



This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the general description of the ICAV contained in the current Prospectus dated 15 June 2026 together with the most recent annual report and audited financial statements and if published after such report, a copy of the latest half-yearly report and unaudited financial statements. If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Supplement, you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other independent financial adviser.

Investors should note that this Fund may pursue its investment policy principally through investment in financial derivative instruments ("FDIs").

WISDOMTREE DEFENSIVE DEFINED RETURN AUTOCALLABLE EUR ACTIVE UCITS ETF

(a sub-fund of WisdomTree Issuer ICAV, an Irish collective asset management vehicle which is constituted as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between its sub-funds and with variable capital. The ICAV was registered under the laws of Ireland with registered number C132923)

SUPPLEMENT

INVESTMENT MANAGER

Atlantic House Investments Limited.

This Supplement contains information relating to the WisdomTree Defensive Defined Return Autocallable EUR Active UCITS ETF. To the extent there is any inconsistency between this Supplement and the Prospectus, this Supplement shall prevail. Capitalised terms used and not defined herein shall have the meaning attributed to them in the Prospectus.

Application has been made to the London Stock Exchange for the Shares of WisdomTree Defensive Defined Return Autocallable EUR Active UCITS ETF issued and available for issue to be admitted to trading on the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange.

The date of this Supplement No. 54 is 9 September 2026.

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1. WISDOMTREE DEFENSIVE DEFINED RETURN AUTOCALLABLE EUR ACTIVE UCITS ETF

Fund: WisdomTree Defensive Defined Return Autocallable EUR Active UCITS ETF
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1.1 Investment Objective

The WisdomTree Defensive Defined Return Autocallable EUR Active UCITS ETF (the “**Fund**”) seeks to generate capital growth over the medium to longer term including in slightly negative market conditions through defined return investments which have the potential to deliver more predictable and stable investment outcomes compared to direct investment in equity markets, as further described below.

1.2 Investment Policy

In order to achieve this objective, the Fund will be actively managed and pursue:

- (i) Direct investment in over-the-counter FDIs (“**OTC FDIs**”), being swap agreements (“**Swaps**”) linked to the performance of equity based, large capitalisation financial indices. It is the Investment Manager’s intention that this will be implemented primarily through investments in autocallable FDIs (each an “**Autocallable FDI**”), as further described below;
- (ii) Direct investment in equity and fixed income securities and collective investment schemes (as further described below) for cash and collateral management purposes; and
- (iii) Direct investment in OTC FDIs, being Swaps linked to fixed income securities or short basket swaps (“**Short Basket Swaps**”) (as further described below), to hedge market risk arising from the securities held for the purposes described at (ii) above.

Autocallable FDI

An Autocallable FDI is an OTC derivative instrument structured as a Swap which incorporates option-based features under which the Fund receives a return linked to the performance of an underlying index or underlying indices, subject to pre-determined conditions relating to both the payment of that return and the protection of the Fund’s capital, as further described under the heading “Autocallable Parameters” set out below. The return of an Autocallable FDI is contingent on the performance of one or more underlying financial indices over a fixed term, subject to a range of pre-determined parameters. The pre-determined parameters are an autocall barrier (being a pre-set index level or series of index levels), observation dates (being pre-determined dates on which the index level is measured against the autocall barrier), a protection level (being a pre-set index level at which the Autocallable FDI matures) and a coupon level (being the rate of return accruing to the Autocallable FDI), which are each described in more detail below.

The aim of Autocallable FDIs is to provide positive performance over the long term including in slightly negative market conditions (i.e. as a defensive investment during such periods), in anything other than the event that the financial indices to which the Autocallable FDIs are linked fall significantly over the long-term. A typical Autocallable FDI held by the Fund will provide some of the characteristics of the underlying financial index or indices to which it is linked in both rising and falling markets, but will sacrifice the large returns that equity-based investments can make over short time periods for the potential to earn more stable returns even in the event that the underlying financial index or indices return or returns is or are stable or slightly negative. The conditional nature of both the payment and the capital protection reflects the option-based features of the Autocallable FDI as further described under the heading “Autocallable Parameters” set out below.

In the event of a severe and sustained market downturn, whereby an underlying financial index to which an Autocallable FDI is linked falls below the relevant threshold at maturity, an Autocallable FDI may lose value and perform broadly in line with that underlying financial index potentially exposing the Fund to loss of capital.

Autocallable parameters

Each such Autocallable FDI has the following pre-determined parameters established at inception of the derivative:

- (i) **Exposure to an underlying index or a combination of underlying indices:** Each Autocallable FDI will be exposed to either one or a combination of underlying, large capitalisation indices linked to developed market economies such as the Euro Stoxx 50 Index, S&P 500 Index, FTSE 100 Index. Developed market economies in this context mean the Eurozone, countries in the EEC, the US, the UK, Japan, Canada, Switzerland and Australia.
- (ii) **an autocall barrier:** a pre-set index level (or a series of index levels), determined at inception. If, on an observation date, the index level is at or above the autocall barrier for that observation date, the Autocallable FDI matures early (i.e. it is "called") and the Fund receives an accrued coupon. Specifically, no autocall barrier within any Autocallable FDI on any observation date will be higher than 100% of the initial level of the underlying index or underlying indices to which the Autocallable FDI is linked. For the avoidance of doubt, where the autocall barrier for an Autocallable FDI comprises a series of index levels rather than a single flat level, a different pre-set level may apply on each observation date (including the final observation date) and, on each observation date, the index level is tested only against the barrier level applicable to that specific observation date. Where an Autocallable FDI references more than one underlying index, each autocall barrier is tested against the worst performing index on the relevant observation date. Regardless of market conditions, the final autocall barrier will be lower than the initial index level;
- (iii) **observation dates:** pre-determined dates, fixed at inception, on which the index level is measured against the autocall barrier to determine whether the conditions for early maturity of the Autocallable FDI have been met. If the Autocallable FDI is not called on an observation date, the coupon accrues and the Autocallable FDI continues to the next observation date. Each Autocallable FDI will have a duration of between 3 and 7 years, and non-call periods will not be incorporated into any Autocallable FDI. Each Autocallable FDI will typically have annual observation dates, although the frequency of observation dates may vary between Autocallable FDIs depending on prevailing market conditions and the underlying index or indices to which the Autocallable FDIs are linked;
- (iv) **a protection level:** a pre-set percentage of the initial level of the underlying index level or, where the Autocallable FDI is linked to more than one underlying index, a pre-set percentage of the initial level of those indices, determined at inception. At final maturity, if the Autocallable FDI has not been called at a prior observation date, the Autocallable FDI matures and the index level is observed against the autocall barrier applicable to the final observation date and the protection level. If the final index level is above the autocall barrier applicable to the final observation date, the accrued coupon is paid. If the final index level is between the autocall barrier applicable to the final observation date and the protection level, the Autocallable FDI matures without any payment being paid. If the final index level is below the protection level, then the Autocallable FDI bears a loss which is in line with the decline of the underlying index. The Investment Manager intends to target a protection level of 65% across the Autocallable FDIs held by the Fund. That means that if the protection level of an Autocallable FDI is set at 65% of the initial index level and the index has decreased to 52% of the initial index level at the final observation date, the Fund would realise a loss of 48% on the notional value of the Autocallable FDI. Where an Autocallable FDI references more than one underlying index, each protection level is tested against the worst performing index on the final observation date. Unlike the autocall barrier, the protection level is not structured as a series of levels across observation dates. It is a single, fixed percentage of the initial level of the underlying index or indices and is tested only once against the worst performing index level on the final observation date. The protection level of 65% represents the Investment Manager's current intention and may not be achieved in all market conditions. Regardless of market conditions, no Autocallable FDI will have a protection level higher than 80%; and
- (v) **a coupon level:** the rate of return accruing to the Autocallable FDI, fixed at inception. If the Autocallable FDI is called on an observation date, the Fund receives the accrued coupon. If not called, the coupon continues to accrue until the next observation date or final maturity, as applicable. The coupon is conditional and is payable only where the relevant conditions have been satisfied. The Investment Manager intends to target a coupon of between 4% and 8% per annum across the Autocallable FDIs held by the Fund however there is no guarantee that this target will

