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Mailing Address
250 WEST 34TH STREET
3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK NY 10119

Business Address
250 WEST 34TH STREET
3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK NY 10119
866-909-9473

WisdomTree Digital Trust

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Mailing Address
250 WEST 34TH STREET
3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK NY 10119

Business Address
250 WEST 34TH STREET
3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK NY 10119
866-909-9473

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM N-1A

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Pre-Effective Amendment No. ____
Post-Effective Amendment No. 71

and/or

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT
OF 1940

Amendment No. 77
(Check appropriate box or boxes.)

WISDOMTREE DIGITAL TRUST

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

250 West 34th Street, 3rd Floor
New York, NY 10119
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

1-866-909-9473
(Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code)

RYAN M. LOUVAR
WISDOMTREE DIGITAL TRUST
250 West 34th Street, 3rd Floor
New York, NY 10119
(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Copies to:

Todd P. Zerega
Perkins Coie LLP
1155 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10036-2711

It is proposed that this filing will become effective (check appropriate box):

- Immediately upon filing pursuant to paragraph (b).
- On (date) pursuant to paragraph (b)(1)(iii).
- 60 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)(1).
- On (date) pursuant to paragraph (a)(1).
- 75 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)(2).
- On (date) pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) of Rule 485.

If appropriate, check the following box:

This post-effective amendment designates a new effective date for a previously filed post-effective amendment.

Money Market Digital Fund

PROSPECTUS

October 20, 2023



WisdomTree Digital Trust

WisdomTree Money Market Digital Fund

WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund (WTGXX)

THE U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (“SEC”) HAS NOT APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

WisdomTree Digital Trust

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WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund

Investment Objective

The WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to provide investors with a high level of current income consistent with preservation of capital and liquidity and the maintenance of a stable \$1.00 net asset value (NAV) per share.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund’s average net assets. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.25%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00% ¹
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.25%

¹ “Other Expenses” are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years
	\$ 26	\$ 80

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund invests at least 99.5% of its total assets in government securities, cash and repurchase agreements collateralized fully by government securities or cash. For purposes of this policy, “government securities” mean any securities issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States, or by a person controlled or supervised by and acting as an agency or instrumentality of the government of the United States pursuant to authority granted by the Congress of the United States; or any certificate of deposit for any of the foregoing. The Fund will invest in a portfolio of U.S. Treasury and government securities. Such securities may include: U.S. Treasury Notes (both fixed and floating rate), U.S. T-Bills, U.S. Government Agency Notes, including Discount Notes, that are either fixed or floating rate and issued by government agencies such as the Federal Home Loan Bank System, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) or the Federal Farm Credit Bank. The Fund may invest in repurchase agreements collateralized fully by U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. Government Agency securities or cash. The Fund may also invest in other investment companies that are government money market funds to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”).

The Fund has adopted a non-fundamental investment policy in accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act to invest under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in government securities and repurchase agreements that are collateralized by government securities.

The securities purchased by the Fund are subject to the quality, diversification, and other requirements of Rule 2a-7 under 1940 Act, and other rules adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). Rule 2a-7 sets forth a liquidity fee framework whereby a liquidity fee may be imposed under certain circumstances such as a decline in a money market fund’s weekly liquid assets. However, government money market funds are not required to adopt a liquidity fee framework and accordingly the Fund has not adopted such a framework.

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In choosing investments for the Fund, the Fund's sub-adviser employs a disciplined investment process: first, a list of approved issuers and counterparties for repurchase agreements is actively maintained; second, securities of issuers on the approved list that meet the Fund's guidelines are selected for investment; and finally, portfolio maturity decisions are made based upon expected cash flows, income opportunities available in the market, and expectations of future interest rates.

Use of Blockchain

As described further below, through its transfer agent, the Fund uses blockchain technology to maintain a secondary record of its shares. The following "Use of Blockchain" section describes what blockchain technology is and how the Fund uses it for the recording of its shares.

Although WisdomTree Transfers, Inc., the Fund's transfer agent ("WisdomTree Transfers" or "Transfer Agent"), will maintain the official record of share ownership in book-entry form (the "Official Record"), the ownership of the Fund's shares will also be recorded – or digitized – on the Stellar or Ethereum blockchains (the "Secondary Record"). The Transfer Agent will reconcile secondary blockchain transactions with the Fund's records on at least a daily basis. Reconciliation involves maintaining a matching Official Record and Secondary Record of the total number of shares in circulation, the ownership of the shares at any given time, and all transactions between parties involving the shares. The policies and procedures of the Fund and the Transfer Agent both address the use of blockchain integrated recordkeeping systems. The Fund's Board of Trustees (the "Board") has approved these policies and procedures, including those that address the use of blockchain integrated recordkeeping systems.

A blockchain is an open, distributed ledger that digitally records transactions in a verifiable and immutable (*i.e.*, permanent) way using cryptography. A distributed ledger is a database in which data is stored in a decentralized manner. Cryptography is a method of storing and transmitting data in a particular form so that only those for whom it is intended can read and process it. A blockchain stores transaction data in "blocks" that are linked together to form a "chain", and hence the name blockchain.

In order to facilitate the use of blockchain technology, a potential shareholder must have a blockchain wallet. WisdomTree Digital Movement, Inc. ("WisdomTree Digital") provides a hosted Stellar-based wallet through a mobile application, WisdomTree Prime™ (the "App") (see "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares" below). A blockchain wallet is a software application which stores a user's "private key" and related digital assets and is used to facilitate sending digital assets on a particular blockchain. A "private key" is one of two numbers in a cryptographic "key pair." A key pair consists of a "public key" and its corresponding private key, both of which are lengthy alphanumeric codes, derived together and possessing a unique relationship. The private key is used by the owner of a digital wallet to send (*i.e.*, digitally sign and authenticate) digital assets and is private to the wallet owner. The public key is, as the name implies, public and open to others on the applicable blockchain to send digital assets to. The blockchain will only record public key information.

In order to maintain the Secondary Record, WisdomTree Transfers registers blockchain wallet addresses and associates them with relevant personal identifying information at the control location resulting in a registry of addresses that can participate in transactions. The personal identifying information necessary to associate a given share with the record owner of that share will be maintained by the Transfer Agent in a separate database that is not available to the public. In this manner, WisdomTree Transfers prevents transactions between unknown persons or unknown blockchain wallets.

It is anticipated that Fund shareholders may have the benefit of shares that may be operated on more than one blockchain, initially the Stellar blockchain and potentially in the future, the Ethereum blockchain. This potential feature may provide shareholders with the ability to move the Secondary Record of ownership between the Stellar and Ethereum blockchains as desired through interoperability, with the Transfer Agent continuing to maintain the Official Record. This interoperability, if and when available, may permit shareholders to potentially take advantage of the benefits of a supported blockchain of their choice (*i.e.*, initially, the Stellar blockchain and potentially in the future, the Ethereum blockchain), such as transaction speed or efficiency, while also helping facilitate the Fund's shares being available for purchase, sale, or transfer in the broader blockchain ecosystem.

The secondary recording of Fund shares on the blockchain will not affect the Fund's investments in securities. The Fund will not directly or indirectly invest in any assets that rely on blockchain technology, such as cryptocurrencies.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The Fund is subject to the risks described below. The principal risks are generally presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks when comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”), yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objective. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the sections in the Fund’s prospectus titled “Additional Principal Risk Information About the Fund” and “Additional Non-Principal Risk Information.”

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You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Although the Fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the Fund is not a bank account and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Fund’s adviser is not required to reimburse the Fund for losses, and you should not expect that the adviser will provide financial support to the Fund at any time, including during periods of market stress.

Blockchain Technology Risk. Blockchain technology is a relatively new and untested technology which operates as a distributed ledger. The risks associated with blockchain technology may not emerge until the technology is widely used. Blockchain systems could be vulnerable to fraud, particularly if a significant minority of participants colluded to defraud the rest. Access to a given blockchain requires an individualized key, which, if compromised, could result in loss due to theft, destruction or inaccessibility. There is little regulation of blockchain technology other than the intrinsic public nature of the blockchain system. Any future regulatory developments could affect the viability and expansion of the use of blockchain technology. There are currently a number of competing blockchain platforms with competing intellectual property claims. The uncertainty inherent in these competing technologies could cause companies to use alternatives to blockchain. In addition, blockchain networks may undergo technological developments, such as the Ethereum blockchain’s change in September 2022 from proof-of-work mining to a blockchain based on proof-of-stake validation. Segments of the mining community were against this change, which was complex and involved a merger of the then existing Ethereum blockchain with the new Ethereum blockchain, which could potentially lead to greater centralization. Further, certain miners and other users resisted adoption of the new Ethereum blockchain and it is possible that two Ethereum blockchains (among potentially others) will endure and compete going forward, which may also slow or impede transactions. Lastly, technological developments may lead to technical or other flaws (including undiscovered flaws) in the underlying blockchain technology, including in the process by which transactions are recorded to a blockchain, or by which the validity of a copy of such blockchain can be proven, or the development of new or existing hardware or software tools or mechanisms that could negatively impact the functionality of the blockchain systems, all of which could negatively impact transactions in Fund shares.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. U.S. Government obligations may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics and may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund’s U.S. Government obligations to decline. Certain securities in which the Fund may invest, including securities issued by certain U.S. Government agencies and U.S. Government sponsored enterprises, are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government or supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, such as those issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”), Federal Farm Credit Bank and the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed using proprietary investment strategies and processes. There can be no guarantee that these strategies and processes will be successful or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Investment Risk. As with all investments, an investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk. Investors in the Fund could lose money over short or long periods of time.

Market Risk and Selection Risk. Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues like pandemics or epidemics, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will

underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

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Cybersecurity Risk. The Fund and its service providers, as well as the App, wallet provider, blockchain networks and intermediaries, may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from a breach in cybersecurity, including cyber-attacks. A breach in cybersecurity, intentional or unintentional, may adversely impact the Fund or shareholder in many ways, including, but not limited to, disruption of the Fund's operational capacity, loss of proprietary information, theft or corruption of data, denial-of-service attacks on websites or network resources, and the unauthorized release of confidential information. Cyber-attacks affecting the Fund's third-party service providers, App, wallet provider, blockchain network, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests may subject the Fund and shareholders to many of the same risks associated with direct cybersecurity breaches.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a debt security may fall when interest rates rise. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities will go up or down more in response to changes in interest rates than the market price of shorter-term securities. Due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of such securities may vary during the period shareholders own shares of the Fund. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or pay dividends to Fund shareholders.

- The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the recent period of historically low interest rates. The Federal Reserve has recently begun to raise the federal funds rate as part of its efforts to address rising inflation. There is a risk that interest rates will continue to rise, which will likely drive down the prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Issuer Credit Risk. The financial condition of an issuer of a debt security or other instrument may cause such issuer to default, become unable to pay interest or principal due or otherwise fail to honor its obligations or cause such issuer to be perceived (whether by market participants, rating agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as being in such situations. The value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning in response to issuer defaults, changes in the credit ratings of the Fund's portfolio investments and/or perceptions related thereto.

- **Issuer Specific Risk.** Issuer-specific events, including changes in the actual or perceived financial condition of an issuer, can have a negative impact on the value of the Fund.

- **Money Market Regulatory Risk.** Changes in government regulations may adversely affect the value of a security held by the Fund. These changes may result in reduced yields for money market funds, including the Fund, which may invest in other money market funds. The SEC or other regulators may adopt additional money market fund reforms, which may impact the structure and operation or performance of the Fund.

- **Other Investment Companies – Money Market Funds Risk.** A money market fund may only invest in other investment companies that qualify as government money market funds under Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act. The risk of investing in such money market funds is that such money market funds may not comply with Rule 2a-7. You will pay a proportionate share of the expenses of those other investment companies (including management fees, administration fees, and custodial fees) in addition to the expenses of the Fund. The investment policies of the other investment companies may not be the same as those of the Fund; as a result, an investment in the other investment companies may be subject to additional or different risks than those to which the Fund is typically subject.

- **Repurchase Agreements Risk.** In the event that the other party to a repurchase agreement fails to repurchase the underlying security serving as collateral for the repurchase agreement, the Fund would generally seek to sell the underlying security. However, the value of collateral may be insufficient to satisfy the counterparty's obligation and/or the Fund may encounter a delay and incur costs before being able to sell the underlying security. A delay in selling the security is likely if the counterparty becomes involved in insolvency proceedings in which the receiver or court may impose a stay. If a sale is delayed, the Fund will be subject to the risk of a decline in the market value of the underlying security below the amounts that would otherwise be due to the Fund under the repurchase agreement.

- **Stable Net Asset Value Risk.** The Fund may not be able to maintain a stable NAV of \$1.00 per share at all times. If the Fund fails to maintain a stable NAV (or if there is a perceived threat of such a failure), the Fund, along with other money market funds, could be subject to increased redemption activity.

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- **Treasury Obligations Risk.** Direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury have historically involved little risk of loss of principal if held to maturity. However, due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of such securities may vary during the period shareholders own shares of the Fund.

- **When Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments Risk.** When issued securities, delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. Although delayed delivery is limited (not more than 35 days) and is commonly shorter for government securities, these investments may result in leverage. The use of leverage may exaggerate any increase or decrease in the net asset value, causing the Fund to be more volatile. The use of leverage may increase expenses and increase the impact of the Fund's other risks. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund loses both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security's price.

Performance

Because the Fund is new, it has no performance history. When the Fund has been in operation for a full calendar year, performance information will be shown. Once the Fund has commenced operations, you can obtain updated performance information by accessing the information through the App (as defined below in "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares") or at www.wisdomtree.com/investments.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc. ("WisdomTree Digital Management" or the "Adviser") serves as investment adviser to the Fund. Voya Investment Management Co. LLC ("Voya IM" or the "Sub-Adviser") serves as sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The day-to-day management of the Fund is conducted by the Sub-Adviser's Fixed Income Portfolio Management team. The individual primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio is described below.

Mr. David S. Yealy has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in October 2023.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Investors may set up an account with WisdomTree Digital, through a mobile application, WisdomTree Prime, which is made available by WisdomTree or its affiliate, WisdomTree Digital, through the Apple App Store and Google Play and is free to download (the "App"). Through the App, investors may purchase, hold, sell or transfer their shares. WisdomTree Securities, Inc. ("WisdomTree Securities"), an affiliate of WisdomTree, will facilitate the ability for investors on an "application-way" basis to purchase or sell Fund shares through the App. Applicable investor information obtained via the App is made available to the Transfer Agent in order to allow for processing of transactions and for the Transfer Agent to maintain the Official Record. The minimum transaction amount for a purchase is \$25.

Account or transaction fees implemented by WisdomTree, or any affiliate, will be subject to the terms and conditions of such relationship and be the responsibility of the investor. WisdomTree or an affiliate will pay any fees for use of the applicable blockchain network in connection with an investor's purchase and sale of Fund shares. The Fund will not be assessed any such fees and no sales loads will apply.

Tax Information

The Fund declares dividends of net investment income daily and reinvests dividends monthly in full and fractional shares of the Fund. Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. Please refer to the section of the SAI entitled "Taxes – Fund Distributions" for a more detailed explanation of the tax consequences of distributions to shareholders of the Fund.

Additional Information about the Fund

Use of Blockchain

Share Recording

As noted above, Fund shares will have the ability to be recorded on one or more blockchains to help facilitate the Fund's shares being available for purchase, sale, or transfer in the broader blockchain ecosystem. However, any such blockchain wallet, prior to use, will be registered by the Transfer Agent and associated with relevant personal identifying information. This will provide the Transfer Agent with the ability to continue to maintain the Official Record of the Fund to the extent shares are transferred to any registered wallet. By way of example, while the shares will initially be recorded on the Stellar blockchain, to the extent that an investor desires to transfer such shares to a personal Ethereum-based wallet (which, by its nature, is unable to accommodate Stellar-based assets), such transfer could be accomplished through interoperability if and when such feature becomes available. Assuming 100 shares are recorded on the Stellar blockchain with a subsequent investor request to transfer the 100 shares from the Stellar blockchain to the Ethereum blockchain, the Stellar blockchain record would initially reflect the ownership of 100 shares and ultimately a burning of 100 shares upon successful transfer (i.e., for a net of "0" shares recorded on the Stellar blockchain), and the Ethereum blockchain record would reflect the minting and delivery of 100 shares. In such a situation, no new shares are created for Official Record purposes.

