HOW TO COMBAT MARKET UNCERTAINTY WHILE MAINTAINING YOUR EQUITY EXPOSURE

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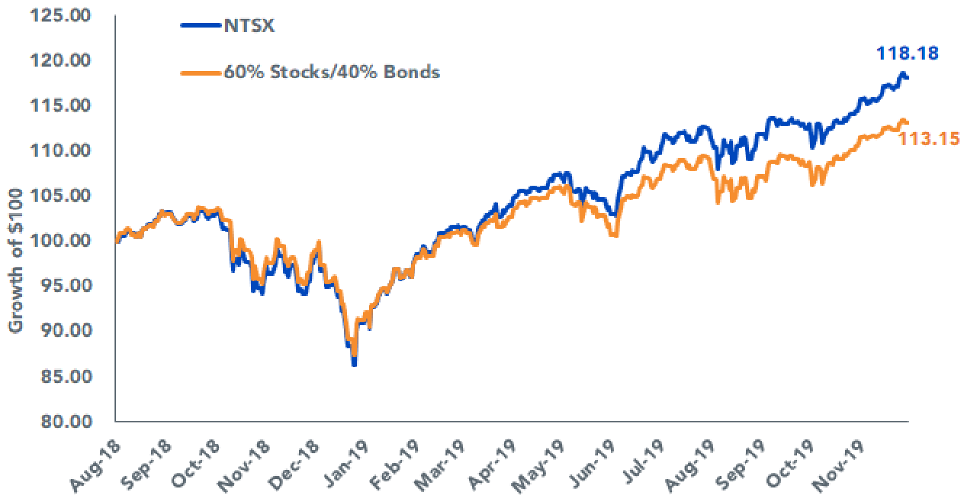
2019 proved to be a year full of surprises. Despite the threat of a trade war and an increasingly gloomy economic outlook, equity market gains combined with falling interest rates made 2019 one of the best years for investment returns. Unfortunately, going forward, investors are likely to see a lower return environment, on average, for both equities and fixed income.

These challenges create headwinds when it comes to achieving investor goals with traditional portfolio approaches. A simple 60% stock/40% bond portfolio[1] might not be the most appropriate vehicle in such a challenging market environment.

The WisdomTree 90/60 U.S. Balanced Fund (NTSX) was designed to help investors create more optimal portfolio blends and magnify portfolio exposures through the prudent use of leverage. While NTSX does not borrow to gain additional exposure, it does use futures contracts to enhance the capital efficiency of the Fund. As we show in the chart below, NTSX has been quite effective over its short life span in generating excess returns versus a 60/40 portfolio.

NTSX vs. 60% Stocks/40% Bonds



Source: Bloomberg, as of 11/30/19. This chart shows NAV performance. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Performance is historical and does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than quoted. Investment returns and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Performance data for the most recent month-end is available at wisdomtree.com.

WisdomTree shares are bought and sold at market price (not NAV) and are not individually redeemed from the Fund. Total returns are calculated using the daily 4:00 p.m. ET net asset value (NAV). Market price returns reflect the midpoint of the bid/ask spread as of the close of trading on the exchange where Fund shares are listed. Market price returns do not represent the returns you would receive if you traded shares at other times. You cannot invest directly in an index. Index performance does not represent actual fund or portfolio performance. A fund or portfolio may differ significantly from the securities included in the index. Index performance assumes reinvestment of dividends but does not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or other expenses that would be incurred by a portfolio or fund, or brokerage commissions could reduce returns.

For standardized performance of NTSX, please click here.

The Design of NTSX

The NTSX portfolio is constructed with three components: equity, cash and bond futures. For every $100 invested in NTSX, $90 of it is invested in equity, creating a portfolio of 500 large-cap U.S. stocks weighted by market capitalization to provide broad exposure to U.S. equities. The remaining $10 is kept in short-term collateral and earns returns comparable to U.S. Treasury bills. To help magnify the benefits of the asset allocation, $60 worth of bond futures is overlaid on top of the $90 worth of equity exposure and $10 of cash collateral. These treasury futures are laddered (equal-weighted) across the 2-, 5-, 10- and 30-year segments of the yield curve to diversify interest rate risk. The average effective duration for the fixed income portion of NTSX will typically be 7 to 7.5 years and generally is meant to offer the duration profile of traditional aggregate bond indexes.[2] The combined exposure of NTSX can, in our view, be employed as a way to add more fixed income diversification to a straight equity portfolio.

NTSX's Tax-Efficiency

For U.S. investors, fixed income total returns are primarily driven by interest income. If cash bonds are held in taxable accounts, any income distributions are typically subject to ordinary income tax rates of up to 39.6%. By comparison, capital gains on Treasury futures contracts are taxed at 60% long-term, 40% short-term capital gains rates.

