

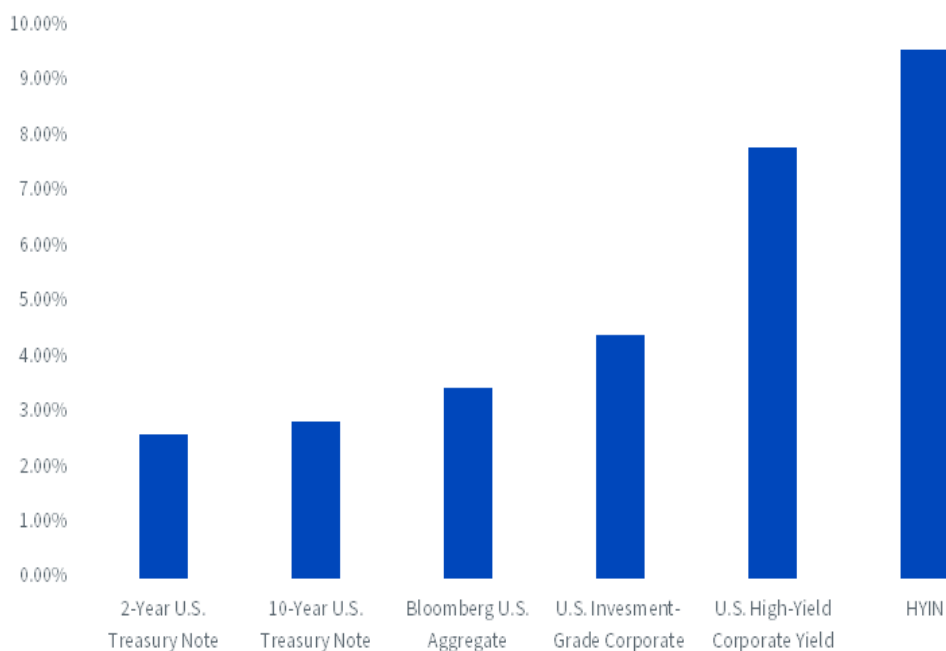
HOW TO FIND HIGHER YIELD

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Things have been quite challenging for the [bond](#) market thus far in 2022—this is perhaps the biggest understatement of the year. Although money and [bond market yields](#) have increased appreciably through the first five months of 2022, there is one dynamic that has still not changed all that much: [interest rates](#) in general remain historically low.

Unfortunately, this is what happens when rates fall toward the ‘zero’ threshold from a monetary policy perspective. In other words, rates have a rather large hole to climb out of. Thus, even with the [U.S. Treasury](#) 10-Year (UST) yield rising 130 [basis points \(bps\)](#) since December 31, the yield is only at 2.81% as of this writing.

Fixed Income Yields



The Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index, US Investment Grade Corporate and US High Yield Corporate are presenting Yield to Worst, respectively. 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](#).

For the most recent standardized performance click [here](#).

As a result, investors are still left with the quandary of where to find yield. The enclosed chart provides some perspective of what investors are facing in the U.S. fixed income arena in terms of available yields. Due to a rather flat [yield curve](#), UST fixed [coupon](#) yields are all essentially below 3%. Even with one of the worst performances on record year-to-date, the benchmark [Bloomberg U.S. Agg's](#) yield is not much higher at under 3.46%. Typically, fixed income investors have turned to the U.S. credit markets to try and generate incremental yield, and this premise still holds as U.S. investment-grade and high-yield rates do offer some upside at 4.40% and 7.82%, respectively.

A Yield Solution

However, what if an investor could find a higher yield? The alternative credit space is garnering increasing attention of late, as investors are becoming more aware of the yield opportunities in this asset class. Alternative credit investments are debt-based products whose yield and/or expected return is higher than investment-grade fixed income securities. The category includes a broad universe of borrower segments, such as households, corporations and commercial real estate sponsors. Three main segments of alternative credit are [business development companies \(BDCs\)](#), credit-centric [closed-end funds \(CEFs\)](#) and [mortgage real estate investment trusts \(REITs\)](#).