be achieved. The coupon achievable for a given Autocallable FDI depends on prevailing market conditions (including volatility and interest rates) and the autocall barrier and protection level selected for that Autocallable FDI, as further described at Section 1.5 under the heading “Investment Selection” below.

Example

An example of how such an Autocallable FDI might perform in various market scenarios is provided here for illustrative purposes. A hypothetical defensive Autocallable FDI linked to a European large cap index, such as the Euro Stoxx 50 Index, with (i) a 6 year maturity, (ii) an annual observation date, (iii) an autocall barrier of 100% for the first annual observation date and declining by 5% at each following observation date, (iv) a protection level of 65% and (v) a coupon of 6% will behave as follows:

Rising markets

- In rising markets, the defensive Autocallable FDI will mature early on the first observation date where the index is above the declining autocall barrier level and the Fund would receive all coupons accrued up to and including the early maturity date. For example, if the underlying index has increased to 104% of its initial level on the first observation date, the Autocallable FDI is called and the Fund receives the 6% coupon accrued for that first period. If the index is at 90% of its initial index level on the first observation date but has increased to 105% of its initial index level on the second observation date, the Fund would instead receive the cumulative 12% coupon accrued over the first two periods;
- Slightly down market

In a sideways or slightly down market where the index stays below its initial level at all observation dates but is above the declining autocall barrier level on at least one observation date, the defensive Autocallable FDI would mature early on the first observation date where the index is above the declining autocall barrier level and the Fund would receive all coupons accrued up to and including the early maturity date. For example, if the index decreases to 98% of its initial index level on the first observation date and stays at that level on the second observation date, the index level would be above the autocall barrier on the second observation date (being 95% of the initial index level). In such a scenario, the Autocallable FDI would mature early at the second observation date and the Fund would receive the cumulative 12% coupon accrued over the first two periods.

In a slightly more pronounced down market where the index stays below the declining autocall barrier level at all observation dates but ends above the protection level on the final observation date, the Autocallable FDI would mature without any coupons being received by the Fund and without any loss to the Fund. For example, if the index falls to 95% on the first observation date and a further 5% of the initial index level on each following observation date, the Autocallable FDI would not be called at any observation date and the Fund would not receive any coupon from that Autocallable FDI. However, in this scenario, the index level on the final observation date would be 70% of the initial index level which is above the protection level of 65%. Hence in this scenario the Autocallable FDI would mature without a loss to the Fund; and

- Severe down market

In a severe downmarket scenario, where the index stays below the declining autocall barrier level at all observation dates and the index is more than 35% below its initial level at the final observation date, the Fund would suffer a loss on the defensive Autocallable FDI which is in line with the performance of the underlying index. For example if the index is decreasing by 8% on each observation date relative to the initial index level, the index would stay below the autocall barrier on each observation date and hence the Fund would not receive any coupon from the Autocallable FDI. Furthermore in this scenario, the index level on the final observation date would be at 52% of the initial index level. As the final index level would be below the protection level in this scenario, the Fund would realise a loss of 48% on the notional investment it made into the Autocallable FDI.

As the Fund is actively managed, the Autocallable FDIs held by the Fund may have different features and parameters than those given in this example. For example, depending on market conditions, the Investment Manager may decide to invest in Autocallable FDIs with multiple underlying indices where the autocall

barriers and protection levels are referenced to the worst performing index, or in Autocallable FDIs which pay regular coupons rather than accruing the coupon until maturity or call date. Furthermore, as the Fund holds a diversified portfolio of Autocallable FDIs with different underlying indices, start dates, maturities, protection levels and autocall barriers, the returns indicated above do not reflect the Fund's expected returns in these scenarios.

The scenarios applied are illustrative only and are not reflective of the views of the Manager or the Investment Manager.

Active Investment Strategy

The Investment Manager will select Autocallable FDIs with a view to optimising the Fund's targeted return profile (being to generate capital growth over the medium to longer term). The large capitalisation financial indices to which the Autocallable FDIs may be referenced may include, but are not limited to, Euro Stoxx 50 Index, S&P 500 Index, FTSE 100 Index and other large capitalisation indices.

When selecting Autocallable FDIs, the Investment Manager considers how liquid the underlying derivatives market is for various large capitalisation equity-based financial indices. This analysis helps to provide the Investment Manager with a set of financial indices on which, in its opinion, it could be appropriate to obtain exposure through Autocallable FDIs.

As further described at Section 1.5 under the heading "Investment Selection" below, the Investment Manager will consider various market parameters including volatility, correlation, dividends, interest rates and the current level of the appropriate financial indices to select appropriate Autocallable FDIs. In particular, when selecting Autocallable FDIs, the Investment Manager assesses current market conditions to select appropriate protection levels and autocall barriers and other parameters in the light of an achievable target coupon for each new Autocallable FDI as described in more detail below.

At launch, it is anticipated that the Fund will have exposure to approximately 12 Autocallable FDIs. This is anticipated to increase to approximately 52 Autocallable FDIs on average for diversification purposes across a calendar year, although the number of Autocallable FDIs will vary over time and this number could be lower or higher. The number of Autocallable FDIs to which the Fund will be exposed will largely be a factor of scale and the level of assets under management.

Details of the Autocallable FDI to which the Fund is exposed, including the relevant underlying index, protection level, observation dates and autocall barrier will be published daily on the Fund's product page on the Manager's website as further described at Section 1.10 under the heading "Portfolio Transparency" below.

