This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the general description of the Company contained in the current Prospectus dated 2 February 2018 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.

The Directors of the Company, whose names appear under the heading "Management and Administration" in the Prospectus accept responsibility for the information contained in the Prospectus and this Supplement. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in the Prospectus and this Supplement is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of the information.

WISDOMTREE INDIA QUALITY UCITS ETF

(an open-ended sub-fund of WisdomTree Issuer plc, an umbrella investment company with variable capital and having segregated liability between its Funds incorporated with limited liability in Ireland under registration number 503861 and authorised and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland as a UCITS)

SUPPLEMENT

This Supplement contains information relating to the WisdomTree India Quality 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 Irish Stock Exchange for the Shares of the WisdomTree India Quality UCITS ETF issued and available for issue to be admitted to the Official List and to trading on the Main Securities Market of the Irish Stock Exchange. Admission to listing will become effective on such a date as the Directors may determine subject to the prior notification to the Irish Stock Exchange. This Supplement, together with the Prospectus issued by the Company shall constitute listing particulars for the purpose of listing the Shares on the Irish Stock Exchange and includes all information required to be disclosed by the code of listing requirements and procedures of the Irish Stock Exchange. The Company does not have as at the date of this Supplement any loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued, or any outstanding mortgages, charges, debentures or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdraft, liabilities under acceptances or acceptance credits, obligations under finance leases, hire purchase, commitments, guarantees or other contingent liabilities.

Application will be made to the London Stock Exchange for the Shares of the WisdomTree India Quality UCITS ETF issued and available for issue to be admitted to trading on the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange.

No Director has:

i. **had any unspent convictions in relation to indictable offences; or**

ii. been a director of any company or partnership which, while he was a director with an executive function or partner at the time of or within the 12 months preceding such events, been declared bankrupt, went into receivership, liquidation, administration or voluntary arrangements; or

iii. been subject to any official public incrimination and/or sanctions by statutory or regulatory authorities (including designated professional bodies); or been disqualified by a court from acting as a director of a company or from acting in the management or conduct of affairs of any company

The Company does not have as at the date of this Supplement any loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued, or any outstanding mortgages, charges, debentures or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdraft, liabilities under acceptances or acceptance credits, obligations under finance leases, hire purchase, commitments, guarantees or other contingent liabilities.

As at the date of this Supplement, none of the Directors nor any other connected person has any material interest in the Shares of the Company or any options in respect of such Shares.

The date of this Supplement No. 18 is 2 February 2018.

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1. WISDOMTREE INDIA QUALITY UCITS ETF

Fund: WisdomTree India Quality UCITS ETF	
Index: WisdomTree India Quality Index	

1.1 Investment Objective

The WisdomTree India Quality UCITS ETF (the "**Fund**") seeks to track the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of an index that measures the performance of Indian securities.

1.2 Investment Policy

In order to achieve this objective, the Fund will employ a "passive management" (or indexing) investment approach and will directly invest in a portfolio of equity securities that so far as possible and practicable consists of a representative sample of the component securities of the WisdomTree India Quality Index (the "**Index**").

The use of a representative sampling strategy means that, while the Fund will seek to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in securities that are constituents of the Index, it may invest in a sample of Index constituents whose risk, return and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return and other characteristics of the Index as a whole. The Fund may also hold some securities which are not underlying constituents of the Index whose risk, return and other characteristics resemble the risk, return and other characteristics of the Index as a whole.

Where consistent with its investment policy, the Fund may from time to time invest in equity or equity-related securities listed or traded on a Regulated Market (such as large, medium or small cap equities, common or preferred stocks and Depositary Receipts), other transferable securities (for example, medium term notes) and open-ended collective investment undertakings. Subject to the provisions of the Regulations and the conditions imposed by the Central Bank, the Fund may invest in other funds of the Company.

The Fund may enter into stock 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 Net Asset Value of the Fund that can be subject to securities lending is 50%. The expected proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Fund that can be subject to securities lending is 0%.

The Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets from time to time, for example, as dividends are collected. In such circumstances the Fund may seek to implement an effective cash management policy. In pursuit of this policy the Fund may invest in collective investment schemes, transferable securities (for example, medium term notes) and money market instruments (such as short dated government backed securities, floating rate notes, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, treasury bills and treasury notes, each of which, where relevant, will be of investment grade at the time of acquisition).

Therefore, while the Fund may from time to time invest in all constituents of the Index, it is not expected that at all times it will hold every constituent (or a similar weighting of any such constituent) of the Index.

The Fund may from time to time trade equity index futures as part of the Index rebalancing process, in order to maintain its market exposure. The reason for this is that otherwise, as Indian securities can only be purchased on a prefunded basis, when rebalancing the Index, the Fund would have to sell equities, wait for the trades to settle and only following that would it be able to prefund its account to purchase other securities. This process would cause the Fund to become underexposed to the market. To mitigate this effect and maintain market exposure the Fund may trade equity index futures solely for the purposes of efficient portfolio management, subject to the conditions and within the limits set out in the Prospectus.

The Investment policy of the Fund shall comply with the restrictions for Foreign Portfolio Investors ("FPI"). Under the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") FPI Regulations, 2014, ("FPI Regulations") all foreign investors who intend to acquire Indian securities from 1 June 2014 are required to make an application to the designated depository participants ("DDP") to be registered as an FPI. Designated depository participants are the entities which will approve the application as an FPI and are also given the responsibility of granting the FPI license. All investments by foreign investors will need to be made in compliance with the investment conditions prescribed under the FPI Regulations and the regulations and guidelines prescribed by the Reserved Bank of India ("RBI") under Foreign Exchange Management Act. All securities of the Fund will be held at all times by the Depositary.

1.3 Share classes

The Fund currently has different classes of Shares as set out in Section 4. Share classes may be designated in the Base Currency or in currencies other than the Base Currency (the "**Share Class Currency**").

2. WISDOMTREE INDIA QUALITY INDEX

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2.1 Index description

The Index is governed by a published, rules-based methodology and is designed to measure the performance of Indian stocks.

The Index is comprised of companies incorporated and traded in India that are profitable and that are eligible to be purchased by foreign investors as of the annual Index screening date. Eligibility requirements include: (i) incorporation within India; (ii) listing on the Bombay Stock Exchange; (iii) earnings of at least $5 million during the fiscal year prior to the Index screening date; (iv) market capitalisation of at least $200 million as of the Index screening date; (v) trading of at least 250,000 shares per month for each of the six months prior to the Index screening date; (vi) average daily dollar volume of at least $200,000 for each of the six months preceding the Index screening date; and (vii) price to earnings ratio of at least 2 as of the Index screening date.

Eligible Companies are ranked using a weighted combination of two factors: 50% weighted to the rank of the historical three-year average Return on Equity (ROE), and 50% weighted to the rank of the historical three-year average Return on Assets (ROA). The top 33.3% of all eligible component companies or at least the top 50 companies ranked by this combined mechanism will be selected for inclusion in the Index. For each sector, the top 10% or at least one company ranking highest pursuant to this combined ranking mechanism will also be selected for inclusion in the Index. ROE is a financial ratio that measures the return generated on shareholders' equity. It is the amount of net income returned as a percentage of shareholders' equity. ROE helps to measure a company's profitability as it indicates how much profit the company generates with the money that shareholders have invested. ROA is a financial ratio that indicates how profitable a company is relative to its total assets. ROA shows the percentage of profit a company earns in relation to its overall resources.

The Index is weighted by float adjusted market capitalisation. "Float-adjusted" means that the share amounts used in calculating the Index reflect only shares available to investors. The initial weight of a company in the Index at the annual reconstitution is derived by multiplying the company's market capitalisation by a second factor developed by Standard & Poor's called the "Investability Weighting Factor" ("IWF"). The IWF is used to scale the market capitalisation of each company by restrictions on shares available to be purchased. For example, if there are restrictions on the amount of shares available for purchase in a particular company, the weighting of that company will be reduced within the Index. The product of the market capitalisation and IWF is known as the "Float-adjusted Factor".This "Float-adjusted Factor" is calculated for every company in the Index and then summed. Each company's weight, at the weighting date, is equal to its Float adjusted Factor divided by the sum of all Float-adjusted Factors for all the companies in that Index.

