

WisdomTree Emerging Markets Corporate Bond Fund

EMCB

Over the past decade, emerging markets have significantly expanded the breadth and quality of investment opportunities for globally diversified portfolios. Not only are these countries becoming significant contributors to global growth, but businesses based in these markets are providing investors with some of today's most attractive equity and fixed income investment opportunities. As investors have gained more experience and comfort investing in emerging markets, corporations have been able to issue debt to help finance and grow their business. As a result, attractive opportunities exist for credit-focused investors to capitalize on the next wave of emerging market investing.

WisdomTree provides investors access to this opportunity with the launch of the WisdomTree Emerging Markets Corporate Bond Fund (EMCB)—the first emerging markets corporate bond ETF.

MORE COMPLETE EMERGING MARKETS ALLOCATIONS

Emerging markets ("EM") continue to present some of the world's most dynamic growth opportunities through a mix of strong resources, growing consumer classes and improving fundamentals. In our view, corporations domiciled within their borders are uniquely positioned to take advantage of these opportunities.

We believe EM corporate bonds may provide traditional portfolios with the potential for higher income and more complete diversification—and that this asset class may become a fixed income mandate in the near future. Consider that investments in EM corporate bonds can:

- + Provide investors with an opportunity to profit from the next stage of emerging market economic growth without taking on the risks associated with common stocks
- + Present a unique credit investment that bridges the gap between developed economy investment-grade¹ and high-yield² corporate credit products
- + Currently offers comparable yields³ with less interest rate risk⁴ than EM U.S. dollar-denominated sovereign bonds⁵
- + Tap into the robust issuance in recent years that has resulted in sufficient depth, liquidity⁶ and diversification among issuers, sectors, regions and credit quality
- + Provide the potential for attractive income and total return as investors capitalize on a 15-year history of improving sovereign and corporate credit quality

¹ Investment Grade: A rating given to a municipal or corporate bond. It is a relatively favorable rating by either Moody's or Standard & Poor's indicating a higher chance an issuer performs interest and principal obligations as promised by the terms of the debt issuance.

² High Yield: Sometimes referred to as "junk bonds," these securities have a higher risk of default than investment-grade securities.

³ Yield: The income return on an investment. Refers to the interest or dividends received from a security that is typically expressed annually as a percentage of the market or face value.

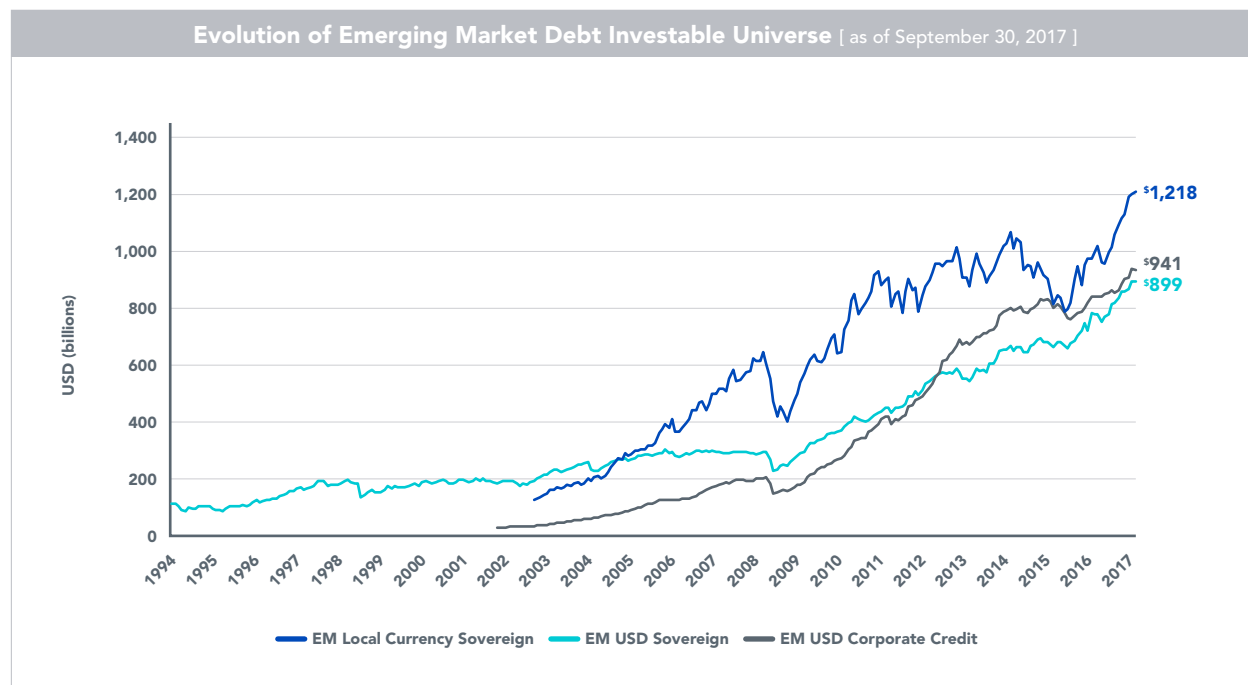
⁴ Interest rate risk: The risk that an investment's value will decline due to an increase in interest rates.