Swaps

The Fund will implement Autocallable FDIs largely through unfunded swap agreements entered into with eligible counterparties (each a "**Swap**"), meaning that the Fund will exchange a regular payment under the relevant Swap for the performance of Autocallable FDIs. As the Swaps are unfunded in nature, the Fund will invest any cash not invested into Autocallable FDIs into either a diversified portfolio of equities and related Short Basket Swaps, or fixed income securities and related derivatives, being interest rate Swaps and inflation linked Swaps, or a combination of both. The aim of the Short Basket Swap and interest rate and inflation linked Swaps is to hedge the market risk arising from the direct holdings of equities or fixed income securities respectively, as further described below.

Fixed income securities and related OTC derivatives

The Fund may invest in fixed income securities to provide a positive return for the Fund and/or to provide a collateral pool for the Fund to use for margin purposes in relation to its use of OTC FDIs. Such securities held by the Fund will be primarily investment grade fixed income securities and money market instruments. Investment grade securities are highly rated securities, generally those rated Baa3, BBB- or above by one or more credit ratings agencies registered and supervised by the ESMA. Money market instruments include, for example, cash deposits, commercial paper, certificates of deposit and money market funds. When selecting investment grade fixed income securities and money market instruments, the Investment Manager considers relevant factors to build a diversified portfolio of such assets, including the maturity of a particular asset, as well as the credit rating of the issuer and whether or not the Fund already holds assets issued by that issuer.

The Fund may also use OTC FDIs linked to fixed income securities, being interest rate Swaps and inflation linked Swaps, to mitigate risks arising from the direct holdings in fixed income securities. These risks include sensitivities to movements in interest rates, creditworthiness and inflation.

Equity securities and Short Basket Swaps

The Fund may invest in a diversified portfolio of equities or equity related securities, being depositary receipts (ADRs or GDRs), in connection with a Short Basket Swap which exchanges the performance of the equity portfolio for an interest return as described in the Prospectus under the heading "*Short Basket Swap Model*". The Fund may also use equities purchased as a collateral pool or for margin purposes in relation to its use of OTC FDIs.

The sole purpose of the Short Basket Swap is to enable the Fund to hedge its direct holdings in equity and equity related securities. Direct holdings in equity and equity related securities are not made for index replication purposes. Rather, in combination with Short Basket Swap, they are used as part of the cash and collateral management mechanism applied by the Fund.

Any OTC derivatives will be entered into only with counterparties that are UCITS eligible counterparties for OTC FDI transactions. The Swaps will be included in the Fund's risk management process and will be subject to the conditions and limits applicable to FDI, including the applicable global exposure, counterparty exposure and issuer concentration limits.

Subject to the necessary investment in assets to be used for cash management purposes and as collateral, up to 100% of the Fund's investment strategy may be implemented through Autocallable FDIs related to financial indices, as described above. The Fund may also employ options and futures on an ancillary basis to manage market exposure or maintain the Fund's intended risk profile in circumstances where the purchase or sale of Autocallable FDIs would be inefficient. For example, in the case of smaller subscriptions or redemptions, or as a short-term exposure management tool pending negotiation of a new Autocallable FDI. These FDIs are ancillary to the Fund's primary strategy to provide exposure to Autocallable FDIs. In normal market conditions the Investment Manager expects at least 80% of the Fund will be invested through Autocallable FDIs as described above.

The Fund is considered to be actively managed by reference to the WisdomTree Eurozone UCITS Index (NTR) (the "Benchmark") by virtue of the fact that the Benchmark is used for performance comparison purposes. The Benchmark is used as the reference index for the purposes of calculating the global exposure of the Fund using the Relative VaR methodology as described at Section 1.8 under the heading "Leverage and Global Exposure". However, the Benchmark is not used to define the portfolio composition of the Fund or as a performance target and the Fund may be wholly invested in securities which are not constituents of the Benchmark. Full details on the Benchmark are available at the following link: <https://www.wisdomtree.com/us/indexes/WTEUROU>. The Fund may invest in assets that are expected to increase in value over time (referred to as "long" positions), as described further at Section 1.4 under the heading "Description of Instruments and Asset Classes" and Section 1.5 under the heading "Investment Selection". The Fund may also, for the purposes of reducing risk and protecting the value of the portfolio, take positions that are expected to benefit when asset values fall (referred to as "short" positions). Such short positions are used solely for hedging purposes in order to reduce the overall level of market risk in the Fund and are implemented via swaps, futures/forwards or options. Short positions may represent up to 100% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund in the context of the Short Basket Swap as described above and in exceptional market conditions to reduce the overall risk level of the Fund without selling any of the longer term investments.

1.3 Sustainability Factors

For the purposes of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability related disclosures in the financial services sector (SFDR) the Fund is not deemed (i) a fund that promotes environmental or social characteristics; (ii) a fund that has sustainable investment as its objective; or (iii) a fund with reduction in carbon emissions as its objective. As such, the Fund discloses under Article 6 of the SFDR and does not disclose under Articles 8 or 9 of the SFDR. The Fund is an actively-managed sub-fund that invests in FDI or equity and fixed income securities in accordance with a Defined Return Investment strategy by investing primarily in

Autocallable FDIs. Accordingly, sustainability risks are not integrated into investment management decision making.

The Manager has carried out an assessment of sustainability risks and their likely impact on the returns of the Fund as part of the design of the investment strategy and has concluded that sustainability risks are not relevant to the Fund's investment strategy for the following reasons:

- (i) the Fund gains its primary investment exposure through Swaps rather than through direct investment in the securities of individual companies. As a result, the Fund does not have a primary aim of holding direct equity stakes in individual issuers and is therefore not typically directly exposed to the sustainability risks of those issuers;
- (ii) Autocallable FDIs held by the Fund are linked to the performance of broad, diversified financial indices. The diversified nature of these indices means that the impact of a sustainability risk event affecting any individual index constituent is significantly diluted at the index level; and
- (iii) the investment selection process does not involve the assessment of individual companies or issuers and accordingly sustainability risks at issuer level are not a material input into investment decisions.

On the basis of this assessment, the sustainability risk of the Fund is driven by the sustainability risk of the underlying indices to which it is exposed. For diversified indices, this sustainability risk is expressed as market risk, and is therefore embedded in the Investment Manager's active selection of Autocallable FDIs. In general, where a sustainability risk occurs in respect of a constituent of an underlying index, there could be a negative impact on, or loss of, its value and therefore on the returns of the Fund.

Further details on sustainability risks and their potential impact on the returns of the Fund are set out in the section "Sustainability Risk" under "Risk Factors" below and in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainability Factors".

