the Funds are based are provided below. Additional information about each Index, including the components and weightings of the Indexes, as well as the rules that govern inclusion and weighting in each of the Indexes, is available at www.wisdomtree.com.

The WisdomTree Indexes are fundamentally weighted. The Indexes differ from most traditional indexes in that the proportion, or weighting, of the securities in each Index is based on a measure of fundamental value, such as dividends or earnings. Most traditional indexes and index funds weight their securities by looking simply at the market capitalization of such securities.

The Dividend Indexes are weighted based on either the annual cash dividends paid by companies in each Index or the dividend yield of companies in each Index. This means that securities of companies that pay higher amounts of cash dividends or have higher dividend yields generally will be more heavily weighted in each Dividend Index and Fund. Only regular dividends (i.e., established or quarterly dividends as opposed to non-recurring or special dividends) are included in the determination of cash dividends or dividend yields.

The Earnings Indexes weight securities based on either the amount of earnings of the companies in each Index or the earnings yields of such companies. This means that securities of companies that have higher earnings or earnings yields generally will be more heavily weighted in each Earnings Index and Fund. To determine a company's earnings, each Earnings Index, except as noted, currently uses the concept of Core Earnings. Core Earnings is a standardized calculation of earnings developed by S&P that is designed to include expenses, incomes and activities that reflect the actual profitability of a company's ongoing operations. The LargeCap Growth and LargeCap Value Indexes are considered to be Earnings Indexes. For these two Indexes and their respective Funds, earnings is defined as a company's reported net income, excluding special items, applicable to common shareholders.

The India Earnings Index weights companies based on earnings in their fiscal year prior to the annual Index measurement date adjusted for a factor that takes into account shares available to foreign investors. Earnings for this Index are determined using a company's reported net income.

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The Europe Hedged Equity Index is designed to provide exposure to equity securities in Europe, while at the same time hedging exposure to fluctuations between the value of the U.S. dollar and the euro. The Japan Hedged Equity Index is designed to provide exposure to Japanese equity markets while at the same time hedging exposure to fluctuations of the Japanese yen relative to the U.S. dollar. For U.S. investors, international equity investments include two components of return. The first is the return attributable to stock prices in the non-U.S. market or markets in which an investment is made. The second is the return attributable to the value of non-U.S. currencies in these markets relative to the U.S. dollar. The Europe Hedged Equity Index and the Japan Hedged Equity Index seek to track the performance of equity securities in these developed markets that is attributable solely to stock prices.

WisdomTree Indexes are generally based on selection processes that draw from one of the following five comprehensive, fundamental indexes: (i) the WisdomTree Dividend Index; (ii) the WisdomTree Earnings Index; (iii) the WisdomTree DEFA Index; (iv) the WisdomTree Emerging Markets Index; and (v) the WisdomTree Global Dividend Index. Eligibility for inclusion in these broad-based baskets is detailed below.

Component Selection Criteria.

WisdomTree U.S. Dividend Indexes: Eligibility requirements for inclusion within one of the WisdomTree U.S. Dividend Indexes generally include: (i) incorporation in the United States; (ii) listing on the NYSE, AMEX or NASDAQ Global Market; (iii) payment of regular cash dividends on shares of common stock in the 12 months preceding the annual rebalance, which takes place in December; (iv) market capitalization of at least \$100 million by the Screening Point (the duration of time after the close of trading on the last trading day in November, and before the open of trading on the next trading day); and (v) average daily dollar volume of at least \$100,000 for three months preceding the Screening Point. Common stocks, REITs, tracking stocks, and holding companies are eligible for inclusion in each Index. Limited partnerships, limited liability companies, mortgage REITs, royalty trusts, preferred stocks, closed-end funds, ETFs, and derivative securities, such as warrants and rights, are not eligible.

WisdomTree U.S. Earnings Indexes: Eligibility requirements for inclusion within one of the WisdomTree U.S. Earnings Indexes generally include: (i) incorporation in the United States; (ii) listing on the NYSE, AMEX or NASDAQ Global Market; (iii) market capitalization of at least \$100 million by the Screening Point (the duration of time after the close of trading on the last trading day of November, and before the open of trading on the next trading day); (iv) average daily dollar volume of at least \$200,000 for each of the six months preceding the Screening Point; (v) a P/E ratio of at least 2x as of the Screening Point; and (vi) generation of positive earnings on a cumulative basis in the most recent four quarters preceding the annual Index measurement date. For these purposes, earnings are determined using a company's Core Earnings. Core Earnings is a standardized calculation of earnings developed by S&P that is designed to include expenses, incomes and activities that reflect the actual profitability of a company's ongoing operations. Common stocks, tracking stocks, and holding companies are eligible for inclusion. REITs, ADRs, GDRs, EDRs and NVDRs are excluded, as are limited partnerships, limited liability companies, royalty trusts, preferred stocks, closed-end funds and ETFs. Derivative securities, such as warrants and rights, are not eligible.

WisdomTree Developed International Dividend Indexes: Eligibility requirements for inclusion within one of the WisdomTree International Dividend Indexes generally include: (i) incorporation in one of 16 developed European countries (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, or the United Kingdom), Israel, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong or Singapore; (ii) payment of at least \$5 million in cash dividends on shares of common stock in the annual cycle prior to the annual rebalance; (iii) market capitalization of at least \$100 million on the International Screening Point; (iv) average daily dollar volume of at least \$100,000 for three months preceding the International Screening Point; and (v) trading of at least 250,000 shares per month for each of the six months preceding the International Screening Point for component securities. Common stocks, REITs, tracking stocks, and holding companies are eligible for inclusion in each Index. Limited partnerships, limited liability companies, mortgage REITs, royalty trusts, preferred stocks, closed-end funds, ETFs, and derivative securities, such as warrants and rights, are not eligible.

WisdomTree Emerging Market Dividend Indexes: Eligibility requirements for inclusion within one of the WisdomTree Emerging Market Dividend Indexes generally include: (i) payment of at least \$5 million in cash dividends on common shares in the annual cycle prior to the annual rebalance in June; (ii) market capitalization of at least \$200 million at the Emerging Market Screening Point; (iii) average daily trading volume of at least \$200,000 for each of the six months preceding the Emerging Markets Screening Point; (iv) incorporation within one of 18 emerging market nations (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, and Turkey); and (v) trading of at least 250,000 shares per month for each of the six months preceding the Emerging Market Screening Point for component securities. Specific country restrictions include: (i) with respect to China, only companies incorporated in China and that trade on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange are eligible for inclusion; (ii) in India, only securities whose foreign ownership restrictions have yet to be breached are eligible for inclusion within the Index; (iii) Argentina and Russia: ADRs or GDRs are used. ADRs and GDRs are not used for companies within any other countries. Passive foreign investment companies, limited partnerships, limited liability companies, royalty trusts, preferred stock, rights, and other derivative securities are all excluded.

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WisdomTree Global Dividend Indexes: The WisdomTree Global Dividend Index consists of companies included in WisdomTree's three primary dividend indexes: in the United States, the WisdomTree Dividend Index; in the developed world, the WisdomTree DEFA Index; and in the emerging markets, the WisdomTree Emerging Markets Dividend Index. Companies are weighted in the Index based on annual cash dividends paid. Each Global Index described herein is a subset of the WisdomTree Global Dividend Index.