At the time of the Index's annual screening date, the maximum weight of any security in the Index is capped at 5% and the maximum weight of any one sector in the Index is capped at 25%, subject to the following volume factor. For each security, a calculated volume factor is determined by dividing the security's average daily dollar trading volume for the three months preceding the Index screening date by its weight in the Index. In the event that a security has a calculated volume factor that is less than $250 million, the company's weight in the Index is reduced.

In response to market conditions and/or the application of the foregoing volume factor adjustment, sector and security weights may fluctuate above the specified caps.

The Index is "reconstituted" on an annual basis. During the annual reconstitution, securities are screened to determine whether they comply with WisdomTree Investment, Inc.'s ("**WisdomTree**") proprietary Index methodology and are eligible to be included in the Index on the basis of the requirements outlined above. New securities are added to the Index during the "annual reconstitution" or intra-year as a result of a split of spin off from an existing component company in the Index. Details of the annual reconstitution and any non-material changes are available on www.wisdomtree.eu.

WisdomTree, as Index Provider, currently uses Standard & Poor's Global Industry Classification Standards ("S&P GICS") to define companies within a sector. The following sectors are included in the Index: consumer discretionary, consumer staples, energy, financials, health care, industrials, information technology, materials, telecommunication services, and utilities. A sector is comprised of multiple industries. For example, the energy sector is comprised of companies in, among others, the natural gas, and oil and petroleum industries.

Further details on the Index, including its constituents and rules-based methodology, are available on www.wisdomtree.eu

2.2 Index Calculation Agent

In order to minimise any potential for conflicts caused by the fact that WisdomTree and its affiliates act as Index Provider and Promoter of the Company, WisdomTree has retained an unaffiliated third party to calculate the Index (the "**Calculation Agent**"). The Calculation Agent, using the applicable rules-based methodology, will calculate, maintain and disseminate the Index on a daily basis. WisdomTree will monitor the results produced by the Calculation Agent to help ensure that the Index is being calculated in accordance with the applicable rules-based methodology. In addition, WisdomTree has established policies and procedures designed to prevent non-public information about pending changes to the Index from being used or disseminated in an improper manner.

2.3 Portfolio Transparency

Information about the Investments of the Fund is made available on a daily basis. The Fund may 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.

2.4 Anticipated Tracking Error

The Investment Manager aims to keep Tracking Error below or equal to 2% for each Share class. There is, however, no guarantee that this level of Tracking Error will be realised and neither the Company, the Manager nor the Investment Manager will be liable for any discrepancies between the Fund's anticipated level of Tracking Error and the actual level of Tracking Error (as subsequently observed). The annual report of the Company will provide an explanation of any divergence between anticipated and realised Tracking Error for the relevant period. The annual and half-yearly reports will state the Fund's Tracking Error at the end of the period under review.

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:

Indian Stock Market Risks. The Indian stock markets are undergoing a period of growth and change, which may lead to greater volatility and difficulties in the settlement, and recording of transactions and in interpreting and applying the relevant regulations, in comparison to the developed countries. There can be no assurance that the Fund's objectives will be realised or that there will be any return of capital. The following considerations should be carefully evaluated before making an investment in the Fund. The Indian stock market has previously experienced substantial fluctuations in the prices of listed securities and no assurance can be given that such volatility will not occur in the future.

Shareholders should consider the following factors before making an investment decision:

a. allegations of fraudulent transactions have led to a number of crises on the Indian stock exchanges leading to a loss of confidence and temporary closure;
b. the Indian stock exchanges have been subject to broker defaults, failed trades and settlement delays; which has at certain times lead to closure of the stock exchanges and there can be no certainty that this will not recur;
c. the Indian stock exchanges are less liquid and experience greater volatility than more established markets; and
d. a disproportionately large percentage of market capitalisation and trading value in the Indian stock exchanges is represented by a relatively small number of issues. Therefore, when seeking to sell shares on Indian stock exchanges, little or no market may exist for the securities and settlement of transactions may be subject to delay and administrative uncertainties.