The Transfer Agent will reconcile secondary blockchain transactions with the Fund's Official Record on at least a daily basis. The Transfer Agent's records will constitute the Official Record of the Fund and govern the record ownership of Fund shares in all circumstances.

Information Available via Blockchains

Shareholders will interact through a wallet, such as the wallet provided in the App, in a similar manner to non-blockchain based Apps used to transact in Fund shares. However, information recorded on the Stellar or Ethereum blockchains will be available to the public and will store the complete transaction history from issuance of the shares that are recorded on the applicable blockchain. As a result, robust and transparent data, other than shareholder personal identifying information, will be publicly available through one or more "block explorer" tools capable of displaying activity on the applicable blockchain. Accordingly, the shares' issuance and redemption data (and not a shareholder's personal identifying information) will be exposed to the public. The personal identifying information necessary to associate a given share with the record owner of that share will be maintained by the Transfer Agent in a separate database that is not available to the public.

In the event of a conflict between the transaction history on the applicable blockchain and the records maintained by the Transfer Agent, the Transfer Agent shall update the blockchain record as necessary and such an update will be recorded and viewable for transparency on the applicable blockchain as a subsequent transaction. The Transfer Agent may also use the applicable blockchain as a source of information in the case of a disputed transaction, including in the case of alleged fraud or theft. In such case, the Transfer Agent's Official Record and the blockchain record will be updated, as applicable, to reflect any changes resulting from the dispute resolution process.

Blockchain Fees, Functionality and Transaction Processing

Users of blockchains, such as Stellar and Ethereum, must pay transaction fees to the blockchain in order to validate a transaction, which in the case of Stellar and Ethereum is in the form of lumens or ether, the native digital asset for the operation of Stellar and Ethereum, respectively. These transaction fees will be the responsibility of WisdomTree Digital Management or its affiliates; Fund investors will not be required to purchase any such blockchain native digital asset, such as lumens or ether.

Delays in transaction processing have been known to occur on each blockchain. Such a delay may occur on account of, among other things, the inability of nodes to reach consensus on transactions. Nodes, which are typically hosted by third parties with specific hardware, form the infrastructure of a blockchain. Nodes on a blockchain are connected to each other and they exchange the latest blockchain data and verification and confirmation of transactions requires a consensus of nodes. During a delay in transaction processing, it will not be possible to record transactions in the shares on the blockchain. Should such a delay occur for an extended period of time, the Fund could choose to effect transactions with shareholders manually (i.e., in book-entry form) until such time as the network has resumed normal operation. The Fund may choose to reevaluate the suitability of a particular blockchain in the event of future or recurring delays.

Additional Information about the Fund's Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to provide investors with a high level of current income consistent with preservation of capital and liquidity and the maintenance of a stable \$1.00 NAV per share. Since the Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy, the Fund's investment objective may be changed without a vote of shareholders upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

Additional Information about the Fund's Investment Strategies

The Fund invests at least 99.5% of its total assets in government securities, cash and repurchase agreements collateralized fully by government securities or cash. For purposes of this policy, "government securities" mean any securities issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States, or by a person controlled or supervised by and acting as an agency or instrumentality of the government of the United States pursuant to authority granted by the Congress of the United States; or any certificate of deposit for any of the foregoing. The Fund will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice of any change in this investment policy.

The Fund invests in a portfolio of securities that will have a dollar-weighted average maturity of 60 days or less and a dollar-weighted average life of 120 days or less. The Fund may invest in variable and floating rate instruments, and transact in securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment basis. For purposes of calculating the portfolio's average weighted life, the Fund treats all securities with adjustable rates as maturing on the earlier of the date fixed for their repayment or, if applicable, the date on which the Fund may demand repayment. For purposes of calculating the portfolio's average weighted maturity, the Fund may treat a variable and floating rate instrument as maturing on the date its interest rate is reset if the Fund reasonably expects the reset to stabilize the instrument's price.

The Fund may maintain a rating from one or more rating agencies that provide ratings on money market funds. There can be no assurance that the Fund will maintain any particular rating or maintain it with a particular rating agency. To maintain a rating, the Sub-Adviser may manage the Fund more conservatively than if it was not rated.

Non-Principal Information About the Fund's Investment Strategies

The Fund may lend its portfolio securities in an amount not to exceed one third (33 1/3%) of the value of its total assets via a securities lending program through a securities lending agent ("Lending Agent") to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions desiring to borrow securities to complete transactions and for other purposes. The Lending Agent will be named in this prospectus prior to implementation of a securities lending program. Such securities lending program, if implemented, would allow the Fund to receive a portion of the income generated by lending its securities and investing the respective collateral. The Fund would receive collateral for each loaned security which is at least equal to the market value of that security, marked to market each trading day. In the securities lending program, the borrower generally has the right to vote the loaned securities; however, the Fund may call loans to vote proxies if a material issue affecting the Fund's economic interest in the investment is to be voted upon. Security loans may be terminated at any time by the Fund.

Additional Principal Risk Information About the Fund

This section provides additional information regarding the principal risks described under "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund" in the Fund Summary. Each of the factors below could have a negative impact on Fund performance.

Blockchain Technology Risk

Blockchain technology is a relatively new and untested technology which operates as a distributed ledger. Blockchain systems could be vulnerable to fraud, particularly if a significant minority of participants colluded to defraud the rest. Access to a given blockchain requires an individualized key, which, if compromised, could result in loss due to theft, destruction or inaccessibility. Risks can also differ by blockchain. For instance, the process by which Ethereum transactions are verified (i.e., achieve consensus) is called proof-of-stake. In proof-of-stake, users (referred to as "validators") stake a minimum amount of capital in the form of ether (the currency of Ethereum) into a smart contract, or computer program, stored on Ethereum. Validators process proposed transactions and bundle them into a data packet known as a "block." A randomly chosen validator is permitted to add a block of transactions to the Ethereum blockchain after attestation by other validators and is rewarded by a grant of newly-issued ether. This type of process is susceptible to a 51% attack, with such applicable risk further described below. In contrast, the Stellar network's transactions are verified on the Stellar blockchain through a federated Byzantine agreement. A federated Byzantine agreement is a system in which each participant knows of others it considers important. It waits for the vast majority of those others to agree on any transaction before considering the transaction settled. In turn, those important participants do not agree to the transaction until the participants they consider important agree as well, and so on. Eventually, enough of the network accepts a transaction for verification (i.e., achieve consensus) that it becomes infeasible for an attacker, including a 51% attack, to roll it back, or for a fork to occur.

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In addition, blockchain technology risk can carry with it additional sub-risks, including: (1) Regulation of Blockchain Technology Risk; (2) Fork Risk; (3) 51% Attack Risk; and (4) Risk of the Ethereum Blockchain's Change to a Proof-of-Stake Consensus Mechanism.

Regulation of Blockchain Technology Risk

There is little regulation of blockchain technology other than the intrinsic public nature of the blockchain system. Any future regulatory developments could affect the viability and expansion of the use of blockchain technology. Because blockchain technology systems may operate across many national boundaries and regulatory jurisdictions, it is possible that blockchain technology may be subject to widespread and inconsistent regulation. Blockchain

technology is not a product or service that provides identifiable revenue for companies that implement, or otherwise use it. Currently, blockchain technology is commonly used for the recording of transactions in digital assets, which are extremely speculative and volatile. Problems in digital asset markets could have a wider effect on companies associated with blockchain technology. Blockchain technology also may never be implemented to a scale that provides identifiable economic benefit. There are currently a number of competing blockchain platforms with competing intellectual property claims. The uncertainty inherent in these competing technologies could cause companies to use alternatives to blockchain.

Fork Risk

Blockchain software is generally open-source. Any user can download the software, modify it and then propose that network adopt the modification. When a modification is introduced and a substantial majority of users consent to the modification, the change is implemented and the blockchain network remains uninterrupted. However, if less than a substantial majority of users consent to the proposed modification, and the blockchain consensus mechanism, such as that used by Ethereum, allows for the modification to nonetheless be implemented by some users and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, the consequence would be what is known as a "fork" (i.e., "split") of the blockchain network (and the blockchain), with one version running the pre-modified software and the other running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two (or more) versions of the blockchain network running in parallel, but with each version's native asset lacking interchangeability. Additionally, a fork could be introduced by an unintentional, unanticipated software flaw in the multiple versions of otherwise compatible software users run. If a fork occurs, the original blockchain and the forked blockchain could potentially compete with each other for users and other participants, leading to a loss of these for the original blockchain.

51% Attack Risk

If a majority of staked native cryptocurrency on a blockchain using a proof-of-stake consensus mechanism, such as Ethereum, is controlled by a bad actor, whether singularly or as a group (often referred to as a "51% attack"), it may be able to alter the blockchain on which the blockchain network and network transactions rely. This could occur if the bad actor were to construct fraudulent blocks or prevent certain transactions from being completed in a timely manner, or at all. It could be possible for the malicious actor to control, exclude or modify the ordering of transactions, though it could not generate new network coins or transactions. Further, a bad actor could "double-spend" its own network native digital asset (i.e., spend the same network digital asset in more than one transaction) and prevent the confirmation of other users' transactions for so long as it maintained control. If the network community did not reject the fraudulent blocks as malicious or to the extent that such bad actor did not yield its control, reversing any changes made to the blockchain network may be impossible. The possible crossing of this threshold indicates a greater risk that a single validator (or group of validators working together) could exert authority over the validation of network transactions. If the feasibility of a bad actor gaining control of the blockchain network increases, it may negatively affect the ability of the Fund's shares to be held on the blockchain undergoing a 51% Attack.

The 51% threshold is the level which would almost guarantee a malicious actor's success. However, such attacks could in theory occur at thresholds lower than 51% of the staked cryptocurrency. In addition, a malicious actor may also obtain control over the blockchain network through its influence over core developers by gaining direct control over a core developer or an otherwise influential programmer. To the extent that a blockchain network's ecosystem does not grow, the possibility that a malicious actor may be able to obtain control of the processing power or development control on the blockchain network in this manner will remain heightened.

Additional Risks of the Ethereum Blockchain's Change to a Proof-of-Stake Consensus Mechanism

Ethereum previously used a consensus protocol called proof-of-work, similar to Bitcoin. This allowed the nodes of the Ethereum network to agree on the state of all information recorded on the Ethereum blockchain and prevented certain kinds of economic attacks. The Ethereum blockchain recently changed to a proof-of-stake consensus mechanism. One risk of the Ethereum blockchain moving to proof-of-stake is centralization of staking power in a relatively small number of validators, which could occur, for example, as a result of validators ceasing operations or if staked ether is otherwise concentrated in a small number of validators. As a result, it may adversely affect the confirmation process for transactions (i.e., temporarily decreasing the speed at which blocks are added to a blockchain until the next scheduled adjustment in difficulty for block solutions or otherwise be possible for a bad actor to manipulate the Ethereum blockchain and hinder transactions). Any reduction in confidence in the confirmation process or processing power of the Ethereum blockchain may adversely affect an investment in the Fund. Another risk of the Ethereum blockchain moving to proof-of-stake is that segments of the mining community and other users were against this change, and it is possible that two Ethereum blockchains (among potentially others) will endure and compete going forward, which may slow or impede transactions. Such events would not have any impact on the Official Record of shares maintained by the Transfer Agent, although they could cause a decline in interest in the Fund among current and potential shareholders.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk

U.S. Government obligations may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. Government may cause the value of the Fund's U.S. Government obligations to decline, which has experienced a historical downgrade. A further downgrade of the ratings of U.S. Government debt obligations, which are often used as a benchmark for other borrowing arrangements, could result in higher interest rates for individual and corporate borrowers, cause disruptions in the international bond markets and have a substantial negative effect on the U.S. economy. A downgrade of U.S. Government obligations from another ratings agency or a further downgrade may cause the value of the Fund's U.S. Government obligations to decline.

The total public debt of the United States has grown rapidly since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although high debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, they may create certain systemic risks if sound debt management practices are not implemented. A high national debt level may increase market pressures to meet government funding needs, which may drive debt cost higher and cause a country to sell additional debt, thereby increasing refinancing risk. A high national debt also raises concerns that a government will not be able to make principal or interest payments when they are due. In the worst case, unsustainable debt levels can cause a decline in the value of the dollar (which may lead to inflation), and can prevent the U.S. Government from implementing effective counter-cyclical fiscal policy in economic downturns.

Not all U.S. Government obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Obligations of certain agencies, authorities, instrumentalities and sponsored enterprises of the U.S. Government are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States (e.g., the Government National Mortgage Association); other obligations are backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury (e.g., the Federal Home Loan Banks) and others are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase an agency's obligations. Still others are backed only by the credit of the agency, authority, instrumentality or sponsored enterprise issuing the obligation. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to any of these entities if it is not obligated to do so by law.

Active Management Risk

The Fund is actively managed using proprietary investment strategies and processes. The Fund is subject to active management or security-selection risk and its performance therefore will reflect, in part, the ability of the Sub-Adviser to select investments that are suited to achieving the Fund's investment objective. The Sub-Adviser's assessment of an investments and/or assessment of broader economic, financial or other macro views, may prove incorrect, including because of factors that were not adequately foreseen. Investments held by the Fund may not perform as well as expected when those investments were purchased or as well as the markets generally, resulting in Fund losses or underperformance. There can be no guarantee that these strategies and processes will produce the intended results and no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective over the short- or long-term market cycles. This risk is exacerbated when an investment or multiple investments made as a result of such decisions are significant relative to the Fund's net assets.

Cybersecurity Risk

The Fund and its service providers, as well as the App, wallet provider, blockchain networks and intermediaries, may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from a breach in cybersecurity, including cyber-attacks. A breach in cybersecurity, intentional or unintentional, may adversely impact the Fund in many ways, including, but not limited to, disruption of the Fund's operational capacity, loss of proprietary information, theft or corruption of data maintained online or digitally, denial-of-service attacks on websites or network resources, and the unauthorized release of confidential information. Cyber-attacks affecting the Fund's third-party service providers, including the Adviser, Sub-Adviser, Transfer Agent, administrator and custodian, and/or the App, wallet provider or blockchain networks, may subject the Fund or a shareholder to many of the same risks associated with direct cybersecurity breaches and adversely impact the Fund or shareholders. For instance, cyber-attacks may impact the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of confidential business information, impede trading, cause the Fund to incur additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or other financial losses, and/or cause reputational damage to the Fund. While the Fund's service providers have established business continuity plans and risk management systems designed to address cybersecurity risks, prevent cyber-attacks and mitigate the impact of cybersecurity breaches, there are inherent limitations on such plans and systems. In addition, the Fund has no control over the cybersecurity protections put in place by its service providers or any other third-parties whose operations may affect the Fund or its shareholders.

A cyberattack on the App, internal or affiliate platforms, or a blockchain network or blockchain wallets could increase the possibility of loss or theft of a shareholder's shares in the Fund. Such loss or theft could result in claims against the Fund and could have a substantial adverse effect on the financial and business operations of the Fund.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a debt security may fall when interest rates rise. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities will go up or down more in response to changes in interest rates than the market price of shorter-term securities. Due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of such securities may vary during the period shareholders own shares of the Fund. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or pay dividends to Fund shareholders. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the recent period of historically low interest rates. The Federal Reserve has recently begun to raise the federal funds rate as part of its efforts to address rising inflation. There is a risk that interest rates will continue to rise, which will likely drive down the prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Investment Risk

As with all investments, an investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk. Investors in the Fund could lose money, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount of an investment, over short or long periods of time. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Issuer Credit Risk

The financial condition of an issuer of a debt security or other instrument may cause such issuer to default, become unable to pay interest or principal due on the security, or otherwise fail to honor its obligations or cause such issuer to be perceived (whether by market participants, rating agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as being in such situations. The Fund cannot collect interest and principal payments on a security if the issuer defaults. The degree of credit risk for a particular debt security or other issuer may be reflected in its credit rating. A credit rating is a measure of a bond issuer's ability to make timely payments of interest and principal. Rating agencies (such as Moody's Investors Service, Inc., Standard & Poor's Corporation, or Fitch Ratings Inc.) assign letter designations typically ranging from AAA to A- (lower default risk) through CCC to C (higher default risk) or D (in default). A credit rating of BBB- or higher generally is considered "investment grade." Credit ratings are subjective, do not remove market risk, and represent the opinions of the rating agencies as to the quality of the securities they rate. Credit ratings can change quickly and may not accurately reflect the risk of an issuer. Generally, investment risk and price volatility increase as the credit rating of a security declines. The value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning in response to issuer defaults and changes in the credit ratings of the Fund's portfolio investments.