1.4 Description of Instruments and Asset Classes

The Fund will primarily invest in or take exposure to the following assets and asset classes, which may be issued and listed or traded on recognised markets globally. Such assets and asset classes may be securities of companies located in, and/or securities issued by governments of Emerging Market countries and may involve additional risk, relative to investment in more developed economies, however the Fund will not invest more than 20% in such Emerging Markets securities. The Fund will not directly invest in or obtain exposure to Russian securities.

Financial Indices. The Investment Manager expects that the majority of the portfolio will consist of FDIs, being Autocallable FDIs, linked to the performance of equity based, large capitalisation financial indices. However, in certain circumstances (such as where another FDI may be more cost-effective) other types of FDI, being options or futures, may be used that provide exposure to asset classes other than financial indices. In order for an index to be able to be categorised as a financial index it must fulfil the criteria for financial indices, i.e. the index should be sufficiently diversified, represent an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers, be published in an appropriate manner; and be independently managed from the management of the Fund.

The equity based, large capitalisation financial indices to which the Autocallable FDIs will be exposed are not limited by geography or sector. Due to the broad nature of the Fund's strategy, it is not possible to comprehensively list all of the financial indices to which exposure may be taken, and they may change from time to time. Details of any financial indices to which the Fund will be exposed through Autocallable FDIs will be disclosed as further described at Section 1.10 under the heading "Portfolio Transparency" below and will be set out in the ICAV's semi-annual and annual financial statements.

Equity and Equity-related Securities. Where the Fund invests in equities or equity related securities, such holdings will be subject to a Short Basket Swap, as described above at Section 1.2 under the heading "*Equity securities and Short Basket Swaps*".

Fixed Income Securities. Where the Fund invests in fixed income securities as described above at Section 1.2 under the heading "*Fixed income securities and related OTC derivatives*", such securities may be fixed

and floating rate bonds, debentures or notes (including freely transferable promissory notes) issued by governments, government agencies and corporate entities. The fixed income securities targeted will be rated as investment grade by a credit rating agency registered and supervised by ESMA. Investment grade securities are highly rated securities, generally those rated Baa3, BBB- or above by one or more credit ratings agencies registered and supervised by ESMA. In the event that a rating attached to a fixed income security that the Fund is exposed to is downgraded below investment grade, the Investment Manager will analyse the security in question and, following this analysis, make a decision as to whether or not to continue to hold the security.

Money Market Instruments/Cash and cash equivalents. The Fund may, if this is considered appropriate to the investment objective, invest on a short-term basis in cash (being cash deposits), cash equivalents (being treasury bills) / money market instruments (being commercial paper, certificates of deposit and money market funds). The Fund may, for ancillary purposes, hold cash and/or cash equivalents / money market instruments including, for example, to cover corporate actions such as rights issues initiated by companies in which the Fund invests; pending equity/fixed income or foreign exchange settlements; to cover Fund expenses and Shareholder subscription requests (temporarily while investment decisions are being made and implemented) and repurchase requests; to pay dividends to Shareholders; upon the maturity of fixed income securities; or to provide collateral for the FDIs in which the Fund invests.

Collective Investment Schemes. The Fund may invest in regulated collective investment schemes, including exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) for efficient portfolio management purposes. The Fund may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in aggregate in collective investment schemes.

Financial Derivative Instruments (“FDIs”). The Fund may use FDI listed below for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management and/or investment purposes and subject to the conditions and limits imposed by the Central Bank as set out in the Prospectus and in this Supplement:

- Swaps (Autocallable FDI, Total Return Swaps, interest rate Swaps, Short Basket Swaps and inflation linked Swaps);
- Futures/Forwards;
- Options; and
- FX Forwards.

The Fund may use FDIs for both investment and efficient portfolio management and/or hedging purposes and/or to protect against exchange risks within the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank from time to time. Where FDIs are used for efficient portfolio management and/or hedging purposes the Investment Manager will look to ensure that the techniques and instruments used are economically appropriate in that they will be realised in a cost-effective way. Such transactions may include foreign exchange transactions which alter the currency characteristics of assets held by the Fund. The use of FDIs and efficient portfolio management techniques for the purposes outlined above will expose the Fund to the risks disclosed under the section of the Prospectus entitled “Risk Factors”.

1.5 Investment Selection

The Fund is actively managed by the Investment Manager using a systematic approach. Potential investments, within the asset classes and instrument types detailed at Section 1.2 under the heading “Investment Policy”, are firstly assessed by the Investment Manager both in terms of their alignment with the Fund’s investment objective and in the context of the current portfolio. In normal circumstances the Investment Manager expects the Fund’s defined return investment strategy will be implemented predominantly through exposure to Autocallable FDIs as described in Section 1.2.

When selecting Autocallable FDIs, the Investment Manager considers how liquid the underlying derivatives market is for various equity-based financial indices. This analysis helps to provide the Investment Manager with a set of financial indices on which, in its opinion, it could be appropriate to obtain exposure through Autocallable FDIs.

Following this analysis, the Investment Manager will consider various market parameters including volatility, correlation, dividends, interest rates and the current level of the appropriate financial indices to select appropriate Autocallable FDIs. In particular, when selecting Autocallable FDIs, the Investment Manager assesses current market conditions that will impact the parameters within each Autocallable FDI. Examples of such market conditions are as follows:

- i. **Market volatility.** Higher market volatility allows the Investment Manager to select Autocallable FDIs with a higher coupon at the same protection level and autocall barriers, or a better protection level and lower autocall barriers for the same coupon. In higher market volatility environments the Investment Manager will seek to take advantage of this by investing in Autocallable FDIs with greater capital protection and lower autocall barriers.

For example, at market conditions with implied volatility of approximately 15% and interest rates of approximately 4%, the Investment Manager might select an Autocallable FDI with a duration of 6 years, an autocall barrier of 100% for the first annual observation date and declining by 5% at each following observation date, a protection level of 65% and a target coupon of between 5% and 6% per annum. If volatility were to increase to approximately 25%, the Investment Manager would likely be able to select an Autocallable FDI with a lower autocall barrier of approximately 95% of the initial index level on the first annual observation date and declining by 5% at each following observation date. This would mean that the index would only need to be at 95% of its starting level (rather than 100%) on the first observation date and accordingly lower on each following observation date to trigger early maturity while maintaining a similar protection level and target coupon range. The lower barrier increases the probability of the Autocallable FDI maturing early, contributing positive performance to the Fund;

- ii. **Interest rates.** Higher interest rates similarly allow the Investment Manager to select Autocallable FDIs with a higher coupon at the same protection level and autocall barriers, or a better protection level and lower autocall barriers for the same coupon. In higher interest rate environments the Investment Manager will likewise seek to take advantage of this by investing in Autocallable FDIs with greater capital protection and lower autocall barriers.