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Annual Index Rebalance. The WisdomTree Indexes are rebalanced or reconstituted on an annual basis. New securities are added to the Indexes only during the annual rebalance. The annual rebalance of the U.S. Dividend and Earnings Indexes takes place in December of each year, except that the annual rebalance of the WisdomTree LargeCap Growth and LargeCap Value Indexes takes place in April. The annual rebalance of the International Indexes takes place in June of each year, except that the annual rebalance of the WisdomTree India Earnings Index takes place in September of each year.

During the annual rebalance, securities are screened to determine whether they comply with WisdomTree's proprietary Index methodology and are eligible to be included in an Index. This date is sometimes referred to as the Index measurement date or the Screening Point. Based on this screening, securities that meet Index requirements are added to the applicable Index, and securities that do not meet such requirements are dropped from the applicable Index.

The approximate number of components of each Index are disclosed herein as of the most recently completed fiscal year end, except for the WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity Index and the WisdomTree China Dividend ex-Financials Index, which are as of July 31, 2012.

Index Maintenance. Index maintenance occurs throughout the year and includes monitoring and implementing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, stock splits, corporate restructurings and other corporate actions. Corporate actions are generally implemented after the close of trading on the day prior to the ex-date of such corporate actions. To the extent reasonably practicable, such changes will be announced at least two days prior to their implementation.

For each Index, except the China Dividend ex-Financials Index, should any company achieve a weighting equal to or greater than 24% of the Index, its weighting will be reduced at the close of the current calendar quarter, and other components in the Index will be rebalanced. Should any company achieve a weighting equal to or greater than 20% of the China Dividend ex-Financials Index, its weighting will be reduced at the close of the current calendar quarter to the initial 10% cap (discussed below), and other components in the Index will be rebalanced. Moreover, should the collective weight of Index component securities whose individual current weights equal or exceed 5% of an Index, when added together, exceed 50% of such Index, the weightings in those component securities will be reduced so that their collective weight equals 40% of the Index as of the close of the current calendar quarter, and other components in the Index will be rebalanced.

Except as otherwise noted, for all indexes deriving from the WisdomTree DEFA Index, WisdomTree Emerging Markets Dividend Index (except the WisdomTree Middle East Dividend Index), WisdomTree Global Dividend Index, WisdomTree U.S. Dividend Indexes and WisdomTree U.S. Earnings Indexes, the maximum weight of any one sector and any one country in the Index, at the time of the Index's annual rebalance, is capped at 25%. In addition to the aforementioned sector cap, the China Dividend ex-Financials Index, at the time of the annual rebalance, caps individual security weights in the Index at 10%. In response to market conditions, sector and country weights may fluctuate above 25% and individual security weights, with respect to the China Dividend ex-Financials Index, may fluctuate above 10% between annual Index rebalance dates. Note, limitations on country weightings are not applicable to U.S. Indexes. In addition, limitations on sector and country weightings do not apply when the name of such sector(s) or country(ies) appear in the Index's name.

With respect to the WisdomTree Middle East Dividend Index, if at the time of the annual Index rebalance any country has a weight of over 33% of the Index, the weight of such country shall be reduced to 25% at the annual Index rebalance.

Index Availability: Most WisdomTree Indexes are calculated and disseminated throughout each day the NYSE is open for trading. Certain exceptions are calculated only on an end-of-day basis due to differences in time zone and the fact that these markets are not open during the NYSE's market hours. These specific exceptions include: (i) WisdomTree Asia Pacific ex-Japan Index; (ii) WisdomTree Australia Dividend Index; (iii) WisdomTree Middle East Dividend Index; (iv) WisdomTree India Earnings Index (v) WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity Index; (vi) WisdomTree Japan SmallCap Dividend Index; and (vii) WisdomTree China Dividend ex-Financials Index.

Changes to the Index Methodology. The WisdomTree Indexes are governed by a published, rules-based methodology. Changes to the methodology will be publicly disclosed at www.wisdomtree.com/etfs/index-notice.aspx prior to implementation. Sixty days notice will be given prior to the implementation of any such change.

Index Calculation Agent. In order to minimize any potential for conflicts caused by the fact that WisdomTree Investments and its affiliates act as Index provider and investment adviser to the Funds, WisdomTree Investments has retained an unaffiliated third party to calculate each Index (the Calculation Agent). The Calculation Agent, using the rules-based methodology, will calculate, maintain and disseminate the Indexes on a daily basis. WisdomTree Investments will monitor the results produced by the Calculation Agent to help ensure that the Indexes are being calculated in accordance with the rules-based methodology. In addition, WisdomTree Investments and WisdomTree Asset Management have established policies and procedures designed to prevent non-public

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information about pending changes to the Indexes from being used or disseminated in an improper manner. Furthermore, WisdomTree Investments and WisdomTree Asset Management have established policies and procedures designed to prevent improper use and dissemination of non-public information about the Funds' portfolio strategies and to prevent the Funds' portfolio managers from having any influence on the construction of the Index methodology.

WISDOMTREE U.S. DIVIDEND INDEXES

WisdomTree Dividend Index

Number of Components: approximately 1,280

Index Description. The WisdomTree Dividend Index is a fundamentally-weighted index that defines the dividend-paying portion of the U.S. stock market. The Index is dividend weighted as of the annual Index measurement date to reflect the proportionate share of the aggregate cash dividends each component company is projected to pay in the coming year, based on the most recently declared dividend per share. Each U.S. Dividend Index is derived from the WisdomTree Dividend Index.

WisdomTree Equity Income Index

Number of Components: approximately 346

Index Description. The WisdomTree Equity Income Index is comprised of the highest-yielding stocks within the WisdomTree Dividend Index that meet specified requirements as of the annual Index measurement date. The Index is created by selecting from the WisdomTree Dividend Index those companies with market capitalizations of at least \$200 million and average daily trading volumes of at least \$200,000 for the three months prior to the Index measurement date. The top 30% of these companies ranked by dividend yield are included in the Index. Companies are weighted in the Index based on their projected cash dividends as of the Index measurement date. The Index includes large-capitalization, mid-capitalization and small-capitalization securities.

WisdomTree Dividend ex-Financials Index

Number of Components: approximately 85

Index Description. The WisdomTree Dividend ex-Financials Index is comprised of the 10 highest dividend-yielding companies in each sector, selected from three hundred largest companies by market value in the WisdomTree Dividend Index outside financials. The Dividend ex-Financials Index is the only one of the U.S. Dividend Indexes that is not weighted by the dollar value of cash dividends to be paid. A component company's weight in the Dividend ex-Financials Index is determined by dividing its indicated annual dividend yield by the sum of all the indicated annual dividend yields for all the component companies in the Index.

WisdomTree LargeCap Dividend Index

Number of Components: approximately 299

Index Description. The WisdomTree LargeCap Dividend Index is comprised of companies that pay regular cash dividends from the large-capitalization segment of the WisdomTree Dividend Index. The Index consists of the 300 companies in the WisdomTree Dividend Index with the highest market capitalizations as of the annual Index measurement date. Companies in the Index are weighted based on their projected cash dividends as of the Index measurement date. The Index consists of large-capitalization securities.

WisdomTree MidCap Dividend Index

Number of Components: approximately 355

Index Description. The WisdomTree MidCap Dividend Index is comprised of companies that pay regular cash dividends from the mid-capitalization segment of the WisdomTree Dividend Index. The Index is created by first removing the 300 companies with the highest market capitalizations as of the annual Index measurement date from the WisdomTree Dividend Index. Those companies that comprise the top 75% of the remaining market capitalization of the WisdomTree Dividend Index as of the Index measurement date are included in the WisdomTree MidCap Dividend Index. Companies are weighted in the Index based on their projected cash dividends as of the Index

measurement date. The Index includes primarily mid-capitalization securities.