Issuer Specific Risk

Changes in the actual or perceived financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or issuer, and changes in 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.

Market Risk and Selection Risk

Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues like pandemics or epidemics, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies.

Stable Net Asset Value Risk

The Fund may not be able to maintain a stable NAV of \$1.00 per share at all times. If the Fund fails to maintain a stable NAV (or if there is a perceived threat of such a failure), the Fund, along with other money market funds, could be subject to increased redemption activity.

Money Market Regulatory Risk

Changes in government regulations may adversely affect the value of a security held by the Fund. These changes may result in reduced yields for money market funds, including the Fund, which may invest in other money market funds. The SEC or other regulators may adopt additional money market fund reforms, which may impact the structure and operation or performance of the Fund.

Other Investment Companies – Money Market Funds Risk

A money market fund may only invest in other investment companies that qualify as government money market funds under Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act. The risk of investing in such money market funds is that such money market funds may not comply with Rule 2a-7. You will pay a proportionate share of the expenses of those other investment companies (including management fees, administration fees, and custodial fees) in addition to the expenses of the Fund. The investment policies of the other investment companies may not be the same as those of the Fund; as a result, an investment in the other investment companies may be subject to additional or different risks than those to which the Fund is typically subject.

Repurchase Agreements Risk

In the event that the other party to a repurchase agreement fails to repurchase the underlying security serving as collateral for the repurchase agreement, the Fund would generally seek to sell the underlying security. However, the value of collateral may be insufficient to satisfy the counterparty's obligation and/or the Fund may encounter delay and incur costs before being able to sell the underlying security. Delay in selling the security is likely if the counterparty becomes involved in insolvency proceedings in which the receiver or court may impose a stay. If a sale is delayed, the Fund will be subject to the risk of a decline in the market value of the underlying security below the amounts that would otherwise be due to the Fund under the repurchase agreement.

When Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments Risk

When issued securities, delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. Although delayed delivery is limited (not more than 35 days) and is commonly shorter for government securities, these investments may result in leverage. The use of leverage may exaggerate any increase or decrease in the net asset value, causing the Fund to be more volatile. The use of leverage may increase expenses and increase the impact of the Fund's other risks. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund loses both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security's price.

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser

WisdomTree Digital Management, as the investment adviser, has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the WisdomTree Digital Trust (the "Trust") and the Fund. WisdomTree Digital Management is a registered investment adviser with offices located at 250 West 34th Street, 3rd Floor, New York, New York 10119. As of September 30, 2023, WisdomTree Digital

Management had assets under management totaling approximately \$9.3 million. WisdomTree, Inc.* is the ultimate parent company of WisdomTree Digital Management. WisdomTree Digital Management provides an investment program for the Fund. The Adviser provides proactive oversight of the Sub-Adviser, daily monitoring of the Sub-Adviser’s buying and selling of securities for the Fund, and regular review of the Sub-Adviser’s performance. In addition, the Adviser arranges for sub-advisory, transfer agency, custody, fund administration, securities lending, and all other non-distribution related services necessary for the Fund to operate.

* “WisdomTree” is a registered mark of WisdomTree and has been licensed for use by the Trust.

For its services, the Fund pays the Adviser a management fee, based on a percentage of the Fund’s average daily net assets, as shown in the following table.

Name of Fund	Management Fee
WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund	0.25%

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement for the Fund, WisdomTree Digital Management has agreed to pay generally all expenses of the Fund, subject to certain exceptions. For a detailed description of the Investment Advisory Agreement for the Fund, please see the “Management of the Trust” section of the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustee’s approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement is available in the Fund’s Semi-Annual or Annual Report.

WisdomTree Digital Management, as the investment adviser for the Fund, may hire one or more sub-advisers to oversee the day-to-day activities of the Funds. The sub-advisers are subject to oversight by WisdomTree Digital Management. An investment advisory affiliate of WisdomTree Digital Management, WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. and the WisdomTree Trust (which serves as the issuer of WisdomTree exchange traded funds (“ETFs”)) have received an exemptive order from the SEC that WisdomTree Digital Management and the Trust may rely on. Accordingly, such order permits WisdomTree Digital Management, with the approval of the Independent Trustees of the Trust, to retain unaffiliated investment sub-advisers for the Fund, without submitting the sub-advisory agreement to a vote of the Fund’s shareholders. The Trust will notify shareholders in the event of any change in the identity of such sub-adviser or sub-advisers. WisdomTree Digital Management has ultimate responsibility for the investment performance of the Fund due to its responsibility to oversee each sub-adviser and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement. WisdomTree Digital Management is not required to disclose fees paid to any sub-adviser retained pursuant to the order.

Pursuant to a separate contractual arrangement, WisdomTree Digital Management (i) educates, or facilitates education, regarding the blockchain-enabled aspects of the Fund’s shares, makes periodic reports to the Board with respect thereto and pays (either directly or through third parties, which may include affiliates) all applicable blockchain network fees on behalf of the Fund, and (ii) arranges for the provision of chief compliance officer (“CCO”) services with respect to the Fund, and is liable and responsible for, and administers, payments to the CCO, the Independent Trustees and counsel to the Independent Trustees.

WisdomTree Digital Management currently does not charge a fee under such arrangement, but may do so in the future on Board approval and notice to shareholders.

Sub-Adviser

Voya Investment Management Co. LLC (Voya IM or the “Sub-Adviser”) is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Voya IM, a registered investment adviser, is a leading innovator in the investment industry and manages global quantitative-based investment strategies for institutional and private investors. Its principal office is located at 230 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10169. As of June 30, 2023, the Sub-Adviser had assets under management totaling approximately \$319 billion. Voya IM is an independently operated indirect subsidiary of Voya Financial, Inc., a publicly traded financial holding company. The Sub-Adviser chooses the Fund’s portfolio investments and places orders to buy and sell the portfolio investments. WisdomTree Digital Management pays Voya IM for providing sub-advisory services to the Fund.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustee’s approval of the Fund’s Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement will be available in the Fund’s Semi-Annual or Annual Report.

Portfolio Manager

The day-to-day management of the Fund is conducted by the Sub-Adviser's Fixed Income Portfolio Management team. The individual primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio is described below.

Mr. David S. Yealy has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in October 2023.

Additional Information About the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Getting Started

Investors will need to establish an account with WisdomTree Digital. In order to open a new account, you will first need to download the App made available by WisdomTree or its affiliate, WisdomTree Digital, via the Apple App Store or Google Play, which is free to download. The account application process is completed entirely through the App. As a convenience provided by WisdomTree Digital and its affiliates, you can also sign up for services you may want on your account by completing the appropriate sections of the application.

Transacting in Fund Shares

Subject to the purchase and sale requirements stated in this prospectus, you may buy, sell or transfer shares through the App, although purchases and sales of Fund shares will only be processed on days and during hours that the Fund is open for business and you must complete your order prior to 1:00pm (Eastern time) to receive that day's NAV. (The cut-off time may be earlier if, for example, the NSYE or other venue material to the valuation or operation of the Fund closes before the cut-off time.) The minimum transaction amount with respect to a purchase is \$25, whether for initial or subsequent purchases. The Fund reserves the right to waive or change investment minimums.

The price to buy or sell one share is its NAV. Shares will be bought or sold at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form.

Exchanging Shares

Fund shares are not eligible to exchange for shares of other Funds.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The NAV of the Fund's shares is calculated each day the NYSE is open for trading at the close of regular trading on such exchange, generally 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time), except when the following federal holidays are observed: Columbus Day and Veterans Day. NAV per share is calculated by dividing the Fund's net assets by the number of Fund shares outstanding.

The Fund uses the amortized cost method to value its portfolio securities and seeks to maintain a constant NAV of \$1.00 per share, although there may be circumstances under which this goal cannot be achieved. The amortized cost method involves valuing a security at its cost and amortizing any discount or premium over the period until maturity, regardless of the impact of fluctuating interest rates or the market value of the security. Although the Board has established procedures designed to stabilize, to the extent reasonably possible, the share price of the Fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's NAV can be maintained at \$1.00 per share.

The Fund's NAV is available through the App and online at www.wisdomtree.com/investments.

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund declares dividends of net investment income daily and reinvests dividends monthly in full and fractional shares of the Fund.

From time to time a portion of the Fund's distributions may constitute a return of capital. To comply with federal tax regulations, the Fund may also pay an additional capital gains distribution.

Distributions will be paid in U.S. dollars.

Frequent Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares

The Fund does not monitor for market timers or prohibit short-term trading activity. Although the Fund is managed in a manner that is consistent with its investment objective, frequent trading by shareholders may cause the Fund to hold more cash, disrupt the Fund's management, increase its expenses, transaction costs, administrative costs or taxes, and/or dilute the value of Fund shares held by other shareholders.

Reports and Prospectuses

Account information will be available electronically through the App. When creating an account in the App, you will be asked to provide consent to electronic delivery of notices, communications and shareholder materials. In consenting to electronic delivery, you also will receive the Fund's financial reports every six months as well as an annual updated prospectus electronically through the App or by e-mail. At any time, you may view a current prospectus and financial report through the App or online at www.wisdomtree.com/investments.

Additional Policies

Please note that the Fund maintains additional policies and reserves certain rights, including:

- The Fund may stop offering shares completely or may offer shares only on a limited basis, for a period of time or permanently.
- The Fund may impose a purchase maximum on shareholders that would limit the ability of shareholders to purchase Fund shares if their total purchases or account balance exceeds a dollar threshold.

- The Fund reserves the right to liquidate a fund account whose balance falls below the account minimum for any reason, including market fluctuation. In addition, an account service fee on fund accounts that have a balance below the account minimum, for any reason, including market fluctuation, may be charged by the Fund or its agents. Such fee will be collected by redeeming Fund shares in the amount of the fee. Any such liquidation or account service fee redemption shall be preceded by written notice to the investor.

- Under applicable anti-money laundering rules and other regulations, purchase orders may be suspended, restricted, or canceled and the monies may be withheld.

- When you buy shares, it does not create a checking or other bank account relationship with the Fund or any bank.

- You may only buy shares of the Fund if eligible for sale in your state or jurisdiction.

- In unusual circumstances, the Fund may temporarily suspend redemptions or postpone the payment of proceeds, as allowed by federal securities laws.

- The Fund may pay redemption or distribution proceeds in securities or other assets rather than U.S. dollars if the Adviser determines it is in the best interest of the Fund, consistent with applicable law. Investors should expect to incur transaction costs upon the disposition of the securities received in the distribution.

- As long as the Fund and its agents follow reasonable security procedures and act on instructions reasonably believed to be genuine, the Fund and its agents will not be responsible for any losses that may occur from unauthorized requests.

- Note: Digital communication channels are not necessarily secure. If you do choose to send confidential or sensitive information via digital communication channels (e.g., through the App), you are accepting the associated risks related to potential data security incidents or events, such as the possibility that your confidential or sensitive information may be intercepted/accessed by a third party and subsequently used or sold.

Questions

If you have any questions about the Funds or your account, please communicate through the App.

Customer Identification Program

You will be asked to provide information to WisdomTree or its affiliate (which WisdomTree or its affiliate will provide to WisdomTree Transfers as the Fund's transfer agent) in accordance with anti-money laundering regulations, to verify your identity when you open an account, including name, address, date of birth and other information (which may include certain documents). Accounts may be restricted and/or closed, and the monies withheld, pending verification of this information or as otherwise required or deemed necessary under these and other federal regulations. In addition, the Fund reserves the right to involuntarily redeem an account in the case of: (i) actual or suspected threatening conduct or actual or suspected fraudulent, illegal or suspicious activity by the account owner or any other individual associated with the account; or (ii) the failure of the account owner to provide required information. Your shares will be sold at the NAV, minus any applicable fees, calculated on the day your Fund position is closed.

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Additional Tax Information

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund. Please refer to the section of the SAI entitled “Taxes” for a more detailed explanation of the tax consequences of investing in the Fund. Your investment in the Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Fund shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws.

The Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (“RIC”). If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC generally is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, the Fund’s failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in Fund-level taxation and consequently a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless you are a tax-exempt entity or your investment in Fund shares is made through tax-deferred retirement account, such as an individual retirement account, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when:

- The Fund makes distributions; and
- You sell or redeem Fund shares.

Taxes on Distributions

For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment company taxable income are generally taxable as ordinary income. Distributions of the Fund’s net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses), if any, that are properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends (“Capital Gain Dividends”) will be taxable as long-term capital gains. Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long the Fund owned the assets that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Fund shares. Sales of assets held by the Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by the Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. For non-corporate shareholders, long-term capital gains are generally subject to tax at reduced rates. Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Distributions reported by the Fund as “qualified dividend income” are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. “Qualified dividend income” generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations. Certain dividends received by the Fund on stock of U.S. corporations (generally, dividends received by the Fund in respect of any share of stock (1) as to which the Fund has met certain holding period requirements and (2) that is held in an unleveraged position) may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction, which is generally available to corporate shareholders under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”), provided such dividends are also appropriately reported as eligible for the dividends-received deduction by the Fund. Since the Fund’s income is derived primarily from sources that do not pay dividends, it is not expected that a substantial portion of distributions paid by the Fund will qualify either for the dividends-received deduction for corporations or for any favorable U.S. federal income tax rate available to non-corporate shareholders on “qualified dividend income.”

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, but declared by the Fund in October, November or December of the previous year, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable even if they are paid from income or gains earned by the Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the price you paid for your shares).

Dividends and distributions from the Fund and capital gain on the sale of Fund shares are generally taken into account in determining a shareholder’s “net investment income” for purposes of the Medicare contribution tax applicable to certain individuals, estates and trusts.

Distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to individual shareholders that are neither citizens nor residents of the U.S. or to foreign entities will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. The Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest related dividend” or a “short term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met.

The Fund generally is required to withhold and to remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and the sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has been

notified by the IRS that he, she or it has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that he, she or it is not subject to such withholding.

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Taxes When You Sell Fund Shares

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund shares is generally treated as a long-term gain or loss if you held the shares you sold for more than one year. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund shares held for one year or less is generally treated as a short-term gain or loss, except that any capital loss on a sale of shares held for six months or less is treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited depending on your circumstances.

Financial Highlights

The Fund had not commenced operations as of the date of this prospectus and therefore does not have financial information.

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WisdomTree Digital Trust
250 West 34th Street, 3rd Floor
New York, NY 10119


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The Fund's current SAI provides additional detailed information about the Fund. The Trust has electronically filed the SAI with the SEC. It is incorporated by reference in this Prospectus.

Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, when available. In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year.

To make shareholder inquiries, for more detailed information on the Fund, or to request the SAI or annual or semi-annual shareholder reports free of charge, please communicate through the App.

Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at www.sec.gov, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations about the Fund and its shares not contained in this Prospectus and you should not rely on any other information. Read and keep this Prospectus for future reference.

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Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100
Portland, Maine 04101

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INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT FILE NO. 811-23659

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STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

WisdomTree Digital Trust

WISDOMTREE GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET DIGITAL FUND
TICKER WTGXX

October 20, 2023

This Statement of Additional Information (SAI) is not a prospectus. It contains information in addition to the information in the Fund's prospectus. The Fund's prospectus, dated October 20, 2023, which we may amend from time to time, contains the basic information you should know before investing in the Fund. You should read this SAI together with the Fund's prospectus.

A free copy of the current prospectus or annual/semi-annual report (when available), is available through the mobile application, WisdomTree Prime™, made available by WisdomTree, Inc. or its affiliate, WisdomTree Digital Movement, Inc., which is available for download through the Apple App Store and Google Play (the "App"). You can also view the current prospectus and the annual/semi-annual report (when available) online through www.wisdomtree.com/investments.