⁵ Sovereign Bonds: Bonds issued by a national government, in order to finance the issuing country's growth. Based on the comparison of the JPMorgan Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index (CEMBI) Broad vs. JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global, as of 9/30/2017.

⁶ Liquidity: The degree to which an asset or security can be bought or sold in the market without affecting the asset's price. Liquidity is characterized by a high level of trading activity. Assets that can be easily bought or sold are known as liquid assets.

NEW ACCESS TO A GROWING MARKET

Growth in the EM corporate credit market is consistent with growth in the rest of the emerging world (it has tripled in size since 2008⁷) and represents a new way to capitalize on the growth of these regions. Consider that gross domestic product (GDP) growth in the emerging world has outpaced that of the developed world every year since 1990 and now comprises about 40% of the world's total GDP. The United States, by comparison, currently comprises around 25% of global growth.⁸ For many of these countries, private sector expansion is increasingly driving the economic growth—a trend we believe will continue.



Source: Sector is represented by JPMorgan Indices.

EMD USD Sovereign represented by JPM EMBI Global Index.

EMD USD Corporate Credit represented by JPM CEMBI Broad Index.

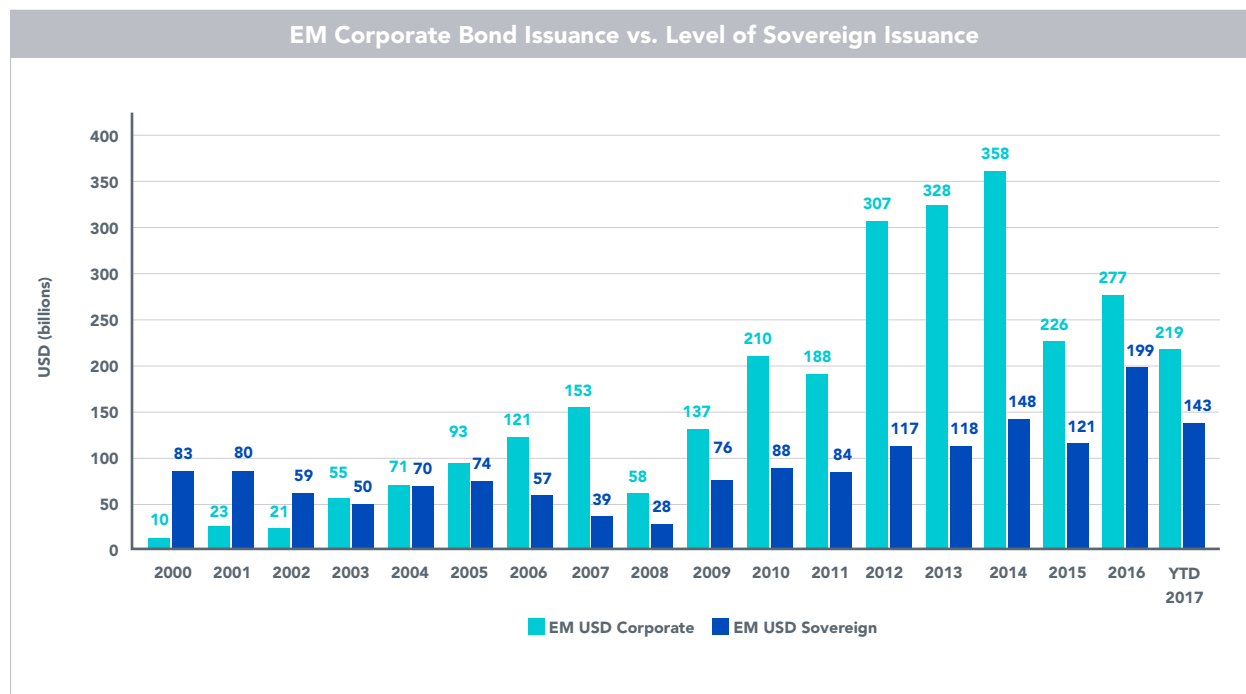
EMD Local Currency Sovereign represented by JPM GBI-EM Index.