Additionally, as market regulator, SEBI can impose restrictions on trading in certain securities, limitations on price movements and margin requirements. From July 2013 onwards, the securities market regulator has been further empowered to carry out various enforcement activities like attaching Investments of the Subsidiary to realise any penalties imposed by it, search and seize information, access special courts for speedy trials, etc. which can significantly affect the related companies. Consequently, an investment in Indian securities should be deemed highly volatile and should be made only by sophisticated persons who are able to bear the risk of complete loss of an investment.

Shareholders should be aware of the risks associated with the Fund's investment policy and are advised to consult with their professional advisors, such as lawyers, financial advisers or accountants, when determining whether an investment in the Fund is/are suitable for them.

Indian Political and Economic Risks. The Government of India has traditionally exercised, and continues to exercise, a significant influence over many aspects of the economy. Since 1991, successive Indian governments have pursued policies of economic liberalization and financial sector reforms. The current Government has announced its general intention to continue India's current economic and financial sector liberalization and deregulation policies. However, there can be no assurance that such policies will be continued and a significant change in the government's policies in the future could affect business and economic conditions in India and could also adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Any political instability in India may adversely affect the Indian securities markets in general, which could also adversely affect the trading price of the Indian securities.

Political, economic, and social factors, changes in Indian law or regulations and the status of India's relations with other countries may adversely affect the value of the Fund's assets. In addition, the Indian economy may differ favourably or unfavourably from other economies in several respects, including the rate of growth of GDP, the rate of inflation, currency fluctuation, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. The Indian Government has traditionally exercised and continues to exercise a significant influence over many aspects of the Indian economy. Further actions or changes in policy (including taxation) of the Indian Central Government or the respective Indian State Governments could have a significant effect on the Indian economy, which could adversely affect private sector companies, market conditions and prices and yields of the Fund's investments.

Certain developments, beyond the control of the Fund, such as the possibility of nationalisation, expropriations, or confiscatory taxation, political changes, government regulation, social instability, diplomatic disputes, or other similar developments could adversely affect the Fund's assets. Thus, there can be no assurance that the government policies will continue and any significant change in the Indian government's future policies could affect general business and economic conditions in India and could also affect the Fund's business and investments. In addition, any political instability in India could adversely affect the Indian economy in general, which could also affect the value of the investments of the Fund. India has in the past experienced periods of political instability and, in some cases, civil unrest and clashes.

Severe monsoons or drought conditions could hurt India's agricultural production and dampen momentum in some sectors of the Indian economy, which could adversely affect the performance of the companies in whose securities the Fund invests. The liquidity of the assets and their value may be affected generally by changes in Indian government policy, interest rates and taxation, social and religious instability and political, economic or other developments in or affecting India.

Indian regulatory standards and disclosure standards may be less stringent than standards in developed countries, and there may therefore be less publicly available information about Indian companies than is regularly available about companies located in developed countries. Securities law and regulations in India are still evolving.

Further changes in the market, business, and economic conditions, including, for example, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, inflation rates, industry conditions, competition, technological developments, political and diplomatic events and trends, tax laws and numerous other factors, can affect substantially and adversely the performance of and the development to be undertaken by an Indian company in which the Fund may have invested. None of these conditions will be within the control of the Fund or Investment Manager.

Indian Legal System Risk. The Indian civil judicial process to enforce remedies and legal rights is relatively less developed and subject to delays. Regulations regarding the trading in relatively new forms of securities such as derivatives are not fully developed in India. In addition, such investments may be traded on exchanges with very little liquidity, thus adversely affecting the ability to liquidate these investments.

FPI Regime. The Fund proposes to invest in Indian equity securities in accordance FPI regime currently prevailing in India as provided under the FPI Regulations and the conditions prescribed by RBI for investments and operations by FPIs.