Mutual funds and other investment products:

- are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency of the U.S. government;
- are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank; and
- are subject to investment risks, including the possible loss of principal.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND THE FUND

The Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on April 19, 2021 and has multiple series or portfolios. The Trust is an open-end management investment company, registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Fund is a series of the Trust and is “diversified” within the meaning of the 1940 Act. The offering of the Trust’s shares is registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”).

WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc. (“WisdomTree Digital Management” or the “Adviser”) serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. WisdomTree, Inc. (formerly, WisdomTree Investments, Inc. (“WisdomTree”)) is the ultimate parent company of the Adviser. Voya Investment Management Co. LLC (“Voya IM”) is the investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

“WisdomTree” is a registered mark of WisdomTree and has been licensed for use by the Trust.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY AND RISKS

GENERAL RISKS.

Changing economic, political or financial market conditions in one country or geographic region could adversely affect the market value of the securities held by the Fund in a different country or geographic region due to increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets. In addition, certain geopolitical and other events, including environmental events and public health events such as epidemics and pandemics, may have a global impact and add to instability in world economies and markets generally. As a result, whether or not the Fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic, political, financial and/or social difficulties, the value and liquidity of the Fund’s investments may be negatively affected by such events. Such market conditions also may lead to increased regulation of the Fund and the instruments in which the Fund may invest, which may, in turn, increase the expenses incurred by the Fund and/or affect the Fund’s ability to pursue its investment objective and the Fund’s performance.

The respiratory illness COVID-19 has spread globally for over two years, resulting in a global pandemic and major disruption to global markets and economies. In an organized attempt to contain and mitigate the effects of COVID-19, governments and businesses world-wide took aggressive measures, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines of large populations. COVID-19 has resulted in the disruption of and delays in the delivery of healthcare services and processes, the cancellation of organized events and educational institutions, the disruption of production and supply chains, a decline in consumer demand for certain goods and services, and general concern and uncertainty, all of which have

contributed to increased volatility in global markets. In recent months, however, the rapid COVID-19 vaccination rollout in the United States and certain other developed countries, coupled with the passage of stimulus programs in the U.S. and abroad, have resulted in a reversal of many of these trends, including the re-opening of businesses, a reduction in quarantine requirements, increased consumer demand, and the resumption of certain in-person schooling, travel and events. As a result, many global economies, including the U.S. economy, have either re-opened fully or decreased significantly the number of public safety measures in place that are designed to mitigate virus transmission. Despite these positive trends, the prevalence of new COVID-19 variants, a failure to achieve herd immunity, or other unforeseen circumstances may result in the continued spread of the virus throughout unvaccinated populations or a resurgence in infections among vaccinated populations. As a result, it remains unclear if recent positive trends will continue in developed markets and whether such trends will spread world-wide to countries with limited access to effective vaccines that are still experiencing rising COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations and deaths.

The effects of COVID-19 have impacted and are likely to continue to impact certain sectors and industries more dramatically than others, and the effects borne by some will negatively affect the value of the issuers in those sectors and industries, which may adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments in those sectors or industries. It is also true that the speed at which global economies recover, or fail to recover, from the COVID-19 pandemic will affect certain sectors, industries, and issuers more dramatically than others, which in turn may adversely affect certain Fund investments. COVID-19, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could adversely affect the economies of many nations, the global economy, individual companies and capital markets in ways that cannot be foreseen at the present time. In addition, the impact of infectious diseases in developing or emerging market countries may be greater due to limited health care resources, including access to COVID-19 vaccinations and treatments. Political, economic and social stresses caused by COVID-19 also may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries. Political, economic and social stresses caused by COVID-19 also may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries. The duration of COVID-19 and its effects cannot be determined at this time, but the effects could be present for an extended period of time.

It is impossible to predict the effects on the Funds of these or similar events and market conditions in the future. However, it is possible that these or similar events and market conditions could have a significant and adverse effect on the net asset value per share ("NAV") and/or risk profile of the Fund.

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An investment in the Fund should be made with an understanding that the value of the Fund's portfolio securities may fluctuate (including significantly decrease) in accordance with changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular security or issuer and changes in general economic or political conditions that affect a particular security or issuer, changes in general economic or political conditions, local, regional or global events such as war, threats of war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issue, recessions, natural and environmental disasters, systemic market dislocations, supply disruptions, or other events. Such events may disparately impact a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. An investment in the Fund should be made with an understanding that the value of the Fund's portfolio securities may fluctuate in accordance with changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions.

The Fund may not outperform other investment strategies over short- or long-term market cycles and the Fund may decline in value. Fund shares may trade above or below their NAV. An investor in the Fund could lose money over short or long periods of time. The price of the securities and other investments held by the Fund, and thus the value of the Fund's portfolio is expected to fluctuate in accordance with general economic conditions, interest rates, political events, and other factors. Fixed-income securities with short-term maturities are generally less sensitive to such changes than are fixed income securities with longer-term maturities. While changes in market conditions and interest rates generally do not have the same impact on all types of securities and instruments, during a general market downturn, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected.

Investor perceptions, confidence (or lack thereof) and/or uncertainty may also impact the value of Fund investments and the value of an investment in Fund shares. These investor perceptions, confidence (or lack thereof) and/or uncertainty are based on various and unpredictable factors, including expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction; and global or regional political, economic, health or banking crises. Issuer-specific conditions may also affect the value of the Fund's investments. The financial condition of an issuer of a security or counterparty to a contract may cause it to default or become unable to pay interest or principal due on the security or contract. The Fund cannot collect interest and principal payments if the issuer or counterparty defaults. Accordingly, the value of an investment in the Fund may change in response to issuer or counterparty defaults and changes in the credit ratings of the Fund's portfolio securities. The price at which securities may be sold and

the value of the Fund's shares will be adversely affected if trading markets for the Fund's portfolio securities are limited or absent, or if bid/ask spreads are wide.

Events in the financial sector have resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign. Domestic and foreign fixed income and equity markets experienced extreme volatility and turmoil in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic and volatility has continued to be experienced in the markets. It is uncertain whether or for how long these conditions will continue.

These events and possible continuing market turbulence may have an adverse effect on Fund performance.

BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY. Blockchain technology is a relatively new and untested technology which operates as a distributed ledger. Blockchain systems could be vulnerable to fraud, particularly if a significant minority of participants colluded to defraud the rest. Access to a given blockchain requires an individualized key, which, if compromised, could result in loss due to theft, destruction or inaccessibility. There is little regulation of blockchain technology other than the intrinsic public nature of the blockchain system. Any future regulatory developments could affect the viability and expansion of the use of blockchain technology. Because blockchain technology systems may operate across many national boundaries and regulatory jurisdictions, it is possible that blockchain technology may be subject to widespread and inconsistent regulation. Blockchain technology is not a product or service that provides identifiable revenue for companies that implement, or otherwise use it. Currently, blockchain technology is commonly used for the recording of transactions in digital assets, which are extremely speculative and volatile. Problems in digital asset markets could have a wider effect on companies associated with blockchain technology. Blockchain technology also may never be implemented to a scale that provides identifiable economic benefit. There are currently a number of competing blockchain platforms with competing intellectual property claims. The uncertainty inherent in these competing technologies could cause companies to use alternatives to blockchain. Finally, because digital assets registered on a blockchain do not have a standardized exchange, like a stock market, there is less liquidity for such assets and greater possibility of fraud or manipulation.

BORROWING. Although the Fund does not intend to borrow money as part of its principal investment strategy, the Fund may do so to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund may borrow up to 33% of its net assets, but under normal market conditions, the Fund does not expect to borrow greater than 10% of the Fund's net assets. The Fund will borrow only for short-term or emergency purposes.

Borrowing will tend to exaggerate the effect on NAV of any increase or decrease in the market value of the Fund's portfolio. Money borrowed will be subject to interest costs that may or may not be recovered by earnings on the securities purchased. The Fund also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with a borrowing or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate.

CYBERSECURITY RISK. Investment companies, such as the Fund, and their service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cybersecurity breaches. Cyber-attacks affecting the Fund or the Adviser, Sub-Adviser, accountant, custodian, transfer agent, other third-party service providers, the App, blockchain networks or intermediaries may adversely impact the Fund or its shareholders. For instance, cyber-attacks may impact the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential company information, impede trading, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses, and cause reputational damage. The Fund could incur extraordinary expenses for cybersecurity risk management purposes, prevention and/or resolution. Similar types of cybersecurity risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Fund's investment in such portfolio companies to lose value.

LIQUIDITY RISK. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are or become difficult to purchase or sell at the price at which the Fund has valued the security, whether because of current market conditions, the financial condition of the issuer, or the specific type of investment. If the market for a particular security becomes illiquid (for example, due to changes in the issuer's financial condition), the Fund may be unable to sell such security at an advantageous time or price due to the difficulty in selling such securities. The Fund may also need to sell some of the Fund's more liquid securities when it otherwise would not do so in order to meet redemption requests, even if such sale of the liquid holdings would be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint. Reduced liquidity may also have an adverse impact on a security's market value and the sale of such securities often results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts.

and other selling expenses. Reduced liquidity in the secondary market for certain securities will also make it more difficult for the Fund to obtain market quotations based on actual trades for purposes of valuing the Fund's portfolio and thus pricing may be prone to error when market quotations are volatile, infrequent and/or subject to large spreads between bid and ask prices. In addition, prices received by the Fund for securities may be based on institutional "round lot" sizes, but the Fund may purchase, hold or sell smaller, "odd lot" sizes, which may be harder to sell. Odd lots may trade at lower prices than round lots, which may affect the Fund's ability to accurately value its investments.

The market for certain debt securities may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. An increase in interest rates due to the tapering of the Federal Reserve Board's quantitative easing program and other similar central bank actions, coupled with a reduction in dealer market-making capacity, may decrease liquidity and increase volatility in the fixed income markets. Liquidity risk generally increases (meaning that securities become more illiquid) as the number, or relative need, of investors seeking to liquidate in a given market increases; for example, when an asset class or classes fall out of favor and investors sell their holdings in such classes, either directly or indirectly through investment funds, such as mutual funds.

MARKET RISK. The market value of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a single security issuer. These general market conditions include real or perceived adverse economic or regulatory conditions, changes in interest or currency exchange rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. Market values may also decline due to factors which affect a particular industry or sector, or a particular segment, such as government securities. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value simultaneously. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that the Fund's securities will participate in or otherwise benefit from the advance.

TAX RISK. To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment accorded to regulated investment companies ("RICs") and its shareholders, the Fund must, among other things, derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from certain prescribed sources, meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. If for any taxable year the Fund does not qualify as a RIC and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, all of its taxable income (including its net capital gain) for that year would be subject to tax at the regular corporate rate without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and such distributions would be taxable to shareholders as dividend income to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please refer to the section of this SAI entitled "Taxes" for a more detailed explanation of the tax consequences of investing in the Fund.

The following is a description of other risks associated with distributed ledger technology:

USE OF BLOCKCHAIN.

A blockchain is an open, distributed ledger that records transactions between two parties in a verifiable and permanent way using cryptography. A distributed ledger is a database in which data is stored in a decentralized manner. Cryptography is a method of storing and transmitting data in a particular form so that only those for whom it is intended can read and process it. Transactions on the blockchain are verified and authenticated by computers on the network (referred to as "nodes" or "validators") that receive, propagate, verify, and execute transactions. The process of authenticating a transaction before it is recorded ensures that only valid and authorized transactions are permanently recorded on the blockchain in collections of transactions called "blocks." Blockchain networks are based upon software source code that establishes and governs their respective cryptographic systems for verifying transactions.

The use of blockchain technology for an open-end registered investment company, such as the Fund, is untested. In the event of a conflict between the blockchain record and the record held by the Fund's transfer agent, WisdomTree Transfers, Inc. ("Transfer Agent"), the Transfer Agent's record will be determinative.

The secondary recording of Fund shares on the blockchain will not affect the Fund's investments. The Fund will not invest in any cryptocurrencies (referred to as, among other things, virtual currencies).

Users of the blockchain networks, such as Ethereum or Stellar networks, generally must pay transaction fees (such as in the form of "ether," or "lumens," the native digital assets for the operation of Ethereum or Stellar, respectively) to the Ethereum or Stellar networks,

respectively, in order to validate a transaction. Such transaction fees are generally intended to protect the networks from frivolous or malicious computational tasks.

Delays in transaction processing have occurred on the blockchain networks. Such a delay may occur on account of, among other things, the inability of nodes to reach consensus on transactions, including in relation to upgrades on changes in the applicable blockchain. During a network delay, it will not be possible to record transactions in the shares on the blockchain. Should such a delay occur for an extended period of time, the Fund could choose to effect transactions with shareholders manually (*i.e.*, in book-entry form) until such time as the network has resumed normal operation. The Fund may choose to reevaluate the suitability of a particular network for the Fund's shares in the event of future or recurring delays.

In the future, the ownership of the Fund's shares may be maintained and recorded primarily on the Ethereum, Stellar or other network, although there is no guarantee that this will occur. The Fund's Adviser believes that the use of blockchain may, in the future, permit reduced settlement times and provide other benefits to Fund shareholders.

Furthermore, in the future, the shares may be available for purchase or sale in a secondary trading market (such as an electronic trading platform that is registered with the SEC as an alternative trading system (ATS)). Any disruption to the operations of an ATS, including a broker-dealer's interface with an ATS, could materially disrupt trading in, or potentially result in a complete halt in the trading of, the Fund's shares on that platform. The Fund has no current agreement to make its shares available for trading on any ATS, but may enter into such an agreement in the future. These features are not currently, and may never be, available to investors. These features would be subject to then-existing regulations and regulatory interpretations.

There are risks associated with the issuance, redemption, transfer, custody and record keeping of shares maintained and recorded primarily on a blockchain. For example, shares that are issued using blockchain technology would be subject to the following risks (among others):

1. a rapidly-evolving regulatory landscape in the United States and in other countries, which might result in security, privacy or other regulatory concerns that could require changes to the way transactions in the shares are recorded;
2. the possibility of undiscovered technical flaws in an underlying technology, including in the process by which transactions are recorded to a blockchain, or by which the validity of a copy of such blockchain can be proven;
3. the possibility that cryptographic or other security measures that authenticate prior transactions for a blockchain could be compromised, or "hacked," which could allow an attacker to alter the blockchain and thereby disrupt the ability to corroborate definitive transactions recorded on the blockchain;
4. the possibility that new technologies or services inhibit access to a blockchain;
5. the possibility that a breach to one blockchain could cause investors, and the public generally, to lose trust in blockchain technology and increase reluctance to issue and invest in assets recorded on blockchains; and
6. because of the differences between the way the shares are issued and recorded as compared to shares in a traditional open-end investment company, there is a risk that issues that might easily be resolved by existing law if traditional methods were involved may not be easily resolved for the shares. The occurrence of any related issue or dispute could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's current or future business or the shares.

THE ETHEREUM AND STELLAR NETWORKS. The suitability of a network, such as Ethereum or Stellar, (and their underlying blockchain ledgers) on which the shares will rely could decline due to a variety of causes, adversely affecting the functionality of the shares and an investment in the Fund. Blockchain networks are based on software protocols that govern the peer-to-peer interactions between computers connected to these networks. The suitability of such networks for the functionality of the shares depends upon a variety of factors, including, but not limited to:

1. The effectiveness of the informal groups of (often uncompensated) developers contributing to the protocols that underlie the network;

2. Effectiveness of the validators and the network’s consensus mechanisms to effectively secure the network against confirmation of invalid transactions;
3. The continued participation of a number of trusted validators;
4. The lack of collusion between trusted validators;
5. Disputes among the developers or validators of the network;
6. Changes in the consensus or validation scheme that underlies the network;
7. The failure of cybersecurity controls or security breaches of the network;
8. The inability of validators to reach consensus and the consequential halting of transaction verification on the network;
9. The existence of undiscovered technical flaws in the network;
10. The development of new or existing hardware or software tools or mechanisms that could negatively impact the functionality of the systems;
11. The price of the blockchain asset associated with the respective network;
12. The cost of transaction fees to use the network;
13. Intellectual property rights-based or other claims against the network’s participants;
14. The continued adoption of the network; and
15. The maturity of the computer software programming software development kit used in connection with the network.