For example, if interest rates were to increase from approximately 4% to approximately 5-6% while volatility remained broadly stable at approximately 15%, the Investment Manager might be able to select an Autocallable FDI with a higher target coupon of between 6% and 7% per annum at the same autocall barrier of 100% for the first annual observation date and declining by 5% at each following observation date and protection level of 65%. Alternatively, the Investment Manager might use the additional return available from the higher interest rate environment to improve the protection level, for example to approximately 55%, while maintaining a similar target coupon range; and

- iii. **Lower return environment.** In certain market conditions, for example, where both volatility and interest rates are lower, the Investment Manager may determine that the coupon achievable at the Fund's protection levels is lower than in more favourable market conditions. In such circumstances, the Investment Manager may select Autocallable FDIs at a lower target coupon in order to maintain the Fund's intended protection levels, or may otherwise balance the achievable coupon and protection level in light of the Fund's investment objective.

For example, if volatility were to fall to approximately 10% and interest rates to approximately 2-3%, the Investment Manager might find that the achievable coupon at a protection level of 65% and a autocall barrier of 100% for the first annual observation date and declining by 5% at each following observation date would be approximately 4 - 5% per annum. In such circumstances, the Investment Manager may select Autocallable FDIs at this lower target coupon in order to maintain the Fund's intended protection levels, or may otherwise balance the achievable coupon and protection level in light of the Fund's investment objective.

The market conditions and parameters referred to above are illustrative only, are provided for the purposes of example and are not reflective of the views of the Manager or the Investment Manager. Actual parameters will vary depending on prevailing market conditions at the time each Autocallable FDI is entered into.

Market conditions are assessed in order to allow the Investment Manager to select appropriate protection

levels and autocall barriers and other parameters as described at Section 1.2 above in the light of an achievable target coupon for each new Autocallable FDI as described in more detail below:

The Investment Manager seeks to optimise the coupon level and autocall barriers achievable in current market conditions, subject to the Fund's intended protection levels. Typically, higher market volatility and higher interest rates allow the Investment Manager to select Autocallable FDIs with a higher coupon at the same protection level or a better protection level at the same coupon level:

- Lowering the autocall barriers makes it more likely that an Autocallable FDI matures early and the Fund would receive a coupon. This reduces the risk exposure of the Autocallable FDI which in turn lowers the achievable coupon level of the Autocallable FDI.
- Lowering the protection level reduces the chance that the Fund would lose capital at the Autocallable FDI's final maturity date, if it has not already matured early. Hence with a lower protection level the Fund takes on more risk which typically would be rewarded with a higher coupon level.
- The opposite is true for higher autocall barriers and a higher protection level - the Fund has a higher chance of receiving no coupon or losing capital.
- A higher coupon can generally be achieved by taking on additional risk, through raising the autocall barriers and/or the protection level.
- Conversely, reducing risk through lower autocall barriers and/or a lower protection level will generally result in a lower achievable coupon.

In addition, the Investment Manager will also analyse the current Autocallable FDIs of the Fund and the risks arising from those positions. For example, consideration will be given to the observation dates of other positions to aim to diversify the Fund across different observation dates throughout the calendar year. A higher diversification of Autocallable FDIs both in terms of observation dates and underlying indices will avoid risk concentration on specific maturity dates and hence smooth out the expected return profile of the Fund.

Following this analysis, the Investment Manager will select the Autocallable FDIs it deems most appropriate to fulfil the investment objective.

1.6 EU Taxonomy

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

1.7 Share Classes

The Fund may have different classes of Shares as set out in Section 5. Share Classes may be designated in the Base Currency or in currencies other than the Base Currency (the "**Share Class Currency**"). Furthermore, the Fund may also offer hedged share classes ("**Hedged Share Classes**") which will hedge the Share Classes' exposure to the underlying portfolio currencies (the "**Portfolio Currency**" or "**Portfolio Currencies**") to a currency designated at the Hedged Share Class level (the "**Exposure Currency**"). Although the Exposure Currency and Share Class Currency of some Share Classes of the Fund are the same, the Exposure Currency of any new Share Class established in the future may differ from its Share Class Currency. The Share Class Currency for each Share Class and Exposure Currency for each Hedged Share Class are disclosed in Section 5 below under the heading "Available Share Classes".

Hedged Share Classes

Hedged Share Classes will seek to mitigate or hedge the exposure of each of the Portfolio Currencies to the relevant Exposure Currency through the use of forward exchange contracts (a contract between the Fund and a counterparty to buy or to sell a specific currency in the future at a certain exchange rate) or unfunded foreign exchange ("**FX**") swaps (in this context, a swap would be a contract between the Fund and a swap counterparty, under which the latter provides the required currency exposure(s) to the Fund in exchange for a fee).

The Hedged Share Classes' foreign currency exposures ("**Hedge Positions**") are re-set at the end of each month. The Hedge Positions of the Hedged Share Class are proportionately adjusted for net subscription and redemptions during the month and may be adjusted during the month to account for price movements of the Fund's Investments, corporate events affecting such Investments, or additions, deletions or any other changes to the Fund constituents (and thereby to the Fund's portfolio of Investments) to ensure compliance with the Prospectus. The Hedge Positions may also be adjusted during the month to avoid breaching the counterparty exposure limit.

Intra month, the notional amount of the Hedge Positions may not exactly offset the foreign currency exposure of a Hedged Share Class. Depending on whether the Fund has appreciated or depreciated between each monthly Hedge Positions re-set, a Hedged Share Classes' foreign currency exposure may be under-hedged or over-hedged respectively.

Any gains resulting from a Hedged Share Classes' Hedge Positions shall be reinvested when the Hedge Positions are being re-set. In the event that the Hedge Positions provide exposure to the relevant Exposure Currency which is greater than the corresponding exposure to the Portfolio Currency prior to the month-end reset, the Hedged Share Class will have an exposure to the Exposure Currency in excess of the value of the corresponding Portfolio Currency-denominated investments. Conversely, in the event that the Hedge Position provides exposure to the relevant Exposure Currency which is less than the corresponding exposure to the Portfolio Currency prior to the month-end re-set, the Hedged Share Class will have an exposure to the relevant Exposure Currency which is less than the value of its corresponding Portfolio Currency-denominated Investments. Any exposure difference will be re-set when the Hedge Positions are re-set. All hedging transactions will be clearly attributable to the specific Hedged Share Class and currency exposures of different classes will not be combined or offset.

1.8 Leverage and Global Exposure

The Investment Manager employs a risk management process to enable it to accurately calculate, monitor, measure and manage the various risks associated with the use of Financial Derivative Instruments ("**FDI**") by the Fund.

The Fund will use a relative value at risk ("**Relative VaR**") approach to measure its global exposure in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Under this approach, the Fund's VaR may not exceed twice the VaR of the WisdomTree Eurozone UCITS Index (NTR).