WisdomTree SmallCap Dividend Index

Number of Components: approximately 626

Index Description. The WisdomTree SmallCap Dividend Index is comprised of companies that pay regular cash dividends from the small-capitalization segment of the WisdomTree Dividend Index. The Index is created by first removing the 300 companies with the highest market capitalizations as of the annual Index measurement date from the WisdomTree Dividend Index. Those companies that comprise the bottom 25% of the remaining market capitalization of the WisdomTree Dividend Index as of the Index measurement date are included in the WisdomTree SmallCap Dividend Index. Companies are weighted in the Index based on their projected cash dividends as of the Index measurement date. The Index includes primarily small-capitalization securities.

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WISDOMTREE U.S. EARNINGS INDEXES

WisdomTree Earnings Index

Number of Components: approximately 2,096

Index Description. The WisdomTree Earnings Index is a fundamentally weighted index that is comprised of earnings-generating companies within the broad U.S. stock market. The Index consists of companies that: (i) are incorporated in the United States (including Puerto Rico); (ii) are listed on the NYSE or NASDAQ Market; (iii) have generated positive earnings on a cumulative basis in their most recent four fiscal quarters preceding the annual Index measurement date; (iv) have a market capitalization of at least \$100 million on the Index measurement date; (v) have an average daily dollar volume of at least \$200,000 for each of the six months prior to the Index measurement date; and (vi) have a price to earnings ratio (P/E ratio) of at least two as of the Index measurement date. Companies are weighted in the Index based on their earnings over their most recent four fiscal quarters preceding the Index measurement date. For these purposes, earnings are determined using a company's

Core Earnings. Core Earnings is a standardized calculation of earnings developed by S&P that is designed to include expenses, incomes and activities that reflect the actual profitability of a company's ongoing operations. Companies are weighted in the Index based on their earnings over the four quarters preceding the Index measurement date. The Index includes large-capitalization, mid-capitalization and small-capitalization securities and is, in this sense, an earnings-weighted index for the broad U.S. market.

WisdomTree Earnings 500 Index

Number of Components: approximately 499

Index Description. The WisdomTree Earnings 500 Index is a fundamentally weighted index that is comprised of earnings-generating companies within the large-capitalization segment of the U.S. stock market. The Index consists of the 500 largest companies ranked by market capitalization in the WisdomTree Earnings Index as of the annual Index measurement date. Companies are weighted in the Index based on their earnings over their most recent four fiscal quarters preceding the Index measurement date. For these purposes, earnings are determined using a company's Core Earnings. Core Earnings is a standardized calculation of earnings developed by S&P that is designed to include expenses, incomes and activities that reflect the actual profitability of a company's ongoing operations. The Index includes primarily large-capitalization securities.

WisdomTree MidCap Earnings Index

Number of Components: approximately 624

Index Description. The WisdomTree MidCap Earnings Index is a fundamentally weighted index that is comprised of earnings-generating companies within the mid-capitalization segment of the U.S. stock market. The Index is created by first removing the 500 companies with the highest market capitalizations as of the annual Index measurement date from the WisdomTree Earnings Index. Those companies that comprise the top 75% of the remaining market capitalization of the WisdomTree Earnings Index are included in the WisdomTree MidCap Earnings Index. Companies are weighted in the Index based on their earnings over their most recent four fiscal quarters preceding the Index measurement date. For these purposes, earnings are determined using a company's Core Earnings. Core Earnings is a standardized calculation of earnings developed by S&P that is designed to include expenses, incomes and activities that reflect the actual profitability of a company's ongoing operations. The Index includes primarily mid-capitalization securities.

WisdomTree SmallCap Earnings Index

Number of Components: approximately 973

Index Description. The WisdomTree SmallCap Earnings Index is a fundamentally weighted index that is comprised of earnings-generating companies within the small-capitalization segment of the U.S. stock market. The Index is created by first removing the 500 companies with the highest market capitalizations as of the annual Index measurement date from the WisdomTree Earnings Index. Those companies that comprise the bottom 25% of the remaining market capitalization of the WisdomTree Earnings Index are included in the WisdomTree SmallCap Earnings Index. Companies are weighted in the Index based on their earnings over their most recent four fiscal quarters preceding the Index measurement date. For these purposes, earnings are determined using a company's Core Earnings. Core Earnings is a standardized calculation of earnings developed by S&P that is designed to include expenses, incomes and activities that reflect the actual profitability of a company's ongoing operations. The Index includes primarily small-capitalization securities.

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WisdomTree LargeCap Value Index

Number of Components: approximately 295

Index Description. The WisdomTree LargeCap Value Index is a fundamentally weighted index that is comprised of large-capitalization value companies. The WisdomTree LargeCap Value Index consists of U.S. companies that have positive cumulative earnings over the last four fiscal quarters and that meet WisdomTree Investments' market capitalization, liquidity, and other requirements as of the annual Index measurement date. For these purposes, earnings are determined using a company's reported net income, excluding special items, applicable to common shareholders. WisdomTree Investments creates a value score for each company based on the company's P/E ratio, Price to Sales Ratio, and Price to Book Value and one year change in stock price. The top 30% of companies with the highest value scores within the 1,000 largest companies by market capitalization are included in the WisdomTree LargeCap Value Index. Companies are weighted annually in the WisdomTree LargeCap Value Index based on earnings.

WisdomTree LargeCap Growth Index

Number of Components: approximately 292

Index Description. The WisdomTree LargeCap Growth Index is a fundamentally weighted index that is comprised of growth companies within the broad U.S. stock market. The Index consists of companies that are listed on major exchanges in the United States and that pass WisdomTree Investments' market capitalization, liquidity and selection requirements. To be included in the Index, companies must have generated earnings on a cumulative basis in their prior four fiscal quarters. Of the eligible companies, the 1,000 largest by market capitalization are ranked based on a score comprised of four growth metrics, which include annual earnings per share growth, annual sales per share growth, annual book value per share growth, and annual stock price growth. The top 30% ranked by a composite of these four growth metrics are selected for inclusion. Companies are weighted in the Index based on their earnings over their most recent four fiscal quarters prior to the annual Index measurement date, which occurs in April. For these purposes, earnings are determined using a company's reported net income, excluding special items, applicable to common shareholders over their four most recent fiscal quarters.

WISDOMTREE INTERNATIONAL DIVIDEND INDEXES

Developed World ex-U.S.

WisdomTree DEFA Index

Number of Components: approximately 2,095

Index Description. The WisdomTree DEFA Index is comprised of companies in developed markets outside of the U.S. and Canada that pay regular cash dividends on shares of common stock and that meet certain other requirements. To be included in the WisdomTree DEFA Index, companies must be incorporated in one of 16 developed-market European countries represented by the WisdomTree Europe Dividend Index (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, or the United Kingdom), Israel, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, or Australasia, and must be listed on a major securities exchange in one of those countries. Companies must have paid at least \$5 million in cash dividends on their common stock as of the most recent annual Index measurement date and must also satisfy specified liquidity and other requirements. Companies are weighted in the Index based on regular cash dividends paid. The maximum weight of any one sector and any one country in the Index, at the time of the Index's annual rebalance, is capped at 25%. In response to market conditions, sector and country weights may fluctuate above 25% between annual Index rebalance dates. The Index includes large-capitalization, mid-capitalization and small-capitalization securities.

