WisdomTree Asset Management Canada, Inc. has rated the volatility of this ETF as low. This rating is based on how much the ETF’s returns have changed from year to year. It doesn’t tell you how volatile the ETF will be in the future. The rating can change over time. An ETF with a low risk rating can still lose money.

ETFs do not have any guarantees. You may not get back the amount of money you invest.

For dealer use only: CUSIP 97719A105
How has the ETF performed?
This section tells you how non-hedged units of the ETF have performed over past calendar years. Returns\(^1\) are after expenses have been deducted. These expenses reduce the ETF’s returns.

Year-by-year Returns
This section tells you how non-hedged units of the ETF have performed in past calendar years. However, this information is not available because the ETF has not yet completed a calendar year.

Best and Worst 3-month returns
This section shows the best and worst returns for non-hedged units of the ETF in a 3-month period. However, this information is not available because the ETF has not yet completed a full calendar year.

Average return
This section shows the value and annual compounded rate of return of a hypothetical $1,000 investment in non-hedged units of the ETF. However, this information is not available because the ETF has not yet completed 12 consecutive months.

Trading ETFs
ETFs hold a basket of investments, like mutual funds, but trade on exchanges like stocks. Here are a few things to keep in mind when trading ETFs:

Pricing
ETFs have two sets of prices: market price and net asset value (NAV).

Market price
- ETFs are bought and sold on exchanges at the market price. The market price can change throughout the trading day. Factors like supply, demand, and changes in the value of an ETF’s investment can affect the market price.
- You can get price quotes any time during the trading day. Quotes have two parts: bid and ask.
- The bid is the highest price a buyer is willing to pay if you want to sell your ETF units. The ask is the lowest price a seller is willing to accept if you want to buy ETF units. The difference between the two is called the “bid-ask spread”.
- In general, a smaller bid-ask spread means the ETF is more liquid. That means you are more likely to get the price you expect.

Net asset value (NAV)
Like mutual funds, ETFs have a NAV. It is calculated after the close of each trading day and reflects the value of the ETF’s investments at that point in time.

NAV is used to calculate financial information for reporting purposes — like the returns shown in this document.

Orders
There are two main options for placing trades: market orders and limit orders. A market order lets you buy or sell units at the current market price. A limit order lets you set the price at which you are willing to buy or sell units.

Timing
In general, market prices of ETFs can be more volatile around the start and end of the trading day. Consider using a limit order or placing a trade at another time during the trading day.

Who is this ETF for?
Investors who:
- want to invest in a broad range of fixed income securities which are Canadian dollar denominated
- can handle the ups and downs of the stock market

A word about tax
In general, you’ll have to pay income tax on any money you make on an ETF. How much you pay depends on the tax laws where you live and whether or not you hold the ETF in a registered plan, such as a Registered Retirement Savings Plan or a Tax-Free Savings Account.

Keep in mind that if you hold your ETF in a non-registered account, distributions from the ETF are included in your taxable income, whether you get them in cash or have them reinvested.

\(^1\)Returns are calculated using the ETF’s net asset value (NAV).
How much does it cost?
This section shows the fees and expenses you could pay to buy, own and sell non-hedged units of the ETF. Fees and expenses - including any trailing commissions - can vary among ETFs.

Higher commissions can influence representatives to recommend one investment over another. Ask about other ETFs and investments that may be suitable for you at a lower cost.

Brokerage commissions
You may have to pay a commission when you buy and sell non-hedged units of the ETF. Commissions may vary by brokerage firm. Some brokerage firms may offer commission-free ETFs or require a minimum purchase amount.

ETF expenses
You don’t pay these expenses directly. They affect you because they reduce the ETF's returns.

As of December 31, 2017, the ETF’s expenses were 0.20% of its value. This equals $2.00 for every $1,000 invested.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual rate</th>
<th>(as a % of the ETF’s value)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management expense ratio (MER)</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is the total of the ETF’s management fee and operating expenses. The manager of the ETF waived some of the ETF’s expenses. If it had not done so, the MER would have been higher.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trading expense ratio (TER)</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These are the ETF’s trading costs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETF expenses</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information
Contact WisdomTree Asset Management Canada, Inc. or your investment representative for a copy of the ETF’s prospectus and other disclosure documents. These documents and the ETF Facts make up the ETF’s legal documents.

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