The Relative VaR calculation will be performed daily using a 99% confidence level, a 20-day holding period and historical market data typically covering at least one year (or a shorter period where justified due to market volatility).

Leverage will be calculated using the sum of the notional exposure of the FDIs used by the Fund. The level of leverage for the Fund is expected to range between 0% and 200% of the Fund's Net Asset Value although higher levels may occur in certain market conditions.

1.9 Use of FDIs for investment purposes

As stated above, the Fund will use FDIs to gain investment exposure. The Fund will need to invest a significant amount of its total assets in equity securities to serve as collateral for the FDIs utilised.

The Fund will enter into OTC FDIs with any eligible counterparty. A counterparty will have no discretion over the composition of the Fund's portfolio and approval of a counterparty is not required in relation to any transaction with the Fund's investments. The FDIs will at all times be valued in accordance with the provisions of the Prospectus and will reflect the relative movements in the underlying financial instruments. The maximum proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Fund that can be subject to total return swaps is 100%. At the end of the month, the expected proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Fund that is subject to total return swaps is 100%. Intra-month the proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Fund subject to total return swaps may deviate from 100% due to FX market movements.

Where the Fund has entered into an OTC FDI with a counterparty and the value of the FDI is in favour of the Fund and the counterparty defaults on its obligation, there is a risk that the Fund will lose all or some of

the value of that FDI. The Investment Manager monitors both counterparty and issuer risk to ensure that the Fund remains within the UCITS guidelines on issuer concentration and counterparty risk limits.

The Investment Manager conducts credit assessments of counterparties to a repurchase/reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending arrangement. Where a counterparty is subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by the ESMA that rating shall be taken into account in the credit assessment process and where the counterparty is downgraded by the credit rating agency to A-2 or below (or comparable rating), a new credit assessment of the counterparty is conducted by the Investment Manager without delay. Another criteria used when selecting counterparties includes country of origin. For example, the counterparty may be a body corporate located in an EEA member state.

SFTR

Subject to the conditions and limits set out in the Central Bank Requirements and in accordance with the requirements of SFTR, the Fund may use repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and/or securities lending agreements for efficient portfolio management purposes only. The assets that may be subject to repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending arrangements are equity securities, fixed income securities and money market instruments held by the Fund. The Fund may also use Total Return Swaps (as detailed above) and apply these to certain types of assets held by the Fund as disclosed in the "Investment Policy" section above. The Fund may enter into repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending arrangements solely for the purposes of efficient portfolio management, subject to the conditions and within the limits set out in the Prospectus. The maximum proportion of the assets under management ("AUM") of the Fund that can be subject to repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending arrangements is 50%. The expected proportion of the AUM of the Fund that will be subject to repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending arrangements is 0% while the expected portion of AUM subject to total return swaps will be 100%.

In any case, the most recent semi-annual and annual report of the Fund will express as an absolute amount and as a percentage of the Fund's assets the amount of Fund assets subject to Securities Financing Transactions and total return swaps.

1.10 Portfolio Transparency

Information about the Investments of the Fund is made available on a daily basis. Details of each Autocallable FDI to which the Fund is exposed, including the relevant underlying index, protection level and autocall barrier will be published daily on the Fund's product page on the Manager's website. The Fund will disclose on www.wisdomtree.eu at the start of each Business Day the identities and quantities of the securities and other assets held by it. 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.

2. INVESTMENT MANAGER

Atlantic House Investments Limited (the "**Investment Manager**"), which has its registered office at One Eleven, Edmund Street, Birmingham, West Midlands, B3 2HJ, United Kingdom has been appointed as the investment manager to the Fund. The Investment Manager is authorised and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority to provide investment management activities. The key investment personnel have many years of experience in advising on and managing market-linked investments and equity derivatives-based funds.

The Investment Manager makes investment decisions for the Fund and continuously reviews, supervises and administers the Fund's investment programme. The Manager supervises the Investment Manager and establishes policies that the Investment Manager must follow in its management activities.

3. RISK FACTORS

An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors. Investors should consider the risk factors set out in the Prospectus together with the following risks:

Authorised Participant Concentration Risk. Only an Authorised Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. To the extent the Fund has a limited number of institutions that act as Authorised Participants, if these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorised Participant is able to step forward to make creation and/or redemption orders, the Shares may trade at a discount to the Fund's Net Asset Value and possibly face delisting.

Concentration Risk. The Fund may have direct or indirect exposure to issuers located in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region. In these cases, the Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, or regulatory conditions and developments in that country or region or those countries and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds. In addition, the Fund may have concentrated exposure to companies in a particular industry, market or economic sector. When the Fund concentrates its investments in securities or instruments exposed to a particular industry, market or economic sector, financial, economic, business and other developments affecting issuers in that industry, market or sector will have a greater effect on the Fund than if it had not concentrated its exposure to that industry, market or sector. Further, investors may buy or sell substantial amounts of the Fund's shares in response to factors affecting or expected to affect a particular country, industry, market or sector in which the Fund concentrates its investments, resulting in abnormal inflows or outflows of cash into or out of the Fund. These abnormal inflows or outflows may cause the Fund's cash position or cash requirements to exceed normal levels and consequently, adversely affect the management of the Fund and thereby, its performance.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund is subject to credit risk with respect to FDI counterparties and counterparties of other transactions such as repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions. If a counterparty becomes insolvent or otherwise fails to perform its obligations, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in an insolvency, bankruptcy, or other re-organisation proceeding and may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery. In addition, if the credit rating of a derivatives counterparty or potential derivatives counterparty declines, the Fund may determine not to enter into transactions with that counterparty in the future and/or may terminate any transactions currently outstanding between the Fund and that counterparty. Alternatively, the Fund may determine to enter into new transactions with that counterparty and/or to keep existing transactions in place, in which case the Fund would be subject to any increased credit risk associated with that counterparty.

Country Risk. The value of the Fund's assets may be subject to uncertainties such as changes in a country's government policies, taxation, restrictions on foreign investment, currency decisions, applicable laws and regulations, or any natural disasters or political upheaval, which may weaken a country's securities markets.

Credit Risk. A bond could lose some or all of its value if the issuer's financial health deteriorates. In extreme cases, the issuer may delay scheduled payments to investors, or may become unable to make its payments at all. The rating assigned to any particular investment does not necessarily reflect the issuer's current financial condition and does not reflect an assessment of an investment's volatility or liquidity. Investment grade debt securities may still be subject to credit difficulties leading to the loss of some or all of the sums invested. Measures such as average credit quality may not accurately reflect the true credit risk of the Fund. This is especially the case if the Fund consists of instruments with widely varying credit ratings.