WisdomTree DEFA Equity Income Index

Number of Components: approximately 573

Index Description. The WisdomTree DEFA Equity Income Index is comprised of the highest-dividend-yielding stocks within the WisdomTree DEFA Index that meet specified requirements as of the annual Index measurement date. The Index is created by selecting from the WisdomTree DEFA Index those companies with market capitalizations of at least \$200 million and average daily dollar trading volumes of at least \$200,000 for the three months prior to the Index measurement date. The top 30% of these companies ranked by dividend yield are included in the Index. Companies are weighted in the Index based on regular cash dividends paid. The maximum weight of any one sector and any one country in the Index, at the time of the Index's annual rebalance, is capped at 25%. In response to market conditions, sector and country weights may fluctuate

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above 25% between annual Index rebalance dates. The Index includes large-capitalization, mid-capitalization and small-capitalization securities.

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WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity Index

Number of Components: approximately 103, as of July 31, 2012

Index Description. The WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity Index is designed to provide exposure to European securities, while at the same time mitigating exposure to fluctuations between the value of the U.S. dollar and the euro. For U.S. investors, international equity investments include two components of return. The first is the return attributable to stock prices in the non-U.S. market or markets in which an investment is made. The second is the return attributable to the value of non-U.S. currencies in these markets relative to the U.S. dollar. The WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity Index seeks to track the performance of dividend-paying companies that is attributable solely to stock prices.

The Index is designed to have higher returns than an equivalent non-currency hedged investment when the U.S. dollar is going up in value relative to the euro. Conversely, the Index is designed to have lower returns than an equivalent non-currency hedged index when the U.S. dollar is falling in value relative to the euro. Of course, there can be no guarantee that the Index will achieve its objectives.

To be included in the WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity Index, a company must be a member of the WisdomTree DEFA Index, domiciled in Europe, and traded in euros. Countries historically represented in the WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity Index include: Germany, France, the Netherlands, Spain, Belgium, Finland, Italy, Portugal, Austria and Ireland. Companies must also have at least \$1 billion in market capitalization and derive at least 50% of their revenue from countries outside of Europe. Companies must have paid at least \$5 million in cash dividends on their common stock in the annual cycle prior to the most recent annual Index measurement date and must also satisfy specified liquidity and other requirements. Companies are weighted in the Index based on regular cash dividends paid. At the time of the Index's annual rebalance, the maximum weight of any single security in the Index is capped at 5% and the maximum weight of any one sector and any one country in the Index is capped at 25%. In response to market conditions, security, sector and country weights may fluctuate above the specified cap between annual Index rebalance dates. The Index applies an applicable published WM/Reuters one-month currency forward rate to the total equity exposure of each country in the Index to adjust the value of the euro against the U.S. dollar.

If a country that had previously adopted the euro as its official currency were to revert back to its local currency, the country would remain in the Index and the Index would be hedged in such local currency as soon as practicable after forward rates become available for such currency.

WisdomTree International Dividend ex-Financials Index

Number of Components: approximately 87

Index Description. The WisdomTree International Dividend ex-Financials Index is comprised of high dividend-yielding stocks in the developed world ex-U.S. and Canada, outside the financial sector. Stocks selected for the Index are chosen from the 300 largest non-financial companies within the WisdomTree DEFA Index as of the annual Index measurement date. To ensure that no one sector dominates the weight of the portfolio, the 10 highest-dividend-yielding stocks from each of the remaining sectors are selected for inclusion. Components in the Index are weighted annually, based on dividend yield. The maximum weight of any one sector and any one country in the Index, at the time of the Index's annual rebalance, is capped at 25%. In response to market conditions, sector and country weights may fluctuate above 25% between annual Index rebalance dates. The Index includes large-capitalization and mid-capitalization securities.

WisdomTree International LargeCap Dividend Index

Number of Components: approximately 295

Index Description. The WisdomTree International LargeCap Dividend Index is comprised of companies that pay regular cash dividends from the large-capitalization segment of Europe, Israel, Far East Asia and Australasia. The Index is created by selecting from the WisdomTree DEFA Index the 300 companies in the Index with the highest market capitalizations as of the annual Index measurement date. Companies are weighted in the Index based on regular cash dividends paid. The maximum weight of any one sector and any one country in the Index, at the time of the Index's annual rebalance, is capped at 25%. In response to market conditions, sector and country weights may fluctuate above 25% between annual Index rebalance dates. The Index includes primarily large-capitalization securities.

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WisdomTree International MidCap Dividend Index

Number of Components: approximately 610

Index Description. The WisdomTree International MidCap Dividend Index is comprised of companies that pay regular cash dividends from the mid-capitalization segment of markets in Europe, Israel, Far East Asia and Australasia. The Index is created by first removing from the WisdomTree DEFA Index the 300 companies with the highest market capitalizations as of the annual Index measurement date. Those companies that comprise the top 75% of the remaining market capitalization of this group are included in the WisdomTree International MidCap Dividend Index. Companies are weighted in the Index based on regular cash dividends paid. The maximum weight of any one sector and any one country in the Index, at the time of the Index's annual rebalance, is capped at 25%. In response to market conditions, sector and country weights may fluctuate above 25% between annual Index rebalance dates. The Index includes primarily mid-capitalization securities.

WisdomTree International SmallCap Dividend Index

Number of Components: approximately 1,190

Index Description. The WisdomTree International SmallCap Dividend Index is comprised of companies that pay regular cash dividends from the small-capitalization segment of markets in Europe, Israel, Far East Asia and Australasia. The Index is created by first removing from the WisdomTree DEFA Index the 300 companies with the highest market capitalizations as of the annual Index measurement date. Those companies that comprise the bottom 25% of the remaining market capitalization of this group are included in the WisdomTree International SmallCap Dividend Index. Companies are weighted in the Index based on regular cash dividends paid. The maximum weight of any one sector and any one country in the Index, at the time of the Index's annual rebalance, is capped at 25%. In response to market conditions, sector and country weights may fluctuate above 25% between annual Index rebalance dates. The Index includes primarily small-capitalization securities.

WisdomTree Europe SmallCap Dividend Index

Number of Components: approximately 344

Index Description. The WisdomTree Europe SmallCap Dividend Index is comprised of small-capitalization companies incorporated in Western Europe that pay regular cash dividends on shares of common stock and meet specified requirements as of the annual Index measurement date. The Index is created by first removing from the WisdomTree Europe Dividend Index the 300 companies with the highest market capitalizations as of the Index measurement date. Those companies that comprise the bottom 25% of the remaining market capitalization of this group are included in the WisdomTree Europe SmallCap Dividend Index. Companies are weighted in the Index based on regular cash dividends paid. The maximum weight of any one sector and any one country in the Index, at the time of the Index's annual rebalance, is capped at 25%. In response to market conditions, sector and country weights may fluctuate above 25% between annual Index rebalance dates. The Index includes primarily small-capitalization securities. In this sense, it is a dividend-weighted small-cap index for the dividend-paying segment of Western Europe.

WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity Index

Number of Components: approximately 872

Index Description. The WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity Index is designed to provide exposure to Japanese equity markets while at the same time neutralizing exposure to fluctuations of the Japanese yen movements relative to the U.S. dollar. Constituent stocks are of companies within the WisdomTree Japan Dividend Index where they are weighted based on annual cash dividends paid.