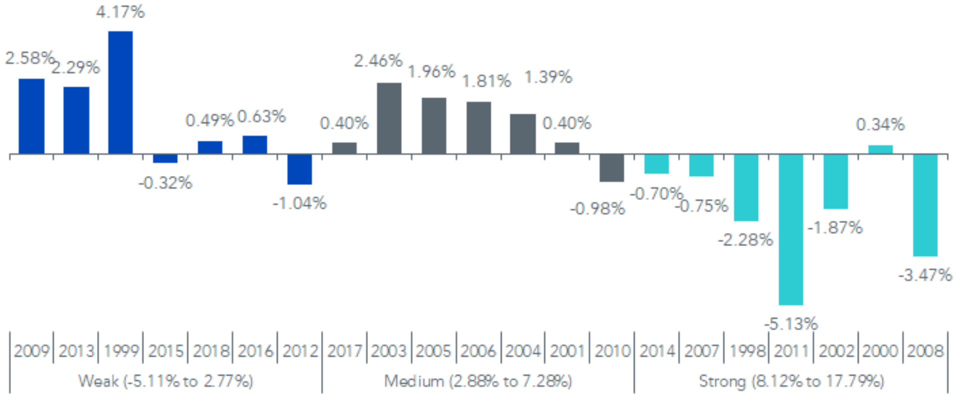
During periods of weak fixed income performance (typically associated with rising interest rates), an investor who has direct exposure to bonds may experience unrealized principal losses due to decreases in the bond's price. However, they will still need to pay ordinary income taxes on the coupon payments during this time. On the other hand, had that investor gained fixed income exposure via bond futures, they would not be subject to taxes if their position declined in value. Additionally, any losses could be carried forward[3] to offset any future gains.

During periods of medium bond performance (flat rates), an investor who has direct exposure to bonds could experience no change to the price of the bonds they hold, but still pay ordinary income tax on the coupon payments. An investor with exposure to bond futures will see the price of the futures contract increase in order to compensate them for their interest income (futures contracts do not make coupon payments). These gains would be taxed at 60% long-term, 40%

short-term capital gains rates.

In periods of strong bond performance (falling rates), direct exposure to bonds would tend to be more tax-efficient than exposure via bond futures. In this scenario, investors with direct bond exposure will still be paying ordinary income tax on distributions but will not have to pay taxes on the appreciation of the bond's price until the bond is sold. For investors with exposure via bond futures, the prices of their positions will increase due to an increase in bond prices and compensation for interest income. These gains would be subject to 60% long-term, 40% short-term capital gains rates.

U.S. Treasury Futures (After tax) Excess Returns Over 7-10 Year Cash Bonds (After tax) During Different Rate Environments



Sources: Bloomberg, WisdomTree, as of 12/31/18. Excess returns represent the after-tax returns of an equal weight blend of four indexes: the BofA Merrill Lynch 2, 5, 10, and 30-Year U.S. Treasury Futures Total Return Indexes, and the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury: 7-10 Year Total Return Index. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Conclusion

As we progress into a period of more market uncertainty, investors who seek to reduce risks in their portfolios can use NTSX to help manage those risks. NTSX can serve as an appropriate vehicle to introduce treasuries and alternatives to portfolios, allowing investors to diversify their investments to tone down the uncertainties that the market may bring in 2020.

[1]As measured by the S&P 500 Index (60% stocks) and the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index (40% bonds), as of 11/30/19.

[2]Such as the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

[3]Carry forward: Refers to the situation when investment loss can be used to offset a capital gains liability.

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For the top 10 holdings of NTSX please visit the Fund's fund detail page at https://www.wisdomtree.com/etfs/capital-efficient/ntsx

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You cannot invest directly in an index.

DEFINITIONS

Interest rates : The rate at which interest is paid by a borrower for the use of money.

60/40 Portfolio : A portfolio of 60% equities and 40% fixed income.

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.

Futures/Futures Contract : Reflects the expected future value of a commodity, currency or Treasury security.

Capital efficiency : The ability for an investment strategy to gain exposure to a particular market while using fewer assets.

Large-Capitalization (Large-Cap) : A term used by the investment community to refer to companies with a market capitalization value of more than $10 billion. Large cap is an abbreviation of the term "large market capitalization". Market capitalization is calculated by multiplying the number of a company's shares outstanding by its stock price per share.

Market capitalization-weighting : Market cap = share prices x number of shares outstanding. Firms with the highest values receive the highest weights in approaches designed to weight firms by market cap.

Collateral : something pledged as security for repayment in the event of a loss.

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

Yield curve : Graphical Depiction of interest rates on government bonds, with the current yield on the vertical axis and the years to maturity on the horizontal axis.

Effective Duration : This statistic provides a measure of the sensitivity of the Fund's price to changes in interest rates and is calculated as the weighted average of the individual blond effective durations. Effective duration recognizes that changes in interest rates may also change the expected cash flows generated by any underlying bonds with embedded options. The calculation is expanded to incorporate the contribution of derivatives to the overall interest rate risk sensitivity to the portfolio. Credit ratings apply to the underlying holdings of the Fund, and not to the Fund itself. S&P and Moody's study the financial condition of an entity to ascertain its creditworthiness. The credit ratings reflect the rating agency's opinion of the holdings financial condition and histories.

Diversification : A risk management strategy that mixes a wide variety of investments within a portfolio.

Carry : The amount of return that accrues from investing in fixed income or currency forward contracts.

S&P 500 Index : Market capitalization-weighted benchmark of 500 stocks selected by the Standard and Poor's Index Committee designed to represent the performance of the leading industries in the United States economy.

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond 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.