Currency Risk. Where the Fund constituents are denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency or the Share Class Currency, Investments of the Fund will be acquired in currencies which are not in the Fund's Base Currency or the Share Class Currency. The Fund will therefore be subject to exchange rate risk and the cost of acquiring Investments may be adversely or favourably affected by fluctuations in the exchange rate of the different currencies.

If an investor's currency of reference is different from the Fund's Base Currency or the Share Class Currency, adverse movements in exchange rates between those currencies can result in a decrease in return and a loss of capital for such investor.

Hedging techniques in the form of currency forwards or swaps will be used to mitigate the exposure of a Currency Hedged Class to the Portfolio Currencies.

Custodial Risk. There are risks involved in dealing with the custodians or brokers who hold or settle a Fund's trades. It is possible that, in the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of a custodian or broker, the

Fund would be delayed or prevented from recovering its assets from the custodian or broker and may have only a general unsecured claim against the custodian or broker for those assets. The Depositary will hold assets in compliance with applicable laws and such specific provisions as agreed in the Depositary Agreement. These requirements are designed to protect the assets against the insolvency in bankruptcy of the Depositary but there is no guarantee they will successfully do so.

Equity Risk. The market prices of instruments owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The values of equity securities may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. The Fund may continue to accept new subscriptions and to make additional investments even under general market conditions that the Investment Manager views as unfavourable for equity securities. Equity securities generally fall into four broad categories – large-cap, mid-cap, small-cap and micro-cap. If the Fund invests primarily in one category, there is a risk that due to current market conditions, the Fund may perform less well than a fund that is invested in another category or across several categories.

FDI Risk. Forward foreign exchange contracts or swaps entered into in respect of a Hedged Share Class are executed OTC. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their performance and some of their risks from an underlying reference asset, such as an index. The return on a derivative instrument may not correlate with the return of its underlying reference asset. Derivatives are subject to other risks, such as market risks and issuer-specific risk. Derivatives may experience changes in their value as a result of the counterparty's credit quality. Derivatives can be volatile and may be less liquid than other securities and in particular less liquid than their underlying reference asset. The use of FDI may not always be effective in enhancing returns or mitigating risk. The Fund may take a credit risk with regard to parties with whom it trades and may also bear the risk of settlement default. The Fund may have to transact with counterparties on standard terms which it may not be able to negotiate and may bear the risk of loss because a counterparty does not have the legal capacity to enter into a transaction, or if the transaction becomes unenforceable due to relevant legislation and regulation.

Geographic Investment Risk. To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities linked to a single country or region, it is more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country or region. For example, political and economic conditions and changes in regulatory, tax, or economic policy in a country could significantly affect the market in that country and in surrounding or related countries and have a negative impact on the Fund's performance.

Hedging Methodology Risk. While the hedging methodology used by the Hedged Share Classes is designed to minimise the impact of currency fluctuations on Hedged Share Class returns, it does not necessarily eliminate the Hedged Share Class' exposure to the Portfolio Currency. The return of the forward currency contracts may not perfectly offset the actual fluctuations between the Portfolio Currency and the Exposure Currency.

Interest Rate Risk. When interest rates rise, a bond's value will generally fall. This risk will generally increase the longer the maturity of the bond. With inflation, there is a risk that the real value of the Fund's assets or income may be worth less in the future. On the other hand, deflation may erode the creditworthiness of an issuer, increasing the likelihood of default. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to rise (e.g., monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, etc.). This is especially true under economic conditions where interest rates are low. Changing interest rates at low levels, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from Fund performance, to the extent the Fund is exposed to such interest rates. Any future interest rate increases could cause the value of the Fund to decrease. Measures such as average duration may not accurately reflect the true interest rate sensitivity of the Fund. Therefore, the Fund with an average duration that suggests a certain level of interest rate risk may in fact be subject to greater interest rate risk than the average would suggest.

Investment Risk. There is no assurance that any appreciation in the value of Investments will occur, or that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. An investment in the Fund exposes an investor to the market risks associated with fluctuations in the asset prices. The value of the Fund's underlying instruments can increase as well as decrease and the value of an Investment will fluctuate accordingly. Investors can lose all of the capital invested in the Fund.

Market Risk. The trading price of equity securities, fixed income securities, commodities and other instruments fluctuates in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Net Asset Value of the Fund, like security and commodity prices generally, will fluctuate within a wide range in response to these and other factors. Possible continuing market turbulence may have an adverse effect on the Fund's performance. As a result, an investor could lose the value of its investment over short or even long periods.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. Portfolio turnover generally involves a number of direct and indirect costs and expenses to the relevant Fund, including, for example, brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and bid/offer spreads and transaction costs on the sale of instruments and reinvestment in other instruments. Nonetheless, a Fund may engage in frequent trading of investments in furtherance of its investment objective.

Over-the-Counter Markets Risk. Where any Fund acquires securities on over-the-counter markets, there is no guarantee that a Fund will be able to realise the fair value of such securities due to their tendency to have limited liquidity and comparatively high price volatility.

Sustainability Risk. Sustainability risks are relevant as both standalone risks as well as crosscutting risks, which manifest through many other risk types, which are relevant to the assets of the Fund. For example, the occurrence of a sustainability risk can give rise to financial and business risk causing a negative impact on the share price of a company. The increasing importance given to sustainability considerations by both companies and consumers means that the occurrence of a sustainability risk may result in significant reputational damage to affected companies. These events might cause a material negative impact on the value of a Fund's investments.

Shares of the Fund may trade at prices other than Net Asset Value. As with all exchange-traded funds, the Fund's Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the Shares of the Fund will approximate to the Fund's Net Asset Value, there may be times when the market price and the Net Asset Value vary significantly, including due to supply and demand of the Fund's Shares and/or during periods of market volatility. Thus, you may pay more (or less) than Net Asset Value intra-day when you buy Shares of the Fund in the secondary market, and you may receive more (or less) than Net Asset Value when you sell those Shares in the secondary market. If an investor purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the Net Asset Value of the Fund's Shares or sells at a time when the market price is at a discount to the Net Asset Value of the Fund's Shares, an investor may sustain losses.

4. SHARE DEALING

Orders for Creation Units may be settled in cash. Investors are referred to the procedures for subscribing and redeeming Creation Units in the section entitled "Share Dealing" of the Prospectus.

Initial Offer Price	During the Initial Offer Period, the Shares Classes will be issued at the Initial Offer Price described in the table in Section 5 "Available Share Classes" below.
Initial Offer Period	The Initial Offer Period for the Share Classes will commence at 9.00am (Irish time) on 10 September 2026 and conclude upon the earlier of: 5.00pm (Irish time) on 9 March 2027 or such earlier or later time as the Directors may decide and notify the Central Bank.
Base Currency	Euro
Business Day	A day on which commercial banks and financial markets are generally open for business in the United Kingdom and the United States.
Creation Unit	400,000 Shares, unless determined otherwise by the Manager.
Dealing Day	Each Business Day. A list of the Fund's Dealing Days is available from the Administrator.