The Index hedges against fluctuations in the relative value of the yen against the U.S. dollar. The Index is designed to have higher returns than an equivalent non-currency hedged investment when the yen is weakening relative to the U.S. dollar. Conversely, the Index is designed to have lower returns than an equivalent unhedged investment when the yen is rising relative to the U.S. dollar. The maximum weight of any one sector in the Index, at the time of the Index's annual rebalance, is capped at 25%. In response to market conditions, sector weights may fluctuate above 25% between annual Index rebalance dates. The Index applies an applicable published WM/Reuters one-month currency forward rate to the total equity exposure in the Index to adjust the value of the yen against the U.S. dollar.

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WisdomTree Japan SmallCap Dividend Index

Number of Components: approximately 576

Index Description. The WisdomTree Japan SmallCap Dividend Index is comprised of small-capitalization companies incorporated in Japan that pay regular cash dividends on shares of common stock and meet specified requirements as of the annual Index measurement date. The Index is created by first removing the 300 companies with the highest market capitalizations as of the Index measurement date from the WisdomTree Japan Dividend Index. The remaining companies are then weighted in the Index based on regular cash dividends paid. The maximum weight of any one sector in the Index, at the time of the Index's annual rebalance, is capped at 25%. In response to market conditions, sector weights may fluctuate above 25% between annual Index rebalance dates.

The Index includes primarily small-capitalization securities. In this sense, it is a dividend-weighted small-cap index for the dividend-paying segment of Japan.

WisdomTree Australia Dividend Index

Number of Components: approximately 66

Index Description. The WisdomTree Australia Dividend Index is a fundamentally weighted index that is comprised of high-dividend yielding companies in Australia. The Index is comprised of dividend paying companies incorporated in Australia with a minimum market capitalization of \$1.0 billion. The Index is comprised of the ten largest qualifying companies from each sector ranked by market capitalization as of the annual Index measurement date. Other eligibility criteria include: (i) payment of at least \$5 million in cash dividends in the annual cycle prior to the Index Measurement Date and (ii) average daily dollar volume of at least \$100,000 for three months preceding the International Screening Point. Weighting is by dividend yield. The maximum weight of any one sector in the Index, at the time of the Index's annual rebalance, is capped at 25%. In response to market conditions, sector weights may fluctuate above 25% between annual Index rebalance dates. The Index is calculated in U.S. dollars and is updated to reflect market prices and exchange rates.

Global/Global ex-U.S.

WisdomTree Global Equity Income Index

Number of Components: approximately 678

Index Description. The WisdomTree Global Equity Income Index, also referred to as the Global High-Yielding Equity Index, is a fundamentally weighted index that is comprised of high dividend-yielding companies in the U.S., developed and emerging markets. Companies in the WisdomTree Global Equity Income Index must meet WisdomTree Investments' market capitalization, liquidity, and other requirements. At the Global Equity Income annual Index measurement date, companies with market capitalizations of at least \$2 billion are ranked by dividend yield and those companies in the top 30% by dividend yield are selected for inclusion in the Index. Companies are weighted in the Index annually based on annual cash dividends paid. The maximum weight of any one sector and any one country in the Index, at the time of the Index's annual rebalance, is capped at 25%. In response to market conditions, sector and country weights may fluctuate above 25% between annual Index rebalance dates. The Index is composed of primarily large-capitalization and mid-capitalization securities.

WisdomTree Asia Pacific ex-Japan Index

Number of Components: approximately 297

Index Description. The WisdomTree Asia Pacific ex-Japan Index is comprised of dividend-paying companies incorporated in the Asia Pacific region (excluding Japan). The Index includes companies incorporated in one of the following countries: Australia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand. The Index consists of the 300 qualifying companies with the highest market capitalizations as of the annual Index measurement date. Companies are weighted in the Index based on annual cash dividends paid. The maximum weight of any one sector and any one country in the Index, at the time of the Index's annual rebalance, is capped at 25%. In response to market conditions, sector and country weights may fluctuate above 25% between annual Index rebalance dates.

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WisdomTree Global ex-U.S. Growth Index

Number of Components: approximately 291

Index Description. The WisdomTree Global ex-U.S. Growth Index is a fundamentally weighted index that is comprised of growth companies in the developed and emerging markets outside of the United States. The WisdomTree Global ex-U.S. Growth Index consists of dividend-paying companies that pass WisdomTree Investments' market capitalization, liquidity, and other requirements. WisdomTree Investments creates a growth score for each company based on the company's earnings per share, sales per share, book value per share and price per share. The top 30% of companies with the highest growth scores within the 1,000 largest companies by market capitalization as of the annual Index measurement date are included in the WisdomTree Global ex-U.S. Growth Index. Companies are weighted in the WisdomTree Global ex-U.S. Growth Index annually based on annual cash dividends paid. The maximum weight of any one sector and any one country in the Index, at the time of the Index's annual rebalance, is capped at 25%. In response to market conditions, sector and country weights may fluctuate above 25% between annual Index rebalance dates.

WisdomTree Commodity Country Equity Index

Number of Components: approximately 157

Index Description. The WisdomTree Commodity Country Equity Index is comprised of dividend-paying companies from commodity countries. For these purposes, a commodity country is a country whose economic success is commonly identified with the production and export of commodities (such as precious metals, oil, agricultural products or other raw materials). As the demand for, or price of, such commodities increases, money tends to flow into the country. This generally lifts the country's economic prospects and stock market returns. Conversely, declines in the demand for, or price of, such commodities can have a negative impact on a country's economy and stock price returns. The Index is comprised of dividend-paying companies (ranked by market capitalization) from each of the following commodity countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, New Zealand, Norway, Russia and South Africa. Each country has an allocation of approximately 12.5% within the Index as of the annual Index measurement date. Up to 20 qualifying companies may be included in each country allocation. Companies are weighted within each country allocation based on annual cash dividends paid. The maximum weight of any one sector and any one country in the Index, at the time of the Index's annual rebalance, is capped at 25%. In response to market conditions, sector and country weights may fluctuate above 25% between annual Index rebalance dates.

WisdomTree Global Natural Resources Index

Number of Components: approximately 99

Index Description. The WisdomTree Global Natural Resources Index is a fundamentally weighted index that is comprised of global dividend-paying companies in natural resource industries. Constituents are selected from the WisdomTree Global Dividend Index. The one hundred largest companies operating in global natural resources industries within the WisdomTree Global Dividend Index as of the annual Index measurement date are selected for inclusion. Specific sub-industries include: Integrated Oil & Gas, Oil & Gas Exploration and Production, Diversified Metals & Mining, Coal and Consumable Fuels, Fertilizers & Agricultural Chemicals, Iron Ore Miners, Precious Metals & Minerals, Agricultural Products, Oil & Gas Drilling and Oil & Gas Equipment and Services. A maximum of 20 companies from each sub-industry, ranked by market capitalization are selected for inclusion. Companies are weighted within the Index by trailing 12-month dividend yield at the time of the most recent Index measurement date. The maximum weight of any one sector and any one country in the Index, at the time of the Index's annual rebalance, is capped at 25%. In response to market conditions, sector and country weights may fluctuate above 25% between annual Index rebalance dates. The Index is calculated in U.S. dollars and updated to reflect market prices and exchange rates.

WisdomTree Global ex-U.S. Utilities Index

Number of Components: approximately 96

Index Description. The WisdomTree Global ex-U.S. Utilities Index is comprised of utilities companies from developed and emerging markets outside of the United States that are classified as being part of the Global Utilities sector. Companies are selected from within the WisdomTree World ex-U.S. Index.