In order for non-Indian resident investors, including foreign domiciled collective investment schemes such as the Fund, to acquire Indian securities, they must obtain FPI registration, which is undertaken and granted by DDPs on behalf of SEBI.

Under the FPI Regulations, for the Fund to be registered as an FPI under Category II which is a “broad based fund” or as a “broad based sub-account”, it should have at least 20 investors with no single investor holding more than 49% of the units or shares of the fund. Though, if any institutional investor holds more than 49% of the units or shares of the fund, then such institutional investor should, in turn, be a “broad based fund” itself, and must satisfy the above criteria.

FPIs are obliged, under the terms of the undertakings and declarations made by them at the time of registration, to immediately notify the SEBI or the designated depository participant (as the case may be) of any change in the information provided in the application for registration. Failure by FPIs to adhere to the provisions of the Securities Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ("SEBI Act"), the rules and the FPI Regulations thereunder renders them liable for punishment prescribed under the SEBI Act and the Securities Exchange Board of India (Intermediaries) Regulations, 2008 which include, inter alia, imposition of penalty and suspension or cancellation of the certificate of registration.

In the event that registration as an FPI is terminated or is not renewed, the Fund could potentially be forced to redeem the investments held in the particular share class, and such forced redemption could adversely affect the returns to the Shareholders**.**

Prefunding and Associated Risks. Indian securities can only be purchased on a prefunded basis. This means that the foreign exchange settlement of the amount denominated in the Share Class Currency, required to purchase the underlying Indian securities (the “Prefunding Amount”) to Indian Rupees (INR) needs to have settled the day prior to the settlement of the underlying Indian securities being purchased by the Fund. The Prefunding Amount may be based on an estimated Net Asset Value per Share, using Duties and Charges which may be estimated by the Investment Manager, based on their knowledge and experience of the relevant markets and securities and provided to the Administrator. The final Net Asset Value per Share may be confirmed only once all the underlying Indian securities required to be purchased in connection with the subscription have been acquired by the Fund. Details on the estimated Duties and Charges and the Prefunding Amount may be obtained from the Administrator.

In circumstances where the Prefunding Amount is subsequently determined to have been in excess of the final Net Asset Value per Share (including final Duties and Charges) for the relevant Shares on the Dealing Day by reference to which the subscription was effected (the “Excess Amount”), the Excess Amount will be held by the Fund on a temporary basis and will be reimbursed to the as soon as practicable, net of any foreign exchange transaction costs and any other related costs. In circumstances where an Authorised Participant has delivered a Prefunding Amount they shall remain an unsecured creditor of the Fund in respect of the Excess Amount until such time as the amount is paid to it.

In circumstances where the Prefunding Amount is insufficient to purchase all the underlying securities, the Fund may not be able to acquire all the requisite underlying securities and may need to carry out one or more further purchases on subsequent day(s). Similarly, if restrictions under Indian laws, regulations and/or stock exchange rules, or the suspension of trading of particular Indian securities restrict the Fund from acquiring all the requisite underlying securities, the Fund may also need to carry out one or more further purchases on subsequent day(s). The market risk arising from the timing of the placement of further underlying trades and any delay in trading will be borne by the Authorised Participants. In the event of any funding shortfall, the Authorised Participant may be required to deliver additional sums to make up any funding shortfall to enable further purchases to be made until all the requisite underlying Indian securities have been acquired for the Fund and where applicable such additional sums may be required to be delivered to the Company by such reasonable timeframe as shall be notified to the Authorised Participant at the time of any such shortfall occurring but which shall in any event not be less than two Business Days and not more than five Business Days. A failure to settle a trade in the Indian market may cause the Company to be censured and could impact the Fund’s access to the Indian exchanges. In circumstances where additional sums are payable by an Authorised Participant to cover a funding shortfall after the Authorised Participant has received Shares which it subscribed for in the Fund, the Fund will have a credit exposure as an unsecured creditor in respect of such additional sums.