Unfavorable developments or characteristics of any of the above or other circumstances could adversely affect the Fund’s operations or the functionality of the shares.

Furthermore, the blockchain record made available through Stellar or Ethereum is an open source, public distributed ledger that stores the complete transaction history from issuance of the shares. As a result, robust and transparent data, other than shareholder personal identifying information, will be publicly available via the published blockchain and tools such as block explorers. Such transaction data is secured by cryptography and only a public-key-derived wallet address (and not a shareholder’s personal identifying information) will be exposed to the public on the blockchain. The personal identifying information necessary to associate a public key representing a given block of shares with the record owner of those shares will be maintained by the Transfer Agent and will not be available to the public. However, if there are data security breaches with respect to such database(s) resulting in theft of the information necessary to link personal identity with the public key and related share transactions, the stolen information could be used to determine a shareholder’s identity and complete transaction history in the Fund. Concerns over these privacy issues may limit adoption of public-ledger blockchain technology, reducing the potential market acceptance for the shares and the size of the Fund.

BLOCKCHAIN REGULATION. Regulation of digital assets, blockchain technologies and digital asset platforms is currently developing and likely to rapidly evolve, varies significantly among international, federal, state and local jurisdictions and is subject to significant uncertainty.

Various legislative and executive bodies in the United States and in other countries are currently considering, or may in the future consider, laws, regulations, guidance, or other actions, which may severely impact the Fund, and thus the Fund’s shareholders. Failure by the Fund or any Fund service provider to comply with any laws, rules or regulations, some of which may not exist yet or are subject to interpretation and may be subject to change, could result in a variety of adverse consequences to the Fund (and thus to the Fund’s shareholders), including civil penalties and fines.

New or changing laws and regulations or interpretations of existing laws and regulations may adversely impact the Fund's ability to issue and redeem shares or otherwise make distributions, the secondary market liquidity and market price of shares (should such secondary market liquidity be available in the future), shareholders' ability to access or otherwise utilize an exchange or platform for trading of the shares (should such a platform or exchange exist in the future and such activity be permitted by the Fund) and the structure, rights and transferability of the shares (should shareholders be permitted to transfer or exchange shares in the future). Therefore, there can be no assurance that any new or continuing regulatory scrutiny or initiatives will not have an adverse impact on the shares or impede the Fund's current or future activities.

In addition, because of the differences between the way the shares are issued and recorded as compared to shares in a traditional mutual fund, there is a risk that issues that might easily be resolved by existing law if traditional methods were involved may not be easily resolved for the shares. The occurrence of any related issue or dispute could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's current or future business or the shares.

Blockchain networks currently face an uncertain regulatory landscape in not only the United States but also in many foreign jurisdictions such as the European Union and China. Various foreign jurisdictions may, in the near future, adopt laws, regulations or directives that affect the networks, such as Stellar and Ethereum, and their users, developers and service providers that fall within such jurisdictions' regulatory scope. Such laws, regulations or directives may conflict with those of the United States or may directly and negatively impact the Fund and its service providers. The effect of any future regulatory change is impossible to predict, but such change could be substantial and adverse to the shareholders, the Fund and the Fund's service providers.

OPERATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY. The Fund, its service providers and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect the Fund, despite the efforts of the Fund and its service providers to adopt technologies, processes, and practices intended to mitigate these risks. For example, unauthorized third parties may attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of, or prevent access to these systems of the Fund, the Fund's service providers, counterparties, the App, or other market participants or data within them (a "cyber-attack"). In addition, power or communications outages, acts of god, information technology equipment malfunctions, operational errors, and inaccuracies within software or data processing systems may also disrupt business operations or impact critical data. If such an event occurs, the Fund may incur substantial costs, including those associated with forensic analysis of the origin and scope of the event; increased and upgraded cybersecurity; investment losses from sabotaged trading systems; identity theft; unauthorized use of proprietary information; litigation; adverse investor reaction; the dissemination of confidential and proprietary information; and reputational damage. Any such event could expose the Fund to civil liability as well as regulatory inquiry and/or action. In addition, market events also may trigger a volume of transactions that overloads current information technology and communication systems and processes, impacting the ability to conduct the Fund's operations.

A discussion of some of the other risks associated with an investment in the Fund is contained in the Fund's Prospectus.

SPECIFIC INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

A description of the investment strategies and types of investments used by the Fund is set forth below.

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES. The Fund may invest in asset-backed securities. Asset-backed securities are secured (or backed) by other types of assets. Investing in asset-backed securities is subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. They are also subject to the risk of prepayment, which can change the nature and extent of the Fund's interest rate risk.

FINANCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENTS. The Fund may engage in repurchase agreements with companies that are considered to be in the financial sector, including commercial banks, brokerage firms, diversified financial services, and a variety of firms in all segments of the insurance industry (such as multi-line, property and casualty, and life insurance). There can be no guarantee that these strategies may be successful. The Fund may lose money as a result of defaults or downgrades within the financial sector.

FIXED INCOME SECURITIES. The Fund invests in fixed income securities, such as U.S. Treasury notes and bonds. Fixed income securities change in value in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as the perception of the issuer's creditworthiness. For example, the value of fixed income securities will generally decrease when interest rates rise, which may cause the value of the Fund to decrease. In addition, investments in fixed income securities with longer maturities will generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes. The capacity of traditional dealers to engage in fixed income trading has not kept pace with the bond market's growth and dealer inventories of bonds are at or near historic lows relative to market size. Because market makers provide stability to fixed income markets, the significant reduction in dealer inventories could lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility, which may become exacerbated during periods of economic or political stress. In addition, liquidity risk may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment in which investor redemptions from fixed income funds may be higher than normal.

FLOATING AND VARIABLE RATE NOTES. The Fund will invest in floating rate public obligations of the U.S. Treasury and government sponsored entities. Variable- and floating-rate securities generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating-rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. When the Fund holds variable- or floating-rate securities, a decrease in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities and the NAV of the Fund's shares.

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These securities may bear interest at a rate that resets based on standard money market indices or are remarketed at current market rates. The issuer of such obligations may also have the right to prepay, in its discretion, the principal amount of the obligations plus any accrued interest. The "reset date" of securities held by the Fund may not be longer than 397 days (and therefore would be considered to be within the Fund's general maturity restriction of 397 days). Given that most floating-rate securities reset their interest rates prior to their final maturity date, the Fund uses the period to the next reset date to calculate the securities contribution to the weighted average portfolio maturity of the Fund but not the weighted average portfolio life.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS. The Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board") may, in the future, authorize the Fund to invest in securities, contracts and investments other than those listed in this SAI and in the Fund's Prospectus, provided they are consistent with the Fund's investment objective and do not violate any investment restrictions or policies.

ILLIQUID INVESTMENTS. Although the Fund does not intend to do so, as a matter of policy, the Fund may invest up to an aggregate amount of 5% of its net assets in illiquid investments. The Fund may not invest in illiquid investments if, as a result of such investment, more than 5% of the Fund's net assets would be invested in illiquid investments. Illiquid investments include securities subject to contractual or other restrictions on resale and other instruments that lack readily available markets to the extent the Adviser or Sub-Adviser has not deemed such securities to be liquid. An illiquid investment is any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in the current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market of the investment. The inability of the Fund to dispose of illiquid or not readily marketable investments readily or at a reasonable price could impair the Fund's ability to raise cash for redemptions or other purposes. The liquidity of securities purchased by the Fund which are eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act, except for certain 144A bonds, will be monitored by the Fund on an ongoing basis.

INVESTMENT COMPANY SECURITIES. The Fund may invest in the securities of government money market funds. Unless otherwise permitted by rule, the 1940 Act generally prohibits the Fund from acquiring more than 3% of the outstanding voting shares of an investment company and limits such investments to no more than 5% of the Fund's total assets in any single investment company and no more than 10% in any combination of two or more investment companies.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with counterparties that are deemed to present acceptable credit risks. A repurchase agreement is a transaction in which the Fund purchases securities from a bank or securities dealer (or its affiliate) and simultaneously commits to resell them to a counterparty at an agreed-upon date or upon demand and at a price reflecting a market rate of interest unrelated to the coupon rate or maturity of the purchased obligations. This is designed to result in a fixed rate of return for the Fund insulated from market fluctuations during the holding period. Because they are collateralized by securities, including mortgage-backed securities, repurchase agreements are subject to market and credit risk. A repurchase agreement maturing in more than seven days may be considered an illiquid investment. The Fund maintains custody of the underlying obligations prior to their repurchase, either through its regular custodian or through a special "tri-party" custodian or sub-custodian that maintains separate accounts for both the Fund and its counterparty. Thus, the obligation of the counterparty to pay the repurchase price on the date agreed to or upon demand is, in effect, secured by such obligations.

Repurchase agreements carry certain risks not associated with direct investments in securities, including a possible decline in the market value of the underlying obligations. If their value becomes less than the repurchase price, plus any agreed-upon additional amount, the counterparty must provide additional collateral so that at all times the collateral is at least equal to the repurchase price plus any agreed-upon additional amount. The difference between the total amount to be received upon repurchase of the obligations and the price that was paid by the Fund upon acquisition is accrued as interest and included in its net investment income. If the seller or guarantor becomes insolvent, the Fund may suffer delays, costs and possible losses in connection with the disposition of collateral.

SECURITIES LENDING. The Fund may lend portfolio securities to certain creditworthy borrowers, including the Fund's securities lending agent. Loans of portfolio securities provide the Fund with the opportunity to earn additional income on the Fund's portfolio

securities. All securities loans will be made pursuant to agreements requiring the loans to be continuously secured by collateral in cash, or money market instruments, money market funds or U.S. government securities at least equal at all times to the market value of the loaned securities. The borrower pays to the Fund an amount equal to any dividends or interest received on loaned securities. The Fund retains all or a portion of the interest received on investment of cash collateral or receive a fee from the borrower. Lending portfolio securities involves risks of delay in recovery of the loaned securities or in some cases loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. Furthermore, because of the risks of delay in recovery, the Fund may lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price. The Fund will generally not have the right to vote securities while they are being loaned.

WHEN-ISSUED SECURITIES AND DELAYED DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS. When-issued securities and delayed delivery transactions involve the purchase or sale of securities at a predetermined price or yield with payment and delivery taking place in the future after the customary settlement period for that type of security. Upon the purchase of the securities, liquid assets with an amount equal to or greater than the purchase price of the security will be set aside to cover the purchase of that security. The value of these securities is reflected in the net assets value as of the purchase date; however, no income accrues from the securities prior to their delivery.

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There can be no assurance that a security purchased on a when-issued basis will be issued or that a security purchased or sold on a delayed delivery basis will be delivered. When the Fund engages in when-issued or delayed delivery transactions, it relies on the other party to consummate the trade. Failure of such party to do so may result in the Fund's incurring a loss or missing an opportunity to obtain a price considered to be advantageous.

The purchase of securities in this type of transaction increases an overall investment exposure and involves a risk of loss if the value of the securities declines prior to settlement. If deemed advisable as a matter of investment strategy, the securities may be disposed of or the transaction renegotiated after it has been entered into, and the securities sold before those securities are delivered on the settlement date.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. The Fund will invest in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or the agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government. U.S. government securities are obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. government, its agencies or government-sponsored enterprises. U.S. government securities are subject to market and interest rate risk, and may be subject to varying degrees of credit risk. U.S. government securities include zero coupon securities, which tend to be subject to greater market risk than interest-paying securities of similar maturities.

PROXY VOTING POLICY

Shares of other government money market funds are the only voting securities that the Fund will hold. The Trust has adopted as its proxy voting policies for the Fund the proxy voting guidelines of the Fund's Sub-Adviser. The Trust has delegated to the Sub-Adviser the authority and responsibility for voting proxies on the portfolio securities held by the Fund. The remainder of this section discusses the Fund's proxy voting guidelines and the Sub-Adviser's role in implementing such guidelines.

Voya IM has adopted a Proxy Voting Policy, related procedures, and voting guidelines which are applied to those client accounts over which it has been delegated the authority to vote proxies. In voting proxies, Voya IM seeks to act in the best interest of its clients and in accordance with its fiduciary duties. Specific votes depend on the particular facts and circumstances of each proxy vote. Voya IM generally votes in support of decisions reached by independent boards of directors. The policy establishes additional guidance to promote independence, alignment of compensation with long-term performance, and prudent fiscal management with respect to votes on specific matters, such as individual board elections, executive compensation, and capitalization. Voya IM seeks to avoid material conflicts of interest through the application of detailed proxy voting guidelines in an objective and consistent manner across client accounts, based on internal and external research and recommendations provided by a third-party vendor, and without consideration of any client relationship factors.

A complete copy of the Sub-Adviser's proxy voting policy may be obtained by calling 1-866-909-9473 or by writing to: WisdomTree Digital Trust, c/o Foreside Fund Services, LLC, Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101.

The Trust is required to disclose annually the Fund's complete proxy voting record on Form N-PX covering the period from July 1 of one year through June 30 of the next year and to file Form N-PX with the SEC no later than August 31 of each year. Once available, the current Form N-PX for the Fund may be obtained at no charge upon request by calling 1-866-909-9473 or by visiting the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Information about the Fund's portfolio holdings will be made available each business day at www.wisdomtree.com. In addition, the Fund will post any items required by Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act (the "Rule") at www.wisdomtree.com no later than five business days after the end of the month. The information will be available on the website for a period of not less than six months thereafter. In addition, the Fund files monthly with the SEC portfolio holdings and other information about the Fund and its portfolio as of the last business day of the preceding month (or any subsequent calendar day of such month) within five business days of the end of each month. This information is made public upon filing.

Access to the Fund's portfolio holdings prior to daily publication is permitted to personnel of the Adviser, Sub-Adviser, the Distributor and the Fund's administrator (the "Administrator"), custodian and accountant and other agents or service providers of the Trust who have need of such information in connection with the ordinary course of their respective duties to the Fund. The Fund's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") may authorize disclosure of portfolio holdings.

The Fund will disclose its portfolio holdings online at www.wisdomtree.com/investments. Online disclosure of such holdings is publicly available at no charge. The Fund also will disclose its complete portfolio holdings schedule in public filings with the SEC on a monthly basis, and will provide that information to shareholders, as required by federal securities laws and regulations thereunder.

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INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

The following fundamental investment policies and limitations supplement those set forth in the Fund's Prospectus. Unless otherwise noted, whenever a fundamental investment policy or limitation states a maximum percentage of the Fund's assets that may be invested in any security or other asset, or sets forth a policy regarding quality standards, such standard or percentage limitation will be determined immediately after and as a result of the Fund's acquisition of such security or other asset. Accordingly, other than with respect to the Fund's limitations on borrowings, any subsequent change in values, net assets, or other circumstances will not be considered when determining whether the investment complies with the Fund's investment policies and limitations.

The Fund's fundamental investment policies cannot be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities as defined under the 1940 Act. The Fund, however, may change its investment objective, which is a non-fundamental policy, without a shareholder vote, provided that it obtains Board approval and notifies its shareholders with at least sixty (60) days' prior written notice of any such change.

Fundamental Policies. The following investment policies and limitations are fundamental and may NOT be changed without shareholder approval.

The Fund, as a fundamental investment policy, may not:

Senior Securities

Issue senior securities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act. For the purposes of the fundamental investment policy regarding senior securities, "senior securities" are generally Fund obligations that have a priority over the Fund's shares with respect to the payment of dividends or the distribution of Fund assets. The 1940 Act generally prohibits the Fund from issuing senior securities, except that the Fund may borrow money in amounts of up to one-third of the Fund's total assets from banks. The Fund also may borrow an amount equal to up to 5% of the Fund's total assets from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes, and these borrowings are not considered senior securities.

Borrowing

Borrow money, except as permitted under the 1940 Act. For the purposes of the fundamental investment policy regarding borrowing, the 1940 Act generally permits the Fund to borrow money in amounts of up to one-third of the Fund's total assets from banks, and to borrow up to 5% of the Fund's total assets from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes. To limit the risks attendant to borrowing, the 1940 Act generally requires the Fund to maintain at all times an "asset coverage" of at least

300% of the amount of its borrowings. Asset coverage generally means the ratio that the value of the Fund's total assets, minus liabilities other than borrowings, bears to the aggregate amount of all borrowings.