⁷ Source: JPMorgan, 2017.

⁸ Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook (WEO), April 2017.

A CREDIT MARKET FINANCED IN U.S. DOLLARS

As emerging market governments have issued more debt in their local currencies, the market for U.S. dollar-denominated financing has increased dramatically for EM corporate issuers that were previously crowded out by government borrowing. These market developments provide a growing opportunity for investors who desire EM exposure in U.S. dollar-denominated investments. In fact, since 2003, EM U.S. dollar-denominated corporate bond issuance has outpaced sovereign issuance in a trend we believe will make EM corporate debt an increasingly larger allocation to emerging market fixed income.⁹



Source: JP Morgan. As of 6/30/2017.

EM USD Sovereign represented by JPM EMBI Global Index.

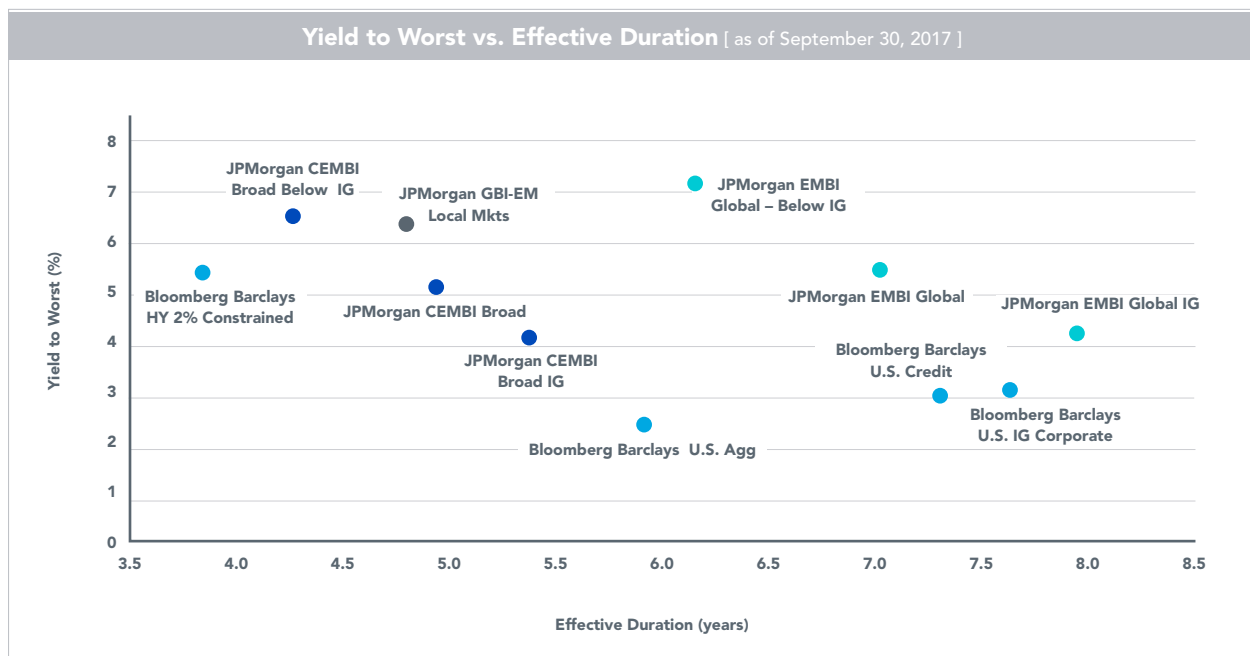
EM USD Corporate represented by JPM CEMBI Broad Index.