The foreign exchange transaction costs associated with conversions made in relation to subscriptions and redemptions and any currency risk will be borne by the relevant Authorised Participant and included in the final Duties and Charges which are applied the relevant subscription or redemption amounts paid or received (respectively) by such Authorised Participant. Authorised Participants should note that no interest will accrue on the relevant Reimbursement Amount and interest shall therefore not be payable by the Fund to the relevant Authorised Participant in respect of any such amount.

In the event that, where applicable, an Authorised Participant fails to deliver the Prefunding Amount in full by the Dealing Deadline, the subscription application may not be valid and the Directors and/or the Investment Manager reserve the right (but shall not be obliged) to reject or cancel the relevant subscription application. In the event that a subscription application is not accepted, any subscription amount already paid by the Authorised Participant to the Fund will be returned to the Authorised Participant (without any interest and less any foreign exchange transaction cost and other transaction costs incurred).

Tracking Error Risk. Index rebalancing may last for a more extended period (not expected to exceed 15 Business Days) than usual as Indian securities can only be purchased on a prefunded basis and this may cause delays. This could result in an increase in the Fund’s Tracking Error.

Indian Political and Regulatory Risk. The value of the Fund's assets may be affected by uncertainties such as international political developments, changes in government policies, changes in taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and currency repatriation, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of India. There are restrictions or limits on foreign investors holding shares in some Indian companies. These limits may vary depending on the sector of the Indian company or whether a special approval has been granted to raise the limit. The risk that a company in the Index will not be able to be purchased because of these limits is mitigated somewhat by the IWF mechanism in the Index which accounts for these restrictions, as described under the “Index Description” section which is used to scale the earnings generated by each company in the Index by restrictions on shares available to be purchased.

Equity Risk. The market prices of equity securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer (investors should also refer to "Issuer-Specific Risk"). The values of equity securities also 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 in equity securities 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.

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.

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 Fund performance. As a result, an investor could lose the value of its investment over short or even long periods.

Capital Controls and Sanctions Risk. Economic conditions, such as volatile currency exchange rates and interest rates, political events, military action and other conditions may, without prior warning, lead to foreign government intervention and the imposition of capital controls and/or sanctions, which may also include retaliatory actions of one government against another government, such as seizure of assets. Capital controls and/or sanctions include the prohibition of, or restrictions on, the ability to own or transfer currency, securities or other assets, which may potentially include derivative instruments related thereto. Capital controls and/or sanctions may also impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell, transfer, receive, deliver or otherwise obtain exposure to, foreign securities or currency, negatively impact the value and/or liquidity of such instruments, adversely affect the trading market and price for shares of the Fund, and cause the Fund to decline in value.

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.

Currency Risk. The Fund's Base Currency will typically reflect the currency of denomination of the relevant Index. Unless stated in the supplement, the Investment Manager will not utilise hedging techniques to seek to mitigate the Fund's currency exposure. If an investor's currency of reference is different from the Fund's Base Currency, adverse movements in exchange rates between those currencies can result in a decrease in return and a loss of capital for such investor.

Exchange Traded Derivatives Risk. The primary risks associated with the use of exchange traded derivatives (i.e. equity index futures) are (i) failure to predict accurately the direction of the market movements and (ii) market risks, for example, lack of liquidity or lack of correlation between the change in the value of the underlying asset and that of the value of the Fund's FDI positions. These techniques may not always be possible or effective in enhancing returns or mitigating risk.

Geographic Investment Risk. To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies of 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. As per the Fund's investment objective, the Fund may invest all of its assets in companies organised in India.

Issuer-Specific Risk. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in the specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or issuer, and changes in the general economic or political conditions can affect a security's or instrument's value. The value of securities of smaller, less well-known issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers. Issuer-specific events can have a negative impact on the value of the Fund.

Concentration Risk. A Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in 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, a Fund may concentrate its investments in companies in a particular industry, market or economic sector. When a Fund concentrates its investments in 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 assets in that industry, market or sector. Further, investors may buy or sell substantial amounts of a 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.