Underwriting

Act as an underwriter of another issuer's securities, except to the extent that the Fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act in the disposition of portfolio securities.

Real Estate

Purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the Fund from investing in securities or other instruments backed by real estate, real estate investment trusts ("REITs") or securities of companies engaged in the real estate business).

Commodities

Purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing or selling options and futures contracts or from investing in securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities).

Loans

Lend any security or make any other loan except as permitted under the 1940 Act. This means that no more than 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets would be lent to other parties. This limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities or to repurchase agreements, or to acquisitions of loans, loan participations or other forms of debt instruments, permissible under the Fund's investment policies.

Diversification of Investments

With respect to securities comprising 75% of the value of its total assets, the Fund will not purchase securities of any one issuer (other than cash; cash items; securities issued or guaranteed by the government of the United States or its agencies or instrumentalities and repurchase agreements collateralized by such U.S. government securities; and securities of other investment companies) if, as a result, more than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of that issuer, or the Fund would own more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer.

Concentration of Investments

The Fund will not make investments that will result in the concentration of its investments in the securities of issuers primarily engaged in the same industry. Government securities, municipal securities and bank instruments will not be deemed to constitute an industry. The investment of more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets in any one industry will constitute a concentration.

Non-Fundamental Policies. The following investment policy is not fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval. Prior to any change in the Fund's 80% policy, the Fund will provide shareholders with 60 days' notice.

The Fund has adopted a non-fundamental investment policy in accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in government securities and repurchase agreements that are collateralized by government securities. The Fund's investment in derivatives, if any, will be included in its net assets when determining whether the Fund satisfies the 80% test described above and the Fund values those derivatives at market value.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

Board Responsibilities. The Board is responsible for overseeing the management and affairs of the Fund and the Trust. The Board has considered and approved contracts, as described herein, under which certain companies provide essential management and administrative services to the Trust. Like most funds, the day-to-day business of the Trust, including the day-to-day management of risk, is performed by third-party service providers, such as the Adviser, Sub-Adviser, Distributor (as defined below) and Administrator (as defined below). The Board is responsible for overseeing the Trust's service providers and, thus, has oversight responsibility with respect to the risk management performed by those service providers. Risk management seeks to identify and eliminate or mitigate the potential effects of risks, *i.e.*, events or circumstances that could have material adverse effects on the business, operations, shareholder services, investment performance or reputation of the Trust or the Fund. Under the overall supervision of the Board and the Audit Committee (discussed in more detail below), the service providers to the Fund employ a variety of processes, procedures and controls to identify risks relevant to the operations of the Trust and the Fund to lessen the probability of their occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur. Each service provider is responsible for one or more discrete aspects of the Trust's business (*e.g.*, the Adviser and Sub-Adviser are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio investments) and, consequently, for managing the risks associated with that activity.

The Board's role in risk management oversight begins before the inception of the Fund, at which time the Fund's Adviser presents the Board with information concerning the investment objective, strategies and risks of the Fund. Additionally, the Fund's Adviser and Sub-Adviser provide the Board periodically with an overview of, among other things, its investment philosophy, brokerage practices and compliance infrastructure. Thereafter, the Board oversees the risk management of the Fund's operations, in part, by requesting periodic reports from and otherwise communicating with various personnel of the Fund and its service providers, including the Trust's CCO and the Fund's independent accountants. The Board and, with respect to identified risks that relate to its scope of expertise, the Audit Committee, oversee efforts by management and service providers to manage risks to which the Fund may be exposed.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the nature, extent and quality of the services provided to the Fund by the Adviser and receives information about those services at its regular meetings. In addition, on at least an annual basis after the initial two (2) year term, in connection with its consideration of whether to renew any Investment Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement with the Adviser and Sub-Adviser, respectively, the Board meets with the Adviser and Sub-Adviser to review such services. Among other things, the Board regularly considers the Adviser's and Sub-Adviser's adherence to the Fund's investment restrictions and compliance with various Fund policies and procedures and with applicable securities regulations. The Board also reviews information about the Fund's performance and investments.

The Trust's CCO meets regularly with the Board to review and discuss compliance and other issues. At least annually, the Trust's CCO provides the Board with a report reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Trust's policies and procedures and those of its service providers, including the Adviser and Sub-Adviser. The report addresses the operation of the policies and procedures of the Trust and each service provider since the date of the last report; material changes to the policies and procedures since the date of the last report; any recommendations for material changes to the policies and procedures; and material compliance matters since the date of the last report.

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The Board receives reports from the Trust's service providers regarding operational risks, portfolio valuation and other matters. Annually, an independent registered public accounting firm reviews with the Audit Committee its audit of the Fund's financial statements, focusing on major areas of risk encountered by the Fund and noting any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the Fund's internal controls.

The Board recognizes that not all risks that may affect the Fund can be identified, that it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, that it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Fund's goals, and that the processes, procedures and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness. Moreover, despite the periodic reports the Board receives and the Board's discussions with the service providers to the Fund, it may not be made aware of all of the relevant information related to a particular risk. Most of the Trust's investment management and business affairs are carried out by or through the Fund's Adviser, Sub-Adviser and other service providers, each of which has an independent interest in risk management but whose policies and methods by which one or more risk management functions are carried out may differ from the Trust's and each other's in the setting of priorities, the resources available or the effectiveness of relevant controls. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Board's risk management oversight is subject to substantial limitations.

Members of the Board and Officers of the Trust. Set forth below are the names, birth years, positions with the Trust, number of portfolios overseen, and principal occupations and other directorships held during the last five years of each of the persons currently

serving as members of the Board and as Executive Officers of the Trust. The officers serve at the pleasure of the Board and members of the Board serve as Trustees for the life of the Trust or until retirement, removal, or their office is terminated pursuant to the Trust's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust. The address of each Trustee and Officer is c/o WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc., 250 West 34th Street, 3rd Floor, New York, New York 10119.

The Chairman of the Board, Joseph Keenan, is not an interested person of the Fund as that term is defined in the 1940 Act. The Board is composed of a super-majority (75%) of Trustees who are not interested persons of the Fund (*i.e.*, "Independent Trustees"). There is an Audit Committee and Governance and Nominating Committee of the Board, each of which is chaired by an Independent Trustee and comprised solely of Independent Trustees. The Committee chair for each is responsible for running the Committee meetings, formulating agendas for those meetings, and coordinating with management to serve as a liaison between the Committee members and management on matters within the scope of the responsibilities of the Committee as set forth in its Board-approved charter. The Fund has determined that this leadership structure is appropriate given the specific characteristics and circumstances of the Fund. The Fund made this determination in consideration of, among other things, the fact that the Independent Trustees of the Fund constitute a super-majority of the Board, the assets under management of the Fund, the number of Funds overseen by the Board, the total number of Trustees on the Board, and the fact that an Independent Trustee serves as Chairman of the Board.

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Trust and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee/Officer+	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
Trustees Who Are Interested Persons of the Trust				
Stuart Bell (1983)	Trustee, 2022 - present; President, 2022-present	Chief Operating Officer of WisdomTree Digital Management since 2022; Chief Operating Officer of WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. since 2018; Director of International Business of WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. from 2016 to 2018.	10	Director, WisdomTree Digital Management and WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc.
Trustees Who Are Not Interested Persons of the Trust				
Joseph Keenan (1962)	Trustee, 2022-present; Chairman of the Board, 2022-present.	Founder and Sole Proprietor of Target Consulting LLC (asset management consultant) since 2019; Senior Vice President of SS&C Technologies (fund administrator, accounting agent and transfer agent) from 2019 to 2020; Managing Director, Global Head of Sales and Relationship Management – Asset Managers and Sovereigns of BNY Mellon (custodial bank, fund administrator and accounting agent) from 2015 to 2018.	10	None

Mary Moran Zeven* (1961)	Trustee, 2022-present	Director of the Graduate Program in Banking and Financial Law, Boston University School of Law, 2019 to present; Senior Vice President and Senior Managing Counsel of State Street Bank and Trust Company (custodial bank, fund administrator and accounting agent) from 2000 to 2019.	10	Director, M Funds, Inc.
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Nicholas Fusco** (1983)	Trustee, 2022-present	Founder and CEO of ApeVue (private investment pricing service and independent data provider) from 2021 to present; Chief Revenue Officer of Semantic Evolution (financial technology, artificial intelligence and data extraction provider) from 2019 to 2021; Director, Fixed Income Product Sales at IHS Markit (financial data provider) from 2014 to 2019.	10	None
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Officers of the Trust

Stuart Bell*** (1983)	President, 2022-present; Trustee, 2022-present	Chief Operating Officer, WisdomTree Digital Management since 2022; Chief Operating Officer, WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. since 2018; Director of International Business of WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. from 2016 to 2018.	10	Director, WisdomTree Digital Management and WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc.
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William Peck**** (1990)	Vice President, 2022-present	Head of Digital Assets, WisdomTree Digital ⁺ , since 2021; Head of Strategy and Emerging Technology, WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc., from 2014 to 2021.	10	None
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Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Trust and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee/Officer+	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
Ryan Louvar*** (1972)	Chief Legal Officer and Secretary, 2022-present	Chief Legal Officer and Head of Business and Legal Affairs, WisdomTree Digital, since 2021; General Counsel, WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc., 2013 to 2021.	10	None
Terry Jane Feld*** (1960)	Chief Compliance Officer, 2022-present	Chief Compliance Officer, WisdomTree Digital Management since 2022 and WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. since 2012; Head of Compliance, WisdomTree Asset Management since 2012.	10	None
John Davidson*** (1960)	AML Compliance Officer, 2022-present	Global Head of Financial Crimes, WisdomTree Digital ⁺⁺ since 2022; Managing Director and Global Head of Financial Crimes, E*Trade (acquired by Morgan Stanley), 2007 to 2021.	10	None
David Castano*** (1971)	Treasurer, 2022-present	Head of Fund Accounting & Administration, WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. since 2020; Director of Fund Accounting & Administration, WisdomTree Asset Management, 2011 to 2020.	10	None
Clint Martin*** (1977)	Assistant Treasurer, 2022-present	Director of Fund Accounting & Administration, WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. since 2020; Fund Manager, Fund Accounting & Administration, WisdomTree Asset Management, 2012 to 2020.	10	None
Joshua Mayo*** (1989)	Assistant Secretary, 2022-present	Senior Counsel, Digital Assets, WisdomTree Digital ⁺⁺ , since 2023; Counsel, Digital Assets, WisdomTree Digital, 2022 to 2023; Associate Counsel	10	None

(Corporate & Commercial),
Axogen, Inc., 2021 to 2022;
Corporate Attorney (Legal
Specialist – U.S.
Regulatory), PIMCO, 2018
to 2021; Corporate Attorney
(Legal and Compliance),
Artivist, Inc., 2017 to 2018.

* Chair of the Governance and Nominating Committee

** Chair of the Audit Committee

*** Elected by, and serves at the pleasure of, the Board.

+ As of October 20, 2023.

++ WisdomTree Digital refers to the separate division within WisdomTree and its affiliates commencing in 2021 and includes the separate advisory subsidiary, WisdomTree Digital Management, commencing in 2022.

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Trustees Who Are Not Interested Persons of the Trust

Audit Committee. Messrs. Fusco and Keenan and Ms. Moran Zeven, each an Independent Trustee, are members of the Board's Audit Committee. The principal responsibilities of the Audit Committee are the appointment, compensation and oversight of the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm, including the resolution of disagreements regarding financial reporting between Trust management and such independent registered public accounting firm. The Audit Committee's responsibilities include, without limitation, to (i) oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Trust and to receive reports regarding the Trust's internal control over financial reporting; (ii) oversee the quality and integrity of the Fund's financial statements and the independent audits thereof; (iii) oversee, or, as appropriate, assist Board oversight of, the Trust's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements that relate to the Trust's accounting and financial reporting, and independent audits; (iv) approve prior to appointment the engagement of the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm and, in connection therewith, to review and evaluate the qualifications, independence and performance of the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm; and (v) act as a liaison between the Trust's independent auditors and the full Board. The Independent Trustees' independent legal counsel assists the Audit Committee in connection with these duties. The Board has adopted a written charter for the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee met four times during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

Governance and Nominating Committee. Ms. Moran Zeven and Messrs. Keenan and Fusco, each an Independent Trustee, are members of the Board's Governance and Nominating Committee. The principal responsibilities of the Governance and Nominating Committee are to (i) provide assistance to the Board in fulfilling its responsibility with respect to the oversight of appropriate and effective governance of the Trust; (ii) identify individuals qualified to serve as Independent Trustees of the Trust and to recommend its nominees for consideration by the full Board; and (iii) provide assistance to the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities under Section 15 of the 1940 Act. While the Governance and Nominating Committee is solely responsible for the selection and nomination of the Trust's Independent Trustees, the Governance and Nominating Committee may consider nominations for the office of Trustee made by Trust shareholders as it deems appropriate. The Governance and Nominating Committee considers nominees recommended by shareholders if such nominees are submitted in accordance with Rule 14a-8 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "1934 Act"), in conjunction with a shareholder meeting to consider the election of Trustees. Trust shareholders who wish to recommend a nominee should send nominations to the Secretary of the Trust that include biographical information and set forth the qualifications of the proposed nominee. The Board has adopted a written charter for the Governance and Nominating Committee. The Governance and Nominating Committee met four times during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

Individual Trustee Qualifications. The Board has concluded that each of the Trustees is qualified to serve on the Board because of his or her ability to review and understand information about the Trust and the Fund provided by management, to identify and request other information he or she may deem relevant to the performance of the Trustees' duties, to question management and other service providers regarding material factors bearing on the management and administration of the Fund, and to exercise his or her business judgment in a manner that serves the best interests of the Fund's shareholders. The Trust has concluded that each of the Trustees is qualified to serve as a Trustee based on his or her own experience, qualifications, attributes and skills as described below.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Keenan is qualified to serve as Trustee of the Trust because of the experience he has gained with respect to the financial services industry, investment products and new financial technologies. His experience includes global fund services and operations, global fund relationship management, evolving financial products and financial technologies and financial services business development.

The Board has concluded that Ms. Moran Zeven is qualified to serve as Trustee of the Trust because of the experience she has gained in the financial services and legal industries. Her experience includes global fund services and operations, with a particular focus on related legal matters, as well as overseeing a graduate program in banking and financial law at a major university focused on the evolving global financial industry and application of laws related thereto.

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The Board has concluded that Mr. Fusco is qualified to serve as Trustee of the Trust because of the experience he has gained with respect to the financial services industry, financial pricing data and new financial technologies. His experience includes complex financial product and data analysis, complex pricing data and services, and financial services data extraction and artificial intelligence technology.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Bell is qualified to serve as Trustee of the Trust because of the experience he has gained as Chief Operating Officer of WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. and the Adviser, the experience he has gained serving as Director of International Business for WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc., and his knowledge of and experience in the financial services industry.

Fund Shares Owned by Board Members. Since the Fund had not commenced operations prior to the end of the most recently completed calendar year, no Trustee had any “beneficial ownership” of shares of the Fund as of the end of the most recently completed calendar year.

Board Compensation. The Fund had not commenced operations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. The Independent Trustees will receive an annual fee of \$50,000, with the Board Chair receiving an additional fee of \$20,000 and each Committee Chair receiving a fee of \$10,000 per annum, payable in quarterly increments at each quarterly meeting.

Control Persons and Principal Holders of Securities.

As of the date of this SAI, the Fund does not have any shareholders. Certain officers, employees, accounts or affiliates of WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc. (such as WisdomTree and/or WisdomTree Digital Movement, Inc., 250 West 34th Street, 3rd Floor, New York, NY), or third parties, may from time to time own a substantial amount of the Fund’s shares, including as an initial or seed investor.

Investment Adviser.

WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc. (“WisdomTree Digital Management” or the “Adviser”) serves as investment adviser to the Fund pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Trust and the Adviser (the “Investment Advisory Agreement”). The Adviser is a Delaware corporation registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”), and has offices located at 250 West 34th Street, 3rd Floor, New York, New York 10119.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is responsible for the overall management and administration of the Trust. The Adviser provides an investment program for the Fund. The Adviser also provides proactive oversight of the Sub-Adviser, daily monitoring of the Sub-Adviser’s buying and selling of securities for the Fund, and regular review of the Sub-Adviser’s performance. In addition, the Adviser arranges for, and oversees, sub-advisory, transfer agency, custody, fund administration, securities lending, and all other non-distribution-related services necessary for the Fund to operate. The Adviser furnishes to the Trust all office facilities, equipment, services and executive and administrative personnel necessary for managing the investment program of the Trust for the Fund, including:

- Overseeing the Trust’s insurance program;
- Overseeing and coordinating all governance matters for the Trust;
- Coordinating meetings of the Board of Trustees;
- Coordinating with outside counsel on all Trust related legal matters;

- Coordinating the preparation of the Trust’s financial statements;
- Coordinating all regulatory filings and shareholder reporting;
- Overseeing the Fund’s tax status and tax filings;
- Providing the Trust with records concerning the activities that the Trust is required to maintain; and
- Rendering applicable reports to the Trust's officers and Board of Trustees.

The Trust pays the Adviser a management fee, based on a percentage of the Fund’s average daily net assets, indicated below.

Fund	Management Fee Rate
WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund	0.25%

With regards to the management fee under the Investment Advisory Agreement for the Fund, the Adviser provides investment advisory services and pays the Fund’s operating expenses, with certain exceptions, in return for a “unitary fee.”

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The Fund has not commenced operations as of the most recent fiscal year end and the Fund did not pay any management fees to the Adviser for the most recent fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. The Adviser, from its own resources, including profits from management fees received from the Fund, provided such fees are legitimate and not excessive, may make payments to broker-dealers and other financial institutions for their expenses in connection with the distribution of Fund shares, and otherwise currently pays all distribution costs for Fund shares.

The Investment Advisory Agreement with respect to the Fund continues in effect for two years from its effective date, and thereafter is subject to annual approval by (i) the Board or (ii) the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund, provided that in either event such continuance also is approved by a vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Trust who are not interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund, by a vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. If the shareholders of the Fund fail to approve the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser may continue to serve in the manner and to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and rules and regulations thereunder.

The Investment Advisory Agreement with respect to the Fund is terminable without any penalty, by vote of the Board or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund, or by the Adviser, in each case on not less than thirty (30) days’ nor more than sixty (60) days’ prior written notice to the other party. The Investment Advisory Agreement will terminate automatically and immediately in the event of its “assignment” (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Additional Arrangements with WisdomTree Digital Management

Pursuant to a separate contractual arrangement, WisdomTree Digital Management (i) educates, or facilitates education, regarding the blockchain-enabled aspects of the Fund’s shares, makes periodic reports to the Board with respect thereto and pays (either directly or through third parties, which may include affiliates) all applicable blockchain network fees on behalf of the Fund, and (ii) arranges for the provision of chief compliance officer (“CCO”) services with respect to the Fund, and is liable and responsible for, and administers, payments to the CCO, the Independent Trustees and counsel to the Independent Trustees. As compensation for providing such services, the Fund shall initially pay an annual fee to WisdomTree of 0.00% of its average daily net assets (the “Services Fee”). Such Services Fee may be increased upon approval by a majority of the Board and, if such approval is provided, only after at least sixty (60) days’ prior notice of such approved fee shall have been provided to the Fund’s shareholders. The initial term of such contractual arrangement is one (1) year, which will automatically renew from year to year provided such continuance is approved by a majority of the Board. Either party may choose to not renew by providing written notice to the other at least thirty (30) days prior to the next renewal period.

Sub-Adviser.

Voya Investment Management Co. LLC. Voya Investment Management Co. LLC (“Voya IM” or the “Sub-Adviser”) serves as sub-adviser to, and is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Voya IM, a registered investment adviser, manages global quantitative-based investment strategies for institutional and private investors. Its principal office is located at 230 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10169. Voya IM manages the Fund’s portfolio investments and places orders to buy and sell such Fund’s portfolio investments. The Adviser pays Voya IM for providing sub-advisory services to the Fund.

Voya IM believes that it may perform sub-advisory and related services for the Trust without violating applicable banking laws or regulations. However, the legal requirements and interpretations about the permissible activities of banks and their affiliates may change in the future. These changes could prevent Voya IM from continuing to perform services for the Trust. If this happens, the Board would consider selecting other qualified firms.

The Sub-Advisory Agreement, with respect to the Fund, continues in effect for two years from its effective date, and thereafter is subject to annual approval by (i) the Board or (ii) the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the applicable Fund, provided that in either event such continuance is also approved by a vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Trust who are not interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund, by a vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. If the shareholders of the Fund fail to approve the Fund's Sub-Advisory Agreement, the Adviser may continue to serve in the manner and to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and rules and regulations thereunder. The Sub-Advisory Agreement is terminable without any penalty, by vote of the Board of or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund, or by the Adviser, in each case on not less than thirty (30) days' nor more than sixty (60) days' prior written notice to the other party; provided that a shorter notice period shall be permitted for the Fund in the event its shares are no longer listed on a national securities exchange. The Sub-Advisory Agreement will terminate automatically and immediately in the event of its "assignment" (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Description of Material Conflicts of Interest.

A portfolio manager may be subject to potential conflicts of interest because the portfolio manager is responsible for other accounts in addition to the Fund. These other accounts may include, among others, other mutual funds, separately managed advisory accounts, commingled trust accounts, insurance separate accounts, wrap fee programs, and hedge funds. Potential conflicts may arise out of the implementation of differing investment strategies for the portfolio manager's various accounts, the allocation of investment opportunities among those accounts or differences in the advisory fees paid by the portfolio manager's accounts.

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A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager's responsibility for multiple accounts with similar investment guidelines. Under these circumstances, a potential investment may be suitable for more than one of the portfolio manager's accounts, but the quantity of the investment available for purchase is less than the aggregate amount the accounts would ideally devote to the opportunity. Similar conflicts may arise when multiple accounts seek to dispose of the same investment.

A portfolio manager may also manage accounts whose objectives and policies differ from those of the Fund. These differences may be such that under certain circumstances, trading activity appropriate for one account managed by the portfolio manager may have adverse consequences for another account managed by the portfolio manager. For example, if an account were to sell a significant position in a security, which could cause the market price of that security to decrease, while the Fund maintained its position in that security.

A potential conflict may arise when a portfolio manager is responsible for accounts that have different advisory fees – the difference in the fees may create an incentive for the portfolio manager to favor one account over another, for example, in terms of access to particularly appealing investment opportunities. This conflict may be heightened where an account is subject to a performance-based fee. As part of its compliance program, Voya IM has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to address the potential conflicts of interest described above.

Performance Fees. The Portfolio Managers have entered into performance-based fee arrangements for certain client accounts and funds. Most of these arrangements provide for an asset-based management fee, based on the market value of the account at month end, quarter end or based on average market value, plus a performance fee based on the portfolio's net return in excess of a specified benchmark and/or hurdle rate during a designated period of time. The performance is based on both realized and unrealized gains and losses. Some performance fee calculations include a high water mark, which keeps track of the highest level of performance on which a performance fee has been paid and which must be exceeded in order for an additional performance fee to be assessed. For more detailed information on how performance fees are calculated, please see the applicable private placement memorandum or the applicable investment management agreement.

Side-by-Side Management. "Side-by-side management" refers to a Portfolio Manager's simultaneous management of multiple types of client accounts/investment products. For example, the Portfolio Managers manage separate accounts, managed accounts/wrap-fee programs, and pooled investment vehicles for clients at the same time. The Portfolio Managers' clients have a variety of investment

objectives, policies, strategies, limitations, and restrictions. Side-by-side management gives rise to a variety of potential and actual conflicts of interest for the Portfolio Managers. Below is a discussion of the conflicts that the Portfolio Managers face when engaging in side-by-side management and how they deal with them. Note that certain of the Sub-Adviser's employees may also serve as officers or employees of one or more the Sub-Adviser's affiliates ("dual officers"). These dual officers undertake investment management duties for the affiliates of which they are officers. When the Portfolio Managers concurrently manage client accounts/ investment products, and in particular when dual officers or dual employees are involved, this presents the same conflicts as described below. Note that Portfolio Managers manage their accounts consistent with applicable laws, and they follow procedures that are reasonably designed to treat clients fairly and to prevent any client or group of clients from being materially favored or disadvantaged.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to Side-by-Side Management of Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Accounts. In limited circumstances, Portfolio Managers may provide to a third party for which they provide non-discretionary advisory services the same model portfolio used to manage certain of the Portfolio Managers' clients' accounts. In those cases where Portfolio Managers are implementing the model results for only a portion of the assets affected (for example, only the assets over which Portfolio Managers have discretionary management authority) and therefore, they cannot apply their internal trade allocation procedures, Portfolio Managers will (i) use reasonable efforts to agree on procedures with such non-discretionary clients designed to prevent one group of clients from receiving preferential trading treatment over another group, or (ii) determine that, due to the nature of the assets to be traded or the market on which they are traded, no client would likely be adversely affected if such procedures are not established.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to Performance-Based Fees When Engaging in Side-by-Side Management. Portfolio Managers manage accounts that are charged a performance-based fee and other accounts that are charged a different type of fee, such as a flat asset-based fee. Portfolio Managers have a financial incentive to favor accounts with performance-based fees because they (and the Sub-Adviser's employees and supervised persons) may have an opportunity to earn greater fees on such accounts as compared to client accounts without performance-based fees. Thus, Portfolio Managers have an incentive to direct their best investment ideas to client accounts that pay performance-based fees, and to allocate, aggregate, or sequence trades in favor of such accounts. Portfolio Managers also have an incentive to give accounts with performance-based fees better execution and better brokerage commissions.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to Accounts with Different Strategies. Portfolio Managers manage numerous accounts with a variety of strategies, which may present conflicts of interest. For example, a long/short position in two client accounts simultaneously can result in a loss to one client based on a decision to take a gain in the other. Taking concurrent conflicting positions in certain derivative instruments can likewise cause a loss to one client and a gain to another. Portfolio Managers also may face conflicts of interest when they have uncovered option strategies and significant positions in illiquid investments in side-by-side accounts.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to the Management of Multiple Client Accounts. Portfolio Managers perform investment advisory services for various clients. Portfolio Managers may give advice and take action in the performance of their duties with respect to any of their other clients which may differ from the advice given, or the timing or nature of action taken, with respect another client. Portfolio Managers have no obligation to purchase or sell for a client any security or other property which they purchase or sell for their own account or for the account of any other client, if they believe it is undesirable or impractical to take such action. Portfolio Managers may give advice or take action in the performance of their duties with respect to any of their clients which may differ from the advice given, or the timing or nature of action taken, by their affiliates on behalf of their clients.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to Investment in Affiliated Accounts. To the extent permissible under applicable law, the Portfolio Managers may decide to invest some or all of their temporary investments in money market or similar accounts advised or managed by a Sub-Adviser affiliate. In addition, the Portfolio Managers may invest client accounts in affiliated pooled vehicles. The portfolio managers have an incentive to allocate investments to these types of affiliated accounts in order to generate additional fees for themselves or their affiliates. In certain instances, Portfolio Managers may enter into revenue sharing arrangements with affiliates where they may receive a portion of the fee, or bill the full fee to the client and reimburse the affiliate. Portfolio Managers may also enter into wholesale arrangements with affiliates where they receive only a portion of the client fee. For certain accounts with affiliates, some of the fees, such as custody fees, may be waived or rebated.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to the Discretion to Redeem from and Invest in Pooled Investment Vehicles. The Portfolio Manager's clients may give them discretion to allocate client assets to, and/or redeem client assets from, certain pooled investment vehicles they manage or sub-advise. Sometimes, such discretionary authority is restricted by asset allocation parameters which may limit the Portfolio Manager's discretion to allocate to a percentage range of the value of a client's account. When a client grants Portfolio Managers that discretion, a conflict could arise with respect to such client, and also with respect to other investors in such

pooled investment vehicle. The Portfolio Managers may, for example, have an incentive to maintain a larger percentage of a client's assets in the Fund in order for such assets to act as seed capital, to increase the Fund's assets under management and thus, to make investment by other investors more attractive, or to maintain the continuity of a performance record if the client is the sole remaining investor. Likewise, as the manager or sub-adviser, they will have information that investors will not have about the investments held by the Fund and about other investors' intentions to invest or redeem. Such information could potentially be used to favor one investor over another.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to "Proprietary Accounts". The Portfolio Managers, and the Sub-Adviser's existing and future employees may from time to time invest in products managed by the Sub-Adviser and they or related persons may establish "seeded" funds or accounts for the purpose of developing new investment strategies and products (collectively, "Proprietary Accounts"). Investment by the Sub-Adviser, or its employees in Proprietary Accounts that invest in the same securities as other client accounts may create conflicts of interest. Portfolio Managers have an incentive to favor these Proprietary Accounts by directing their best investment ideas to these accounts or allocating, aggregating, or sequencing trades in favor of such accounts, to the disadvantage of other accounts. Portfolio Managers also have an incentive to dedicate more time and attention to their Proprietary Accounts and to give them better execution and brokerage commissions than their other client accounts. The Portfolio Managers also may waive fees for Proprietary Accounts or for certain affiliated persons who invest in such Proprietary Accounts.

Valuations. A majority of the Sub-Adviser's fees are based on the valuations provided by clients' custodians or pooled accounts' administrators. However, a conflict of interest may arise in overseeing the valuation of investments in the limited situations where the Sub-Adviser is involved in the determination of the valuation of an investment. In such circumstances, the Sub-Adviser requires, to the extent possible, pricing from an independent third party pricing vendor. If vendor pricing is unavailable, the Sub-Adviser then looks to other observable inputs for the valuations. In the event that a vendor price or other observable inputs are unavailable or deemed unreliable, the Sub-Adviser has established a Securities Pricing Committee to make a reasonable determination of a security's fair value.

Other Conflicts of Interest. As noted previously, Portfolio Managers manage numerous accounts with a variety of interests. This necessarily creates potential conflicts of interest for the Portfolio Managers. For example, Portfolio Managers may cause multiple accounts to invest in the same investment. Such accounts may have conflicting interests and objectives in connection with such investment, including differing views on the operations or activities of the portfolio company, the targeted returns for the transaction, and the timeframe for and method of exiting the investment. Conflicts may also arise in cases where the Sub-Adviser and/or affiliate client accounts are invested in different parts of an issuer's capital structure. For example, one of the Portfolio Manager's client accounts could acquire debt obligations of a company while an affiliate's client account acquires an equity investment. In negotiating the terms and conditions of any such investments, Portfolio Managers may find that the interests of the debt-holding client accounts and the equity-holding client accounts may conflict. If that issuer encounters financial problems, decisions over the terms of the workout could raise conflicts of interest (including, for example, conflicts over proposed waivers and amendments to debt covenants). For example, debt holding accounts may be better served by a liquidation of an issuer in which it could be paid in full, while equity holding accounts might prefer a reorganization of the issuer that would have the potential to retain value for the equity holders. As another example, holders of an issuer's senior securities may be able to act to direct cash flows away from junior security holders, and both the junior and senior security holders may be the Sub-Adviser's client accounts. Any of the foregoing conflicts of interest will be discussed and resolved on a case-by-case basis. Any such discussions will factor in the interests of the relevant parties and applicable laws.

Addressing Conflicts of Interest. Portfolio Managers have a fiduciary duty to manage all client accounts in a fair and equitable manner. To accomplish this, the Sub-Adviser has adopted various policies and procedures (including, but not limited to, policies relating to trading operations, best execution, trade order aggregation and allocation, short sales, cross-trading, code of conduct, personal securities trading, and purchases of securities from affiliated underwriters). These procedures are intended to help employees identify and mitigate potential side-by-side conflicts of interest such as those described above. The Sub-Adviser has also developed a conflicts matrix listing potential side-by-side conflicts, the compliance policies and procedures reasonably designed to mitigate such potential conflicts of interest and the corresponding compliance testing program established with the goal of confirming the Sub-Adviser's adherence to such policies and procedures.