POTENTIAL FOR HIGHER INCOME

Given the strong fundamental trends of the emerging markets, most corporate issuers are rated investment grade. Emerging markets corporate bonds help finance all major industries and are well represented across all geographic regions. Currently, debt of emerging market companies offer attractive yield characteristics and credit fundamentals relative to similarly rated debt in the developed world. On average, EM corporations employ less leverage¹⁰ than developed market companies. Additionally, we believe EM corporate bonds currently offer opportunities for yield enhancement with less interest rate risk compared to developed markets.

⁹ Source: JPMorgan, 2017.

¹⁰ Leverage: Total assets divided by equity. Higher numbers indicate greater borrowing to finance asset purchases; leverage can tend to make positive performance more positive and negative performance more negative.



Sources: JPMorgan, Bloomberg.

"Yield to worst" is the rate of return generated assuming a bond is redeemed by the issuer on the least desirable date for the investor. Yield to worst for the asset class is calculated as the weighted average yield to worst of the individual constituent bonds.

"Effective duration" provides a measure of sensitivity of a bond's price to changes in interest rates and recognizes that changes in interest rates may also change expected cash flows generated by bonds with embedded options. Effective duration for an index is calculated as the weighted average of the effective durations of its individual bond constituents.

THE NEED FOR AN ACTIVE APPROACH

The market for EM corporate debt is evolving rapidly. The diverse universe presents different risks—and unique opportunities. We believe an experienced manager is essential to navigating the swiftly changing landscape and economic cycles. An active approach provides investors with the:

- + Opportunity to capitalize on a rapidly evolving global fixed income market
- + Potential to exploit certain market inefficiencies
- + Flexibility to potentially avoid deteriorating credits and impaired industries
- + Fundamental company analysis necessary to assess true credit risk
- + Active risk management and disciplined research to help manage credit and issuer risk

This is why WisdomTree partnered with Voya Investment Management (Voya), an experienced institutional asset manager, to sub-advise EMCB.

PROVEN EXPERTISE: VOYA INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

Voya Emerging Markets Debt Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Established manager of Emerging Markets ("EM") fixed income + Seasoned team with deep-expertise in managing Emerging Markets fixed income investments + Head of team has 20+ years of experience managing different sectors within EM. + Flat team structure integrated into decision making process with the average team member having over 10 years of experience in financial markets + Structured research-driven investment process, tied with wider Voya fixed income team + Four EM dedicated funds: EM Sovereign and Corporate Bond, EM Local Currency & EM Diversified
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EMCB: WISDOMTREE EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE BOND FUND

The WisdomTree Emerging Markets Corporate Bond Fund seeks to provide a high level of total return consisting of both income and capital appreciation through investments in the bonds of EM corporate issuers.

- + **Management:** The Fund utilizes an actively managed investment process (see below).
- + **Investment Mix:** Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in corporate bonds, which may include fixed income securities such as bonds, notes or other debt obligations issued by corporate and quasi-sovereign entities, as well as certain derivatives¹¹ and other instruments that provide similar exposure. The Fund will focus on industries that are essential to ongoing industrialization and urbanization in the emerging world—the corporations that issue bonds to expand capacity and unclog bottlenecks in the ongoing growth process currently transforming the world as we know it: oil and gas companies, infrastructure developers, utilities, telecommunications, etc.
- + **Diversification:** The Fund can invest up to 30% of its assets in corporations domiciled in a single country.
- + **Liquidity:** The Fund will have at least 95% of its investments in debt securities with at least \$200 million in par amount outstanding.

¹¹ Derivative: a security whose value is determined by another asset. The derivative itself is a contract between two or more parties based upon the asset or assets. Its value is determined by fluctuations in the underlying asset.

EMCB'S INVESTMENT PROCESS

Voya's investment process begins with a top-down macro assessment of various global economies, examining their strengths and vulnerabilities, carried on through to the sector level. However, bottom-up credit analysis is what truly drives the Fund's investment selection methodology. Voya focuses on identifying the sectors and thematic ideas to best position the Fund for the emerging world. Given the depth and breadth of the expanding investable universe, Voya's trading, portfolio construction, and risk management experience gives it the ideal expertise to identify opportunities when risk is mispriced. This has been the backbone of Voya's corporate credit investment process; constant collaboration between their EM Debt and Risk Management teams to identify and monitor optimal blends of risk.