Companies within the WisdomTree World ex-U.S. Index are ranked by market capitalization as of the annual Index measurement date. The one hundred largest Utilities are included within the WisdomTree Global ex-U.S. Utilities Index. Weighting within the Index is based on dividend yield. The maximum weight of any one country in the Index, at the time of the Index's annual rebalance, is capped at 25%. In response to market

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conditions, country weights may fluctuate above 25% between annual Index rebalance dates. The Index is calculated in U.S. dollars and updated to reflect market prices and exchange rates.

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WisdomTree Global ex-U.S. Real Estate Index

Number of Components: approximately 156

Index Description. The WisdomTree Global ex-U.S. Real Estate Index is comprised of companies from developed and emerging markets outside of the United States that are classified as being part of the Global Real Estate sector. Companies are selected from the WisdomTree World ex-U.S. Index.

Constituents will be amongst the following types of companies: real estate operating companies, real estate developing companies, or diversified REITs. The WisdomTree Global ex-U.S. Real Estate Index also includes companies that may be classified as Passive Foreign Investment Companies. Market capitalization as of the annual Index measurement date must be greater than \$1 billion and weighting is based on regular cash dividends paid. The maximum weight of any one country in the Index, at the time of the Index's annual rebalance, is capped at 25%. In response to market conditions, country weights may fluctuate above 25% between annual Index rebalance dates. The Index is calculated in U.S. dollars and updated to reflect market prices and exchange rates. Closing or last-sale prices are used when non-U.S. markets are closed.

Emerging/Frontier Markets

WisdomTree China Dividend ex-Financials Index

Number of Components: approximately 64, as of July 31, 2012

Index Description. The WisdomTree China Dividend ex-Financials Index is comprised of dividend paying common stocks outside of the financial sector. The Index consists of the ten largest stocks in each sector of the Chinese economy, other than the financial sector, that meet the Index criteria. Companies are eligible to be included in the Index if they have at least \$1 billion in float-adjusted market capitalization, are domiciled in China and are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. Float-adjusted means that the share amounts used in calculating the Index reflect only shares available to investors. Shares held by control groups, public companies and government agencies are excluded. Companies are weighted in the Index based on annual cash dividends paid. Companies that pay higher dividends and meet specified liquidity and other criteria generally have a higher weight in the Index. At the time of the Index's annual rebalance, the maximum weight of any security in the Index is capped at 10% and the maximum weight of any one sector in the Index is capped at 25%. In response to market conditions, security weights may fluctuate above 10% and sector weights may fluctuate above 25% between annual Index rebalance dates.

WisdomTree Emerging Markets Equity Income Index

Number of Components: approximately 356

Index Description. The WisdomTree Emerging Markets Equity Income Index is comprised of emerging market stocks with relatively high dividend yields. Companies in the Index must meet specified liquidity and other requirements as of the annual Index measurement date. The Index is created by selecting the top 30% of Index constituents ranked by dividend yield from the WisdomTree Emerging Markets Dividend Index. Companies eligible for inclusion in the Index must be incorporated in and have their shares listed on a major stock exchange in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand or Turkey. Companies must have paid at least \$5 million in cash dividends on their common stock in the 12 months prior to the most recent Index measurement date. Companies are weighted in the Index based on regular cash dividends paid. The maximum weight of any one sector and any one country in the Index, at the time of the Index's annual rebalance, is capped at 25%. In response to market conditions, sector and country weights may fluctuate above 25% between annual Index rebalance dates. The Index includes large-capitalization, mid-capitalization and small-capitalization securities.

WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Index

Number of Components: approximately 694

Index Description. The WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Index is a fundamentally weighted index that is comprised small-capitalization stocks selected from the WisdomTree Emerging Markets Dividend Index. Companies included in the Index fall within the bottom 10% of total market capitalization of the WisdomTree Emerging Markets Dividend Index as of the annual Index measurement date. Companies eligible for inclusion in the Index must be incorporated in and have their shares listed on a major stock exchange in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand or Turkey. Companies must have paid at least \$5 million in cash dividends on their common stock in the 12 months prior to

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the most recent Index measurement date. Companies are weighted in the Index based on regular cash dividends paid. The maximum weight of any one sector and any one country in the Index, at the time of the Index's annual rebalance, is capped at 25%. In response to market conditions, sector and country weights may fluctuate above 25% between annual Index rebalance dates. The Index is composed of primarily small-capitalization stocks.

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WisdomTree Middle East Dividend Index

Number of Components: approximately 54

Index Description. The WisdomTree Middle East Dividend Index is a fundamentally weighted index that is comprised of companies in the Middle East region that pay regular cash dividends on shares of their common stock and that meet specified requirements as of the annual Index measurement date. Companies eligible for inclusion in the Index must be incorporated in and have their shares listed on a major stock exchange in Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, or the United Arab Emirates (including Abu Dhabi and Dubai). As of the Index measurement date, shares of companies must be eligible to be purchased by foreign investors. Companies must have paid at least \$5 million in cash dividends on their common stock in the annual cycle prior to the most recent Index measurement date. Companies are ranked by market capitalization and the 100 largest companies by market capitalization are selected for inclusion. Companies are weighted in the Index based on regular cash dividends paid in the annual cycle prior to the Index measurement date. Country weights are capped so that no country's weight in the Index exceeds 33% as of the annual Index measurement date.

WISDOMTREE INTERNATIONAL EARNINGS INDEX

WisdomTree India Earnings Index

Number of Components: approximately 271

Index Description. The WisdomTree India Earnings Index is a fundamentally weighted index that is comprised of profitable companies incorporated and traded in India that are eligible to be purchased by foreign investors and that meet specific other criteria developed by WisdomTree Investments. The Index consists of companies that: (i) are incorporated in India; (ii) are listed on a major stock exchange in India; (iii) have generated at least \$5 million in earnings in their fiscal year prior to the annual Index measurement date; (iv) have a market capitalization of at least \$200 million on the Index measurement date; (v) have an average daily dollar volume of at least \$200,000 for each of the six months prior to the Index measurement date; (vi) have traded at least 250,000 shares per month for each of the six months prior to the index measurement date; and (vii) have a P/E ratio of at least two as of the Index measurement date. Companies are weighted in the Index based on earnings in their fiscal year prior to the Index measurement date adjusted for a factor that takes into account shares available to foreign investors. Earnings are determined using a company's reported net income. Only common stocks and holding companies, including real estate holding companies, are eligible for inclusion in the Index. The Index includes large-capitalization, mid-capitalization and small-capitalization securities.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

The following fundamental investment policies and limitations supplement those set forth in each Fund's Prospectus. Unless otherwise noted, whenever a fundamental investment policy or limitation states a maximum percentage of a Fund's assets that may be invested in any security or other asset, or sets forth a policy regarding quality standards, such standard or percentage limitation will be determined immediately after and as a result of the Fund's acquisition of such security or other asset. Accordingly, other than with respect to a Fund's limitations on borrowings, any subsequent change in values, net assets, or other circumstances will not be considered when determining whether the investment complies with a Fund's investment policies and limitations.

Each Fund's fundamental investment policies cannot be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of that Fund's outstanding voting securities as defined under the 1940 Act. Each Fund, however, may change the non-fundamental investment policies described below, its investment objective, and its underlying Index without a shareholder vote provided that it obtains Board approval and notifies its shareholders with at least sixty (60) days' prior written notice of any such change.

