PUTTING SOME INCOME IN FIXED INCOME

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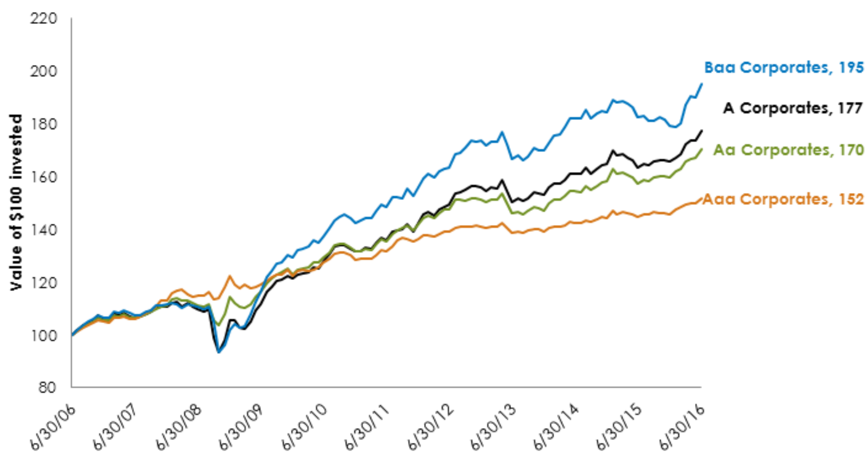
We're now past the one-month post-Brexit vote mark, and the dust does appear to be settling in the fixed income markets. The initial knee-jerk responses in both the interest- and credit-sensitive arenas have given way to more of a focus of what market conditions may be like during the second half of this year and into 2017. Indeed, as of this writing, the U.S. Treasury (UST) 10-Year yield has risen roughly 30 basis points (bps) from its intraday post-Brexit low, while corporate bond spreads have more than reversed their initial widening and have returned to summer 2015 levels. Notwithstanding these recent moves, given ongoing uncertainties and continued concerns surrounding economic growth both here and abroad, investors will more than likely continue to face a low-rate environment. Certainly, the usual suspects such as slow growth, low inflation and safe-haven demand should continue to play a role, but in our opinion, a key factor both past, present and for the future will likely be the incredibly low-rate backdrop abroad. This factor doesn't look like it's going to change anytime soon, either, as the European Central Bank (ECB), the Bank of Japan (BOJ) and now the Bank of England (BOE) all seem to be focusing on policies that, at a minimum, should keep rates where they currently are. There is little doubt that favorable rate differentials have already helped push UST 10-Year yields to new lows and should serve as a future cap on domestic rates, at a minimum. **Credit Quality Sectors 6/30/06–6/30/16**



Source: WisdomTree, Barclays, as of 6/30/2016. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Aaa Corporates, Aa Corporates, A Corporates, and Baa Corporates proxied by each credit ratings sub-index of the Barclays US Corporate Investment Grade Index. Against this backdrop, income-based solutions should continue to be the goal for bond investors. However, it is important to consider how yield enhancement may be achieved, and the potential risks that could be involved. Oftentimes, the pursuit of additional income involves placing bets too far out in duration (interest rate risk) and/or going too far down the credit ratings curve (credit risk). Given an investor's parameters, high-yield corporates and emerging market debt could be viewed as solutions for income, but for core fixed income portfolios these types of investments may be viewed as adding too much incremental risk. In our opinion, a more disciplined approach, which does not involve "reaching for yield," would be to focus on the relative value differentials that exist in the investment-grade universe. In other words, reallocating positions among the interest- and credit-sensitive arenas. In our interest rate scenarios, we feel an over-weight to Treasuries is not only suboptimal but also susceptible to any potential unexpected rise in rates. The sector of fixed income that we feel could offer the best relative value is investment-grade (IG) corporates. Not only could this sector provide a visible yield advantage to Treasuries, it can also offer some risk mitigation from rising rates if the economy improves. In fact, the average yield for an IG corporate is almost double the yield of a UST 10-Year note, something that has happened only twice before. Within the IG corporate sector, we focus on the Baa area. This rating exhibited lower correlations to Treasuries while also offering strong absolute returns relative to other credit quality sectors. **Conclusion** The WisdomTree Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Enhanced Yield Fund (AGGY) is suited as both an income solution and the core fixed income aspect of an investor's portfolio. Its risk characteristics are well placed for a variety of interest rate landscapes and/or event risks that can come about.

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DEFINITIONS

Brexit : an abbreviation of "British exit" that mirrors the term Grexit. It refers to the possibility that Britain will withdraw from the European Unio.

Treasury : Debt obligation issued by the U.S. government with payments of principal and interest backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

10-year government bond yield : Yields on the 10 year government debt security.

Basis point : 1/100th of 1 percent.

Corporate Bonds : a debt security issued by a corporation.

Spread : Typically refers to a difference between a measure of yield for one asset class and a measure of yield for either a different subset of that asset class or a different asset class entirely.

Inflation : Characterized by rising price levels.

Safe-haven : Characterized by being a potentially desirable focal point of investment flows during periods of increased volatility and market risk. Safe-haven is not synonymous with risk-free.

Interest Rate Differentials : The Difference between the 2 Year interest rate swaps of the United Kingdom vs. the United States.

Barclays U.S. IG Corporate Index : A broad-based benchmark that measures the investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable, corporate bond market.

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.

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

Credit risk : The risk that a borrower will not meet their contractual obligations in conjunction with an investment.

Investment grade : An investment grade is a rating that signifies a municipal or corporate bond presents a relatively low risk of default.

Baa : Moody's credit rating that implies the borrower has capacity to meet financial commitments, but may be more vulnerable to adverse economic conditions. This rating includes the lowest level of credit risk while still being investment-grade.