Dealing Deadline	On each Business Day, the time as set out in the table below.
Publication Time	8.00 a.m. (Irish time) on each Dealing Day.
Valuation Point	10:15 p.m. (Irish time) on each Dealing Day.
Dividend Policy	Dividends will normally be declared in March, June, September and December of each year. Share Classes with an accumulating policy shall not distribute dividends to Shareholders. Income and other profits will be accumulated and reinvested on behalf of Shareholders.
Subscriptions following the Initial Offer Period	Creation Units may be subscribed for on a Dealing Day at a price based on the Net Asset Value per Share multiplied by the number of Shares in a Creation Unit. Applicants for Shares must also remit the amount of cash and charges as set out in the Portfolio Composition File and pay Duties and Charges, if applicable. The Manager, at its discretion, may charge a Subscription Fee of up to 3% of the aggregate Net Asset Value per Share in the Creation Unit subscribed for.
Settlement of subscriptions	Settlement of subscriptions must be received by the Administrator: in respect of cash subscriptions, by 2 p.m. (Irish time) on the second Business Day after the relevant Dealing Day; provided that if such day is not a day on which foreign exchange markets are open for settlement of payments in the Base Currency (a “Currency Day”), settlement will be postponed to the immediately following Currency Day;
Redemptions	Creation Units may be redeemed on a Dealing Day at a price based on the Net Asset Value per Share multiplied by the number of Shares in a Creation Unit. A redeeming Shareholder will have deducted from redemption proceeds an appropriate amount of Duties and Charges, if applicable. Shares which are the subject of the redemption must be received by the Fund by 2 p.m. (Irish time) on the second Business Day after the relevant Dealing Day. The Manager, at its discretion, may charge a Redemption Fee of up to 3% of the aggregate Net Asset Value per Share in the Creation Unit redeemed.
Settlement of redemptions	Redemption proceeds will be typically transferred within two Business Days of the relevant Dealing Day and, in any event, within such other period as the Directors may determine (not exceeding 10 Business Days following the relevant Dealing Deadline), provided that all required documentation has been furnished to the Administrator and the relevant Shareholder has delivered, in the relevant Securities Settlement System, the Shares to be redeemed.
Valuation methodology	Investments of the Fund which are listed or traded on one Regulated Market for which quotations are readily available shall be valued at the last traded price on such Regulated

Market for such Investment. Where Investments are quoted, listed or normally dealt in on more than one Regulated Market, the market which in the opinion of the Administrator, constitutes the main market for the relevant Investment or which provides the fairest criteria for valuing the relevant Investment shall be used. A particular or specific asset may be valued using an alternative method of valuation if the Directors deem it necessary and the alternative method has been approved by the Depositary.

Compulsory redemption threshold US\$15 million.

5. AVAILABLE SHARE CLASSES

Share Class Name	ISIN	Share Class Currency	Exposure Currency	TER	Dividend Policy	Dealing Deadline for Cash Subscriptions /Redemptions, Irish time	Initial Price (in Share Class Currency)	Offer (in Class Currency)
WisdomTree Defensive Defined Return Autocallable EUR Active UCITS ETF – EUR	IE000F4W1QI5	Euro	n/a	up to 0.65% of the Net Asset Value	Distributing	1:00 pm (Irish Time)	5	
WisdomTree Defensive Defined Return Autocallable EUR Active UCITS ETF – EUR Acc	IE000C9LBYZ8	Euro	n/a	up to 0.65% of the Net Asset Value	Accumulating	1:00 pm (Irish Time)	5	
WisdomTree Defensive Defined Return Autocallable EUR Active UCITS ETF – USD Hedged	IE0006F3ZNG9	USD	USD	up to 0.65% of the Net Asset Value	Distributing	1:00 pm (Irish Time)	5	
WisdomTree Defensive Defined Return Autocallable EUR Active UCITS ETF – GBP Hedged	IE000XFTXJD6	Sterling	Sterling	up to 0.65% of the Net Asset Value	Distributing	1:00 pm (Irish Time)	5	
WisdomTree Defensive Defined Return Autocallable EUR Active UCITS ETF – CHF Hedged	IE000BMTT4V5	Swiss Franc	Swiss Franc	up to 0.65% of the Net Asset Value	Distributing	1:00 pm (Irish Time)	5	

WisdomTree Defensive Defined Return Autocallable EUR Active UCITS ETF – USD Hedged Acc	IE000RUJ36Z4	USD	USD	up to 0.65% of the Net Asset Value	Accumulating	1:00 pm (Irish Time)	5
WisdomTree Defensive Defined Return Autocallable EUR Active UCITS ETF – GBP Hedged Acc	IE0000TR21P8	Sterling	Sterling	up to 0.65% of the Net Asset Value	Accumulating	1:00 pm (Irish Time)	5
WisdomTree Defensive Defined Return Autocallable EUR Active UCITS ETF – CHF Hedged Acc	IE000TCUB4V4	Swiss Franc	Swiss Franc	up to 0.65% of the Net Asset Value	Accumulating	1:00 pm (Irish Time)	5



6. FEES

The Fund shall pay the following fees and expenses out of its assets:

- A. a TER (as set out in the table above);
- B. brokerage or other expenses of acquiring and disposing of Investments, as set out in further detail in the Prospectus; and
- C. extraordinary expenses (i.e. those unforeseen expenses falling outside of the general expenses payable by the Manager out of its fees).

Investors are referred to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Operational costs and expenses".

Fees and expenses relating to establishment of the Fund will be borne by the Manager.

7. MISCELLANEOUS

Classification as an Equity Fund for German tax purposes

The Fund will be managed in such a way to ensure that it qualifies as an "Equity Fund", as such term is defined in the German Investment Tax Act 2018 (as amended), please see section headed "German Taxation" within the Prospectus.

8. DISCLAIMERS

Benchmark

Neither the ICAV, the Manager, the Investment Manager, WTI nor their affiliates guarantee the accuracy or the completeness of the Benchmark or any data included therein and shall have no liability for any errors, omissions or interruptions therein. Such parties make no warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares of the Benchmark or to any other person or entity, as to the results to be obtained by the Fund from the use of the Benchmark or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall such parties have any liability for any special, punitive, direct, indirect or consequential damages (including lost profits), even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

Benchmark provider's website

The ICAV is required to provide details of the Benchmark provider's website to enable Shareholders to obtain further details of the Index (including its constituents). Neither the ICAV, the Manager nor the Investment Manager has any responsibility for the contents of such website and are not involved in any way in sponsoring, endorsing or otherwise involved in the establishment, maintenance or contents of the website.