Fundamental Policies. The following investment policies and limitations are fundamental and may NOT be changed without shareholder approval.

Each Fund, as a fundamental investment policy, may not:

Senior Securities

Issue senior securities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act.

Borrowing

Borrow money, except as permitted under the 1940 Act.

Underwriting

Act as an underwriter of another issuer's securities, except to the extent that each Fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 in the disposition of portfolio securities.

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Concentration

Purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities) if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of companies whose principal business activities are in the same industry, except that each Fund will invest more than 25% of its total assets in securities of the same industry to approximately the same extent that each Fund's underlying Index concentrates in the securities of a particular industry or group of industries.

Real Estate

Purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the Fund from investing in securities or other instruments backed by real estate, real estate investment trusts or securities of companies engaged in the real estate business).

Commodities

Purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent each Fund from purchasing or selling options and futures contracts or from investing in securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities).

Loans

Lend any security or make any other loan except as permitted under the 1940 Act.

This means that no more than 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of its total assets would be lent to other parties. This limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities or to repurchase agreements, or to acquisitions of loans, loan participations or other forms of debt instruments, permissible under each Fund's investment policies.

Non-Fundamental Policies. The following investment policy is not fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval.

Each Fund has adopted a non-fundamental investment policy in accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in the types of securities suggested by the Fund's name, including investments that are tied economically to the particular country or geographic region suggested by the Fund's name. If, subsequent to an investment, the 80% requirement is no longer met, a Fund's future investments will be made in a manner that will bring the Fund into compliance with this policy.

CONTINUOUS OFFERING

The method by which Creation Unit Aggregations of shares are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Unit Aggregations of shares are issued and sold by the Funds on an ongoing basis, at any point a distribution, as such term is used in the Securities Act, may occur. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery requirement and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Unit Aggregations after placing an order with the Funds' distributor, breaks them down into constituent shares, and sells such shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not underwriters but are effecting transactions in shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of shares, generally are required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to shares of the Funds are reminded that, pursuant to Rule 153 under the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with the sale on the Listing Exchange is satisfied by the

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fact that the prospectus is available at the Listing Exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

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MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

Board Responsibilities. The Board is responsible for overseeing the management and affairs of the Funds and the Trust. The Board has considered and approved contracts, as described herein, under which certain companies provide essential management and administrative services to the Trust. Like most ETFs, the day-to-day business of the Trust, including the day-to-day management of risk, is performed by third-party service providers, such as the Advisers, Distributor and Administrator. The Board is responsible for overseeing the Trust's service providers and, thus, has oversight responsibility with respect to the risk management performed by those service providers. Risk management seeks to identify and eliminate or mitigate the potential effects of risks, i.e., events or circumstances that could have material adverse effects on the business, operations, shareholder services, investment performance or reputation of the Trust or the Funds. Under the overall supervision of the Board and the Audit Committee (discussed in more detail below), the service providers to the Funds employ a variety of processes, procedures and controls to identify risks relevant to the operations of the Trust and the Funds to lessen the probability of their occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur. Each service provider is responsible for one or more discrete aspects of the Trust's business (e.g., the Advisers are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds' portfolio investments) and, consequently, for managing the risks associated with that activity.

The Board's role in risk management oversight begins before the inception of a Fund, at which time the Fund's Adviser presents the Board with information concerning the investment objectives, strategies and risks of the Fund. Additionally, the Fund's Adviser and Sub-Adviser provide the Board with an overview of, among other things, its investment philosophy, brokerage practices and compliance infrastructure. Thereafter, the Board oversees the risk management of the Fund's operations, in part, by requesting periodic reports from and otherwise communicating with various personnel of the Fund and its service providers, including the Trust's CCO and the Fund's independent accountants. The Board and, with respect to identified risks that relate to its scope of expertise, the Audit Committee, oversee efforts by management and service providers to manage risks to which the Fund may be exposed.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the nature, extent and quality of the services provided to the Funds by the Adviser and receives information about those services at its regular meetings. In addition, on at least an annual basis, in connection with its consideration of whether to renew any Advisory Agreements and Sub-Advisory Agreements with the Adviser and Sub-Advisers, respectively, the Board meets with the Adviser and Sub-Advisers to review such services. Among other things, the Board regularly considers the Adviser's and Sub-Adviser's adherence to each Fund's investment restrictions and compliance with various Fund policies and procedures and with applicable securities regulations. The Board also reviews information about each Fund's performance and investments.

The Trust's CCO meets regularly with the Board to review and discuss compliance and other issues. At least annually, the Trust's CCO provides the Board with a report reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Trust's policies and procedures and those of its service providers, including the Adviser and Sub-Advisers. The report addresses the operation of the policies and procedures of the Trust and each service provider since the date of the last report; material changes to the policies and procedures since the date of the last report; any recommendations for material changes to the policies and procedures; and material compliance matters since the date of the last report.

The Board receives reports from the Trust's service providers regarding operational risks, portfolio valuation and other matters. Annually, an independent registered public accounting firm reviews with the Audit Committee its audit of the Trust's financial statements, focusing on major areas of risk encountered by the Trust and noting any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the Trust's internal controls.

The Board recognizes that not all risks that may affect a Fund can be identified, that it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, that it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Fund's goals, and that the processes, procedures and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness. Moreover, despite the periodic reports the Board receives and the Board's discussions with the service providers to a Fund, it may not be made aware of all of the relevant information of a particular risk. Most of the Trust's investment management and business affairs are carried out by or through the Funds' Adviser, Sub-Advisers and other service providers, each of which has an independent interest in risk management but whose policies and the methods by which one or more risk management functions are carried out may differ from the Trust's and each other's in the setting of priorities, the resources available or the effectiveness of relevant controls. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Board's risk management oversight is subject to substantial limitations.

Members of the Board and Officers of the Trust. Set forth below are the names, birth years, positions with the Trust, term of office, number of portfolios overseen, and the principal occupations and other directorships for a minimum of the last five years of each of the persons currently serving as members of the Board and as Executive Officers of the Trust. Also included below is the term of office for each of the Executive Officers of the Trust. The members of the Board serve as Trustees for the life of the Trust or until retirement, removal, or their office is terminated pursuant to the Trust's Declaration of Trust.

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The Chairman of the Board, Victor Ugolyn, is not an interested person of the Funds as that term is defined in the 1940 Act. The Board is composed of a super-majority (75 percent) of Trustees who are not interested persons of the Funds (i.e., Independent Trustees). There is an Audit Committee and Governance and Nominating Committee of the Board, each of which is chaired by an Independent Trustee and comprised solely of Independent Trustees. The Committee chair for each is responsible for running the Committee meeting, formulating agendas for those meetings, and coordinating with management to serve as a liaison between the Independent Trustees and management on matters within the scope of the responsibilities of the Committee as set forth in its Board-approved charter. The Funds have determined that this leadership structure is appropriate given the specific characteristics and circumstances of the Funds. The Funds made this determination in consideration of, among other things, the fact that the Independent Trustees of the Funds constitute a super-majority of the Board, the assets under management of the Funds, the number of Funds overseen by the Board, the total number of Trustees on the Board, and the fact that an Independent Trustee serves as Chair of the Board.