Accessing the alternative credit space has been difficult for some investors in the past. Rather than gaining broad-based exposure to a diversified set of managers, options have often been limited to just one of the aforementioned segments of alternative credit. WisdomTree has collaborated with Gapstow Capital Partners to create access to a more diversified approach to this asset class. The [WisdomTree Alternative Income Fund \(H YIN\)](#) seeks to track the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the [Gapstow Liquid Alternative Credit Index \(GLACI\)](#).

Due to the underlying nature of alternative credit, the fund can potentially carry elevated [volatility](#), but it also has potential for a higher yield profile. As of this writing, the SEC 30-day yield for [HYIN](#) came in at 9.57%, which is 175 bps above the rate for high yield (the next closest option) and more than 600 bps higher than the Agg. In addition, a portion of the fund's alternative credit is concentrated to exposures in [floating rate notes](#), which can help to keep the correlation to the Agg to a minimum.

Important Risks Related to this Article

For a prospectus click [here](#).

There are risks associated with investing, including the possible loss of principal. The Fund invests in alternative credit sectors through investments in underlying closed-end investment companies ("CEFs"), including those that have elected to be regulated as business development companies ("BDCs") and real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). The value of a CEF can decrease due to movements in the overall financial markets. BDCs generally invest in less mature private companies, which involve greater risk than well-established, publicly traded companies and are subject to high failure rates among the companies in which they invest. By investing in REITs, the Fund is exposed to the risks of owning real estate, such as decreases in real estate values, overbuilding, increased competition and other risks related to local or general economic conditions. The Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, its Index regardless of their investment merit, and the Fund does not attempt to outperform its Index or take defensive positions in declining markets. Please read the Fund's prospectus for specific details regarding the Fund's risk profile.

For standardized performance and the most recent month-end performance click [here](#) NOTE, this material is intended for electronic use only. Individuals who intend to print and physically deliver to an investor must print the monthly performance report to accompany this blog.

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DEFINITIONS

Bond: A fixed-income instrument that represents a loan made by an investor to a borrower (typically corporate or governmental).

Bond yield: Refers to the interest received from a bond and is usually expressed annually as a percentage based on its current market value.

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

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.

Basis point: 1/100th of 1 percent.

Curve: Refers to the yield curve. Positioning on the yield curve is important to investors, especially during non-parallel shifts.

Coupon: The annual interest rate stated on a bond when it's issued. The coupon is typically paid semiannually. This is also referred to as the "coupon rate" or "coupon percent rate."

Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index: The Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index or "the Agg" is a broad-based fixed-income index used by bond traders and the managers of mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) as a benchmark to measure their relative performance.

Business Development Companies (BDCs): An organization that invests in small- and medium-sized companies as well as distressed companies.

Closed-end fund: is a collective investment vehicle based on issuing a fixed number of shares which are not redeemable from the fund. New shares/units in a closed-end fund are not created by managers to meet demand from investors. Instead, the shares can be purchased (and sold) only in the market. Closed-end funds are usually listed on a recognized stock exchange and can be bought and sold on that exchange. The price per share is determined by the market and is usually different from the underlying value or net asset value (NAV) per share of the investments held by the fund.

Real estate investment trust (REIT): Investment structure containing a basket of different exposures to real estate, be it directly in properties or in mortgages. Returns predominantly relate to changes in property values and income from rental payments.

Gapstow Liquid Alternative Credit Index (GLACI): An equal-weighted index that tracks the performance of 35 "Publicly Traded Alternative Credit Vehicles" (PACs) using an objective, rules-based methodology

Volatility: A measure of the dispersion of actual returns around a particular average level.

Floating Rate Treasury Note: a debt instrument issued by the U.S. government whose coupon payments are linked to the 13-week Treasury bill auction rate.