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# BOOSTING PORTFOLIO EFFICIENCY VIA OUR 90/60 APPROACH

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08/08/2018

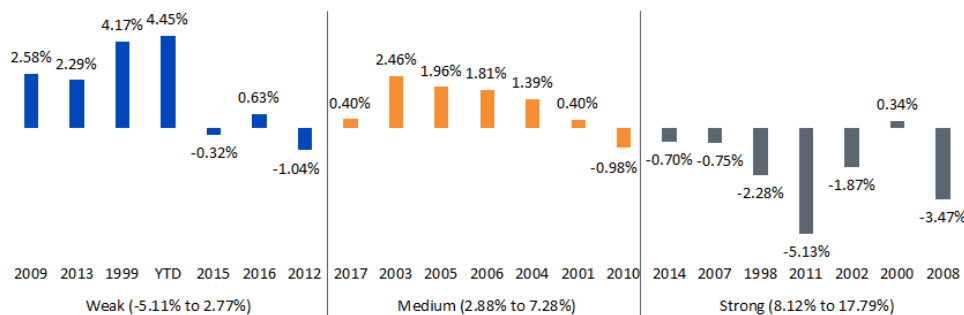
In an [earlier post, we highlighted the mechanics](#) of why we believe the [WisdomTree 90/60 U.S. Balanced Fund \(NTSX\)](#) can be a powerful tool to enhance [capital efficiency](#) in traditional asset allocation. Similarly, we also believe that gaining exposure to fixed income via a [Treasury futures](#) overlay can meaningfully improve after-tax total returns in the current market environment. Additionally, we believe owning equities via an exchange-traded fund (ETF) can also potentially boost long-term tax efficiency. In this piece, we explain the assumptions for our rationale and then attempt to quantify these trade-offs using historical market returns.

## Fixed Income: U.S. Taxes 101

For U.S. investors, fixed income total returns are primarily driven by interest income. If they're held in taxable accounts, any income distributions are typically subject to withholding 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. We believe this tax advantage could be particularly important during periods of rising rates.

To illustrate this point, we compare the excess return of Treasury futures versus 7-10-Year bonds across different rate environments. During periods of weak (low or negative) bond returns, cash bond investors would continue to be subject to income tax rates on distributions (via interest income) despite unrealized losses on their principal. Paying taxes at ordinary income rates when your holding period returns are negative can be problematic, to say the least. Using Treasury futures, all profits and losses usually will be dealt with at the end of the fiscal year; in the case of a negative return year, losses can be carried forward to offset potential future gains. With U.S. [interest rates](#) still low by historical standards, we believe gaining exposure to fixed income via futures could potentially boost tax efficiency compared with investing in cash bonds in certain market environments.

## 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 6/30/18. Excess returns represent the after-tax returns of an equal-weight blend of four indexes: the 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.

## What About Equities?

When we were thinking about how to get exposure to equities in NTSX, we also considered gaining exposure to equities via futures. However, over the short to medium term, total returns from equities are generally driven by price changes (as opposed to [dividends](#)). In our view, one of the primary advantages of the ETF structure is the potential to defer capital gains over time. Historically, many U.S. equity ETFs have been able to limit capital gains distributions (i.e., realized gains in a fund) via the ETF [creation/redemption](#) mechanism. When a redemption occurs, high-cost-basis-securities generally are exchanged for fund shares, which can decrease the total cost basis of the fund. Since funds are not required to sell securities to fund the redemption, no taxable gains would be generated. While investors ultimately may owe capital gains on their holdings when they sell their shares of a fund, the ability to defer taxes can result in a powerful advantage via compounding compared with futures.

## Conclusion

We believe that NTSX can be a powerful tool for boosting the efficiency of core portfolios. In our research, we have found that overlay strategies can provide meaningful enhancements to traditional 60/40 portfolios both in terms of exposure as well as tax efficiency in the current environment.

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## DEFINITIONS

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

U.S. Treasury futures contract: A standardized contract to buy or sell a Treasury security on a specified date at a predetermined price.

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

Dividend: A portion of corporate profits paid out to shareholders.

Cash Creation/Redemption: The process of exchanging a sum of money for ETF shares.