	Position(s)			
	Held with			
	the Trust,			
Name, Address	Term of		Number of	
and Year of	Office and		Portfolios in	
Birth of	Length of	Principal Occupation(s)	Fund	
Trustee/Officer	Time Served	During Past 5 Years	Complex	Other Directorships Held
		Trustees Who Are Interested Persons of the Trust	Overseen	by Trustee/Officer+ During Past 5 Years
Jonathan Steinberg (1964)	Trustee, 2005-present; President, 2005-present	President, WisdomTree Trust since 2005; Chief Executive Officer of WisdomTree Investments, Inc. and WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc.	49	Director, WisdomTree Investments, Inc.
		Trustees Who Are Not Interested Persons of the Trust		
Joel Goldberg (1945)*	Trustee, 2012-present	Attorney, Partner at Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP, March 2010 to present; Attorney, Partner at Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP, 2006 to 2010.	49	None
Toni Massaro (1955)**	Trustee, 2006-present	Dean Emerita at the University of Arizona James E. Rogers College of Law (Rogers College of Law) since 2009 (distinguished Emerita in July 2009); Dean of the Rogers College of Law from 1999 to 2009; Regents Professor since 2006; Milton O. Riepe Chair in Constitutional Law since 1997; Professor at the Rogers College of Law since 1990.	49	None
Victor Ugolyn (1947)	Trustee, 2006-present; Chairman of the Board of Trustees, 2006-present	Private Investor, 2005 to present; President and Chief Executive Officer of William D. Witter, Inc. from 2005 to 2006; Consultant to AXA Enterprise in 2004; Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Enterprise Capital Management (subsidiary of The MONY Group, Inc.) and Enterprise Group of Funds, Chairman of MONY Securities Corporation, and Chairman of the Fund Board of Enterprise Group of Funds from 1991 to 2004.	49	Member of the Board of Directors of New York Society of Security Analysts; Member of the Board of Governors of Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame.

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Name, Address and Year of Birth of Trustee/Officer	Position(s) Held with the Trust, Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years Officers of the Trust	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee/ Officer+	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years
Jonathan Steinberg*** (1964)	President, 2005- present; Trustee, 2005-present	President, WisdomTree Trust since 2005; Chief Executive Officer of WisdomTree Investments, Inc. and WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc.	49	Director, WisdomTree Investments, Inc.
Amit Muni*** (1969)	Treasurer, Assistant Secretary, 2008- present	Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary of WisdomTree Investments, Inc. and WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. since March 2008; International Securities Exchange Holdings, Inc. (ISE), Controller and Chief Accounting Officer from 2003 to 2008.	49	None
Sarah English*** (1977)	Secretary, 2012-present	Counsel, WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. since August 2010; Attorney, NYFIX, Inc. 2006 to 2009.	49	None
Terry Jane Feld*** (1960)	Chief Compliance Officer, 2012-present	Chief Compliance Officer WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. since 2012; Senior Compliance Officer, WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. since October 2011; Senior Compliance Officer, TIAA-CREF, 2007 to 2010; Vice President/NASD-SEC Compliance, Mutual of America Life Insurance Co., 2004 to 2007; Assistant General Counsel and Acting Chief Compliance Officer, Calvert Investments, 2003 to 2004.	49	None

* Chair of the Governance and Nominating Committee. Joel Goldberg was appointed to the Board on October 5, 2012.

** Chair of the Audit Committee.

*** Elected by and serves at the pleasure of the Board.

+ As of October 5, 2012.

Audit Committee. Each Independent Trustee, except Joel Goldberg, is a member of the Trust's Audit Committee (the "Audit Committee"). The principal responsibilities of the Audit Committee are the appointment, compensation and oversight of the Trust's independent auditors, including the resolution of disagreements regarding financial reporting between Trust management and such independent auditors. The Audit Committee's responsibilities include, without limitation, to (i) oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Trust and its internal control over financial reporting and, as the Committee deems appropriate, to inquire into the internal control over financial reporting of certain third-party service providers; (ii) oversee the quality and integrity of the Funds' financial statements and the independent audits thereof; (iii) oversee, or, as appropriate, assist Board oversight of, the Trust's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements that relate to the Trust's accounting and financial reporting, internal control over financial reporting and independent audits; (iv) approve prior to appointment the engagement of the Trust's independent auditors and, in connection therewith, to review and evaluate the qualifications, independence and performance of the Trust's independent auditors; and (v) act as a liaison between the Trust's independent auditors and the full Board. The Board of the Trust has adopted a written charter for the Audit Committee. The Independent Trustees' independent legal counsel assists the Audit Committee in connection with these duties. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, the Audit Committee held six meetings.

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Governance and Nominating Committee. Each Independent Trustee is also a member of the Trust's Governance and Nominating Committee. The principal responsibilities of the Governance and Nominating Committee are to (i) oversee Fund governance matters and (ii) identify individuals qualified to serve as Independent Trustees of the Trust and to recommend its nominees for consideration by the full Board. While the Governance and Nominating Committee is solely responsible for the selection and nomination of the Trust's Independent Trustees, the Governance and Nominating Committee may consider nominations for the office of Trustee made by Trust stockholders as it deems appropriate. The Governance and Nominating Committee considers nominees recommended by shareholders if such nominees are submitted in accordance with Rule 14a-8 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "1934 Act"), in conjunction with a shareholder meeting to consider the election of Trustees. Trust stockholders who wish to recommend a nominee should send nominations to the Secretary of the Trust that include biographical information and set forth the qualifications of the proposed nominee. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, the Governance and Nominating Committee held two meetings.

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Individual Trustee Qualifications

The Trust has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve on the Board because of his or her ability to review and understand information about the Trust and the Funds provided by management, to identify and request other information he or she may deem relevant to the performance of the Trustees' duties, to question management and other service providers regarding material factors bearing on the management and administration of the Funds, and to exercise his or her business judgment in a manner that serves the best interests of the Funds' shareholders. The Trust has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve as a Trustee based on his or her own experience, qualifications, attributes and skills as described below.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Steinberg should serve as Trustee of the Funds because of the experience he has gained as President, Chief Executive Officer and director of WisdomTree Investments, his knowledge of and experience in the financial services industry, and the experience he has gained serving as Trustee of the Trust since 2005.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Goldberg should serve as Trustee of the Funds because of the experience he has gained as a member of the staff of the SEC, including serving as Director of the SEC's Division of Investment Management, as well as his experience as legal counsel for many mutual funds, investment advisers, and independent directors.

The Trust has concluded that Ms. Massaro should serve as Trustee of the Funds because of the experience she has gained as a law professor, dean and advisor at various universities, and the experience she has gained serving as Trustee of the Trust since 2006.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Ugolyn should serve as Trustee of the Funds because of the experience he gained as chief executive officer of a firm specializing in financial services, his experience in and knowledge of the financial services industry, his service as chairman for another mutual fund family, and the experience he has gained serving as Trustee of the Trust since 2006.

Fund Shares Owned by Board Members. The following table shows the dollar amount range of each Trustee's beneficial ownership of shares of the Funds as of the end of the most recently completed calendar year. Dollar amount ranges disclosed are established by the SEC. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the 1934 Act. The Trustees and officers of the Trust own less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Trust.

Name of Trustee	Name of Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds*	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies*
Interested Trustee			
Jonathan L. Steinberg	Emerging Markets Local Debt Fund	\$1-\$10,000	Over \$100,000
	Global Equity Income Fund	\$10,001-\$50,000	
	Emerging Markets Equity Income Fund	\$50,001-\$100,000	
	Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Fund	\$1-\$10,000	