Sectorial Investment Risk. To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies of a particular sector, it is more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that sector. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in sectors, including the information technology sector, the consumer discretionary sector and the consumer staples sector, which sectors have tended to form a relatively large percentage of the Index. Further details of the specific risks relevant to these sectors are set out below.

- ***Information Technology Sector Risk.*** This sector can be significantly affected by, among other things, the supply and demand for specific products and services, the pace of technological development and government regulation. Challenges facing companies in the information technology sector include distressed cash flows due to the need to commit substantial capital to meet increasing competition, particularly in formulating new products and services using new technology, technological innovations that make existing products and services obsolete, and satisfying consumer demand.

- ***Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk*****.** This sector consists of, for example, automobile, media and retail companies. The consumer discretionary sector of the economy can be significantly affected by, among other things, economic growth, worldwide demand and consumers' disposable income levels and propensity to spend.

- ***Consumer Staples Sector Risk.*** This sector can be significantly affected by, among other things, changes in price and availability of underlying commodities, rising energy prices and global and economic conditions.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all exchange traded funds, Fund 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 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 Fund 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.

Mid- and Large-Capitalisation Investing. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in the securities of mid- and large-capitalisation companies. The securities of mid-capitalisation companies may be subject to more unpredictable price changes than securities of larger companies or the market as a whole. The securities of large-capitalisation companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.

Small-Cap Risk. Small-sized companies may be more volatile and more likely than large and mid-capitalisation companies to have relatively limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or depend on a few key employees. Returns on investments in stocks of small companies could trail the returns on investments in stocks of larger companies. The shares of newly established companies may be less liquid than the shares of more mature and established companies. Newly established companies, as compared with more mature and established companies, may have a shorter history of operations, may not have as great an ability to raise additional capital and may have a smaller public market for their shares.

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.

Issue of Shares	The Directors have resolved that Shares in the Fund will be issued in dematerialised (or uncertificated) form and that the Fund will apply for admission for clearing and settlement through a Securities Settlement System. Shares will therefore be issued in registered form and only persons appearing on the register of Shareholders will be a Shareholder. Ownership of Shares will be confirmed by written confirmation of entry on the register of shareholders.
Base Currency	U.S. Dollars
Business Day	a day on which commercial banks are generally open for business in London and Bombay.
Creation Unit	125,000 Shares, unless determined otherwise by the Manager.
Currency Day	a day on which foreign exchange markets are open for settlement of payments in the Base Currency.
Dealing Day	each Business Day other than those Business Days which are immediately followed by a day which is not both a Business Day and a Currency Day, or any other days which may be determined by the Directors and notified to Shareholders in advance.
Dealing Deadline	4.30 p.m. (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day.
Publication Time	8.00 a.m. (Irish time) on each Dealing Day.
Valuation Point	6.00 p.m. (Irish time) on each Dealing Day.
Dividend Policy	In respect of Share classes with a distributing policy, semi-annual dividends will normally be declared in June and December. 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 following the initial offer period	Settlement of subscriptions must be received by the Administrator, in respect of cash subscriptions, by 2 p.m. (Irish time) on the first Business Day after the relevant Dealing Day; provided that if such day is not a Currency Day, settlement will be on the immediately preceding 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) by the fourth 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 four 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	**WisdomTree India Quality UCITS ETF - USD**
ISIN	IE00BDGSNK96
TER	0.73%
Dividend policy	Distributing

Share class name	**WisdomTree India Quality UCITS ETF – USD Acc**
ISIN	IE00BDGSNL04
TER	0.73%
Dividend policy	Accumulating

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, such as expenses related to any litigation, exercise of voting rights and corporate actions).

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. DISCLAIMERS

Index

Neither the Company, the Manager, the Investment Manager, WisdomTree nor their affiliates guarantee the accuracy or the completeness of the Index nor 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 Fund or to any other person or entity, as to results to be obtained by the Fund from the use of the Index 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.

Index Provider website

The Company is required to provide details of WisdomTree’s website to enable Shareholders to obtain further details of the Index (including its constituents). Neither the Company, 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.