Source: Voya Investment Management, 2017.

WisdomTree Emerging Markets Corporate Bond Fund Quick Facts**Ticker:** EMCB**Goal:** The fund seeks to provide a high level of total return consisting of both income and capital appreciation through investments in the bonds of EM corporate issuers.**Investment Approach:** Active management incorporating top-down macroeconomic analysis with bottom-up fundamental analysis of industries and individual corporations.**Exposures:** Corporate bonds of emerging market issuers across Latin America, EMEA and Asia.**Holdings:** 104 as of September 30, 2017.**Interest Rate Risk:** Moderate, duration between 2 and 10 years, As of September 30, 2017, duration was 5.33.**Exchange:** NASDAQ**Expense Ratio:** 0.60%

At WisdomTree, we do things differently. We build our ETFs with proprietary methodologies, smart structures and uncommon access to provide investors with the potential for income, performance, diversification and more.

For more information about EMCB, contact your WisdomTree representative or visit WisdomTree.com

Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the Fund before investing. To obtain a prospectus containing this and other important information, please call 866.909.WISE (9473), or visit wisdomtree.com to view a prospectus online. Read the prospectus carefully before you invest.

There are risks associated with investing, including possible loss of principal. Foreign investing involves special risks, such as risk of loss from currency fluctuation or political or economic uncertainty. Investments in emerging, offshore or frontier markets are generally less liquid and less efficient than those in developed markets and are subject to additional risks, such as of adverse governmental regulation and intervention or political developments. Derivative investment risk can be volatile and may be less liquid than other securities and more sensitive to the effects of varied economic conditions.

Fixed income investments are subject to interest rate risk; their value will normally decline as interest rates rise. In addition, when interest rates fall, income may decline. Fixed income investments are also subject to credit risk, the risk that the issuer of a bond will fail to pay interest and principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make such payments will cause the price of that bond to decline. Unlike typical exchange-traded funds, there is no index that the Fund attempts to track or replicate. Thus, the ability of the Fund to achieve its objective will depend on the effectiveness of the portfolio manager. Due to the investment strategy of this Fund it may make higher capital gain distributions than other ETFs. Please read the Fund's prospectus for specific details regarding the Fund's risk profile.

JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global (EMBI Global): tracks total returns for US dollar-denominated debt instruments issued by emerging market sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities including Brady bonds, loans, Eurobonds. JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index Broad (CEMBI Broad): a market capitalization weighted index consisting of US dollar-denominated Emerging Market corporate bonds. The index serves as a global corporate benchmark representing Asia, Latin America, Europe and Middle East / Africa. US dollar-denominated corporate issues from index-eligible countries are narrowed further by only including issues with more than \$300m current face outstanding and at least five years to maturity (at the time of inclusion into the index). JP Morgan Government Bond Index – Emerging Markets (GBI-EM) Global Diversified Index: tracks the performance of local currency debt issued by emerging market governments, whose debt is accessible by most of the international investor base. The index incorporates a constrained market-capitalization methodology in which individual issuer exposures are capped at 10%, (with the excess distributed to smaller issuers) for greater diversification among issuing governments. Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index: represents the investment-grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market, including Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, as well as mortgage and asset backed securities. Bloomberg Barclays US Credit Index: represents the U.S. Credit component of the U.S. Government/Credit index. Bloomberg Barclays US IG Corporate Index: represents the Investment Grade Corporate component of the U.S. Credit index. JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index Broad Investment Grade (CEMBI Broad IG): represents the Investment Grade component of the JP Morgan CEMBI Broad Index. JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global Investment Grade (EMBI Global IG): represents the Investment Grade component of the JP Morgan EMBI Global Index. Bloomberg Barclays U.S. High Yield 2% Issuer Constrained Index: includes all non-investment-grade, fixed income securities with a minimum amount outstanding of \$150 million, and at least 1 year to maturity. It has a maximum exposure of 2% per issuer. JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index Broad Below-Investment Grade (CEMBI Broad Below-IG): represents the non-Investment Grade component of the JP Morgan CEMBI Broad Index. JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global Below-Investment Grade (EMBI Global Below-IG): represents the non-Investment Grade component of the JP Morgan EMBI Global Index.

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