Codes of Ethics. The Trust, the Adviser, and the Sub-Adviser have each adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act and Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act, where applicable. Each Code of Ethics permits personnel subject to that Code of Ethics to invest in securities for their personal investment accounts, subject to certain limitations, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund.

Each Code of Ethics is on public file with, and is available from the EDGAR Database on the SEC's internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of these codes of ethics may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Administrator and Custodian. State Street Bank and Trust Company ("State Street") serves as administrator and custodian for the Fund. State Street's principal address is One Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114. Under the Fund Administration Agreement with the Trust, State Street provides certain administrative, legal, tax, and financial reporting services for the maintenance and operations of the Trust and the Fund. Under the Master Custodian Agreement with the Trust, State Street acts as custodian of assets of the Trust, including securities which the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, desires to be held in places within the United States and securities it desires to be held outside the United States, and provides accounting and other services. State Street is required, upon the order of the Trust, to deliver securities held by State Street and to make payments for securities purchased by the Trust and for the Fund. With respect to the foregoing agreements, the Trust has agreed to limitation of liability for State Street and/or to indemnify State Street for certain liabilities.

Transfer Agent. WisdomTree Transfers, Inc. ("WisdomTree Transfers") serves as Transfer Agent for the Trust and its principal address is 250 West 34th Street, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10119. WisdomTree Transfers has entered into a Transfer Agency and Service Agreement with the Trust, under which it acts as transfer agent for the authorized and issued shares of beneficial interest for the Fund and as dividend disbursing agent of the Trust. WisdomTree Transfers maintains the official record of share ownership in book-entry form and also reconciles such official record with the secondary record of ownership of the Fund's shares on one or more blockchains. As compensation for the foregoing services, WisdomTree Transfers receives certain out-of-pocket costs, account fees and/or minimum fees.

Securities Lending Activities. To the extent a lending agent ("Lending Agent") is engaged, such lending agent will be responsible for the implementation and administration of the securities lending program pursuant to a Securities Lending Authorization Agreement ("Securities Lending Agreement"). The Lending Agent would lend available securities with any person on its list of approved borrowers, including any affiliate thereof. Lending Agent would determine whether a loan shall be made and negotiates and establishes the terms and conditions of the loan with the borrower. Lending Agent would ensure that all substitute interest, dividends, and other distributions paid with respect to loan securities is credited to the Fund's relevant account on the date such amounts are delivered by the borrower to Lending Agent. Lending Agent would receive and hold, on the Fund's behalf, collateral from borrowers to secure obligations of borrowers with respect to any loan of available securities. Lending Agent would mark loaned securities and collateral to their market value each business day based upon the market value of the collateral and loaned securities at the close of business employing the most recently available pricing information and receives and delivers collateral in order to maintain the value of the collateral at no less than 100% of the market value of the loaned securities. At the termination of the loan, Lending Agent would return the collateral to the borrower upon the return of the loaned securities to Lending Agent. Lending Agent would invest cash collateral in accordance with the Securities Lending Agreement. Lending Agent would maintain such records as are reasonably necessary to account for loans that are made and the income derived therefrom and makes available to the Fund a monthly statement describing the loans made, and the income derived from the loans, during the period. Lending Agent would perform compliance monitoring and testing of the securities lending program and, on a quarterly basis, make available to the Board a statement describing the outstanding loans and income made on such loans during the period.

The Fund had not engaged a Lending Agent and accordingly had not engaged in any lending activity as of the end of the most recent fiscal year and as such, such that it had no fees and/or compensation for securities lending activities and related services.

Distributor. Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the "Distributor") serves as Distributor for the Trust and its principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101. The Distributor has entered into a Distribution Agreement with the Trust pursuant to which it distributes shares of the Fund. The Distribution Agreement will continue for two years from its effective date and is renewable annually.

BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS

The Sub-Adviser assumes general supervision over placing orders on behalf of the Fund for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities. In selecting the brokers or dealers for any transaction in portfolio securities, the Sub-Adviser's policy is to make such selection based on factors deemed relevant, including but not limited to, the breadth of the market in the security; the price of the security; the reasonableness of the commission or mark-up or mark-down, if any; execution capability; settlement capability; back office efficiency;

and the financial condition of the broker or dealer, both for the specific transaction and on a continuing basis. The overall reasonableness of brokerage commissions paid is evaluated by the Sub-Adviser based upon its knowledge of available information as to the general level of commissions paid by other institutional investors for comparable services. Brokers may also be selected because of their ability to handle special or difficult executions, such as if they may be involved in large block trades, less liquid or foreign securities, broad distributions, or other circumstances. The Sub-Adviser does not consider the provision or value of research, products or services a broker or dealer may provide, if any, as a factor in the selection of a broker or dealer or the determination of the reasonableness of commissions paid in connection with portfolio transactions. The Trust has adopted policies and procedures that prohibit the consideration of sales of the Fund's shares as a factor in the selection of a broker or a dealer to execute its portfolio transactions.

Brokerage Commissions

The Fund is new and has not paid any commissions to any affiliated brokers as of the date of this SAI.

Affiliated Brokers

The Fund is new and has not paid any commissions to any affiliated brokers as of the date of this SAI.

Regular Broker-Dealers

The Fund is new and has not conducted any brokerage transactions as of the date of this SAI.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE TRUST

Shares of the Fund have a pro rata interest in the assets of the Fund. Shares have no preemptive, exchange, subscription or conversion rights and are freely transferable. Each share is entitled to participate equally in dividends and distributions declared by the Board with respect to the Fund, and in the net distributable assets of the Fund on liquidation.

Each share has one vote with respect to matters upon which a shareholder vote is required consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder.

Under Delaware law, the Trust is not required to hold an annual meeting of shareholders unless required to do so under the 1940 Act. The policy of the Trust is not to hold an annual meeting of shareholders unless required to do so under the 1940 Act. Under Delaware law, Trustees of the Trust may be removed by vote of the shareholders.

Shareholders may make inquiries by writing to the Trust, c/o WisdomTree Digital Trust, 250 West 34th Street, 3rd Floor, New York, New York 10119.

TAXES

The following discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of investing in the Fund is based on the Code, U.S. Treasury regulations, and other applicable authority, all as in effect as of the date of the filing of this SAI. These authorities are subject to change by legislative or administrative action, possibly with retroactive effect. The following discussion is only a summary of some of the important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund. There may be other tax considerations applicable to particular shareholders. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding their particular situation and the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company. The Fund has elected or intends to elect to be treated, and intends to qualify each year, as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded RICs and their shareholders, the Fund must, among other things:

- (a) derive at least 90% of its gross income each year from (i) dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to

gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, and (ii) net income derived from interests in “qualified publicly traded partnerships” (as defined below);

(b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of its taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund’s total assets consists of cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities, with investments in such other securities limited with respect to any one issuer to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and not greater than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is invested, including through corporations in which the Fund owns a 20% or more or more voting stock interest, in (1) the securities (other than those of the U.S. government or other RICs) of any one issuer or two or more issuers that are controlled by the Fund and that are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses or (2) the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships; and

(c) distribute with respect to each taxable year an amount equal to or greater than the sum of 90% of its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code without regard to the deduction for dividends paid – generally taxable ordinary income and the excess, if any, of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses, reduced by certain deductible expenses) and 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income.

In general, for purposes of the 90% qualifying income test described in (a) above, income derived from a partnership will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership that would be qualifying income if realized directly by the Fund. However, 100% of the net income derived from an interest in a “qualified publicly traded partnership” (generally, a partnership (i) interests in which are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof, and (ii) that derives less than 90% of its income from the qualifying income described in clause (a)(i) of the description of the 90% qualifying income test applicable to RICs, above) will be treated as qualifying income.

The Fund’s failure to qualify as a RIC could cause shareholders to incur higher tax liabilities than they otherwise would have incurred and could have a negative impact on Fund returns. In such event, the Fund’s Board may determine to reorganize or close the Fund or materially change the Fund’s investment objective and strategies. Please refer to the section of this SAI entitled “Taxes – Taxation of the Fund” for a more detailed explanation of the risks associated with the Fund’s failure to qualify as a RIC.

Taxation of the Fund. If the Fund qualifies for treatment as a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to federal income tax on income and gains that are fully distributed in a timely manner to its shareholders in the form of dividends.

If, for any taxable year, the Fund were to fail to qualify as a RIC or were to fail to meet the distribution requirement described above, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income. In addition, the Fund’s distributions, to the extent derived from the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits, including any distributions of net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary dividend income for federal income tax purposes.

However, such dividends would be eligible, subject to any generally applicable limitations, (i) to be treated as qualified dividend income in the case of shareholders taxed as individuals and (ii) for the dividends-received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders. Moreover, the Fund would be required to pay out its earnings and profits accumulated in that year in order to qualify for treatment as a RIC in a subsequent year. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may be able to cure a failure to qualify as a RIC, but in order to do so the Fund may incur significant Fund-level taxes and may be forced to dispose of certain assets. If the Fund failed to qualify as a RIC for a period greater than two taxable years, the Fund would generally be required to recognize any net built-in gains with respect to certain of its assets upon a disposition of such assets within five years of qualifying as a RIC in a subsequent year.

The Fund intends to distribute at least annually to its shareholders all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income (computed without regard to the dividends-paid deduction), its net tax-exempt interest and its net capital gain (the excess of the Fund’s net long-term capital gain over its net short-term capital loss). Investment income that is retained by the Fund will generally be subject to tax at the regular corporate rates. If the Fund retains any net capital gain, that gain will be subject to tax at the corporate rate, but the Fund may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to its shareholders who (i) will be required to include in income for federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their shares of such undistributed amount, (ii) will be deemed to have paid their proportionate shares of the tax paid by the Fund on such undistributed amount against their federal income tax liabilities, if any, and (iii) will be entitled to claim refunds on a properly filed U.S. tax returns to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. For federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of shares owned by a shareholder of the Fund will be increased by an amount equal to the difference between the amount of undistributed capital gains included in the shareholder’s gross income and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder.

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If the Fund fails to distribute in a calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of 98% of its ordinary income for such year and 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending October 31 of such year, plus any retained amount from the prior year, the Fund will be subject to a non-deductible 4% excise tax on the undistributed amount. For these purposes, the Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it has been subject to corporate income tax for the taxable year ending within the calendar year. The Fund intends to declare and pay dividends and distributions in the amounts and at the times necessary to avoid the application of the 4% excise tax, although there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so.

The Fund may elect to treat part or all of any “qualified late year loss” as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in determining the Fund’s taxable income, net capital gain, net short-term capital gain, and earnings and profits. A “qualified late year loss” generally includes net capital loss, net long-term capital loss, or net short-term capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year, and certain other late-year losses.

The treatment of capital loss carryovers for the Fund is similar to the rules that apply to capital loss carryovers of individuals, which provide that such losses are carried over indefinitely. If the Fund has a “net capital loss” (that is, capital losses in excess of capital gains), the excess of the Fund’s net short-term capital losses over its net long-term capital gains is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund’s next taxable year, and the excess (if any) of the Fund’s net long-term capital losses over its net short-term capital gains is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund’s next taxable year. In addition, the carryover of capital losses may be limited under the general loss limitation rules if the Fund experiences an ownership change as defined in the Code.

Fund Distributions. Distributions are generally taxable whether shareholders receive them in U.S. dollars or reinvest them in additional shares. Moreover, distributions on the Fund’s shares are generally subject to federal income tax as described herein to the extent they do not exceed the Fund’s realized income and gains, even though such distributions may economically represent a return of a particular shareholder’s investment. Investors may therefore wish to avoid purchasing shares at a time when the Fund’s NAV reflects gains that are either unrealized, or realized but not distributed. Realized income and gains must generally be distributed even when the Fund’s NAV also reflects unrealized losses.

Dividends and other distributions by the Fund are generally treated under the Code as received by the shareholders at the time the dividend or distribution is made. However, if any dividend or distribution is declared by the Fund in October, November or December of any calendar year and payable to its shareholders of record on a specified date in such a month but is actually paid during the following January, such dividend or distribution will be deemed to have been received by each shareholder on December 31 of the year in which the dividend was declared.

Distributions by the Fund of investment company taxable income are generally taxable as ordinary income, assuming the Fund has sufficient earnings and profits. Distributions from the Fund’s net capital gain, if any, that are properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends (“Capital Gain Dividends”) will be taxable as long-term capital gains. Taxes on distributions of Capital Gain Dividends are determined by how long the Fund owned the assets that generated those gains, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Fund shares. Sales of assets held by the Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by the Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. For individuals, long-term capital gains are subject to tax at reduced maximum tax rates. Distributions of gains from the sale of investments that the Fund owned for one year or less will be taxable as ordinary income.

For non-corporate shareholders, distributions of investment company taxable income reported by the Fund as “qualified dividend income” will be taxed at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain, provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and Fund level. In order for some portion of the dividends received by the Fund shareholder to be “qualified dividend income,” the Fund making the distribution must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to some portion of the dividend-paying stocks in its portfolio and the shareholder must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to the Fund’s shares. A dividend will not be treated as qualified dividend income (at either the Fund or shareholder level) (1) if the dividend is received with respect to any share of stock held for fewer than 61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date that is 60 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend (or, in the case of certain preferred stock, 91 days during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before the ex-dividend date), (2) to the extent that the recipient is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property, (3) if the recipient elects to have the dividend income treated as investment income for purposes of the limitation on deductibility of investment interest, or (4) if the dividend is received from a foreign corporation that is (a) not eligible for the benefits of

a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States (with the exception of dividends paid on stock of such a foreign corporation that is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States) or (b) treated as a passive foreign investment company.

In general, distributions of investment income reported by the Fund as derived from qualified dividend income will be treated as qualified dividend income by a shareholder taxed as an individual, provided the shareholder meets the holding period and other requirements described above with respect to the Fund's shares. If the aggregate qualified dividend income received by the Fund during any taxable year represents 95% or more of its gross income (excluding net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), then 100% of the Fund's dividends (other than Capital Gain Dividends) will be eligible to be reported as qualified dividend income.

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Certain dividends received by the Fund on stock of U.S. corporations (generally, dividends received by the Fund in respect of any share of stock (1) as to which the Fund has met certain holding period requirements and (2) that is held in an unleveraged position) may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction, which is generally available to corporate shareholders under the Code, provided such dividends are also appropriately reported as eligible for the dividends-received deduction by the Fund. In order to qualify for the dividends-received deduction, corporate shareholders must also meet minimum holding period requirements with respect to the Fund shares, taking into account any holding period reductions from certain hedging or other transactions or positions that diminish their risk of loss with respect to the Fund shares.

Since the Fund's income will consist of interest on government securities and repurchase agreements, it is unlike that any distributions paid by the Fund will qualify either for the dividends-received deduction for corporations or for any favorable U.S. federal income tax rate available to non-corporate shareholders on "qualified dividend income."

Distributions from the Fund and capital gain on the sale of Fund shares are generally taken into account in determining a shareholder's "net investment income" for purposes of the Medicare contribution tax applicable to certain individuals, estates and trusts.

If the Fund makes distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits in any taxable year, the excess distribution to each shareholder will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of the shareholder's tax basis in its shares, and will reduce the shareholder's tax basis in its shares. After the shareholder's basis has been reduced to zero, any such distributions will result in a capital gain, assuming the shareholder holds his or her shares as capital assets. A reduction in a shareholder's tax basis in its shares will reduce any loss or increase any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition by the shareholder of its shares.

Sale or Exchange of Shares. A sale or exchange of shares in the Fund may give rise to a gain or loss. In general, any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than 12 months. Otherwise, the gain or loss on the taxable disposition of shares will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term, rather than short-term, to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributions received (or deemed received) by the shareholder with respect to the shares. All or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares will be disallowed if substantially identical shares of the Fund are purchased within 30 days before or after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

Backup Withholding. The Fund generally is required to withhold and to remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has been notified by the IRS that he, she or it has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that he, she or it is not subject to such withholding. The backup withholding tax rate is 24%. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the appropriate information is furnished to the IRS.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders. Certain tax-exempt shareholders, including qualified pension plans, individual retirement accounts, salary deferral arrangements, 401(k)s, and other tax-exempt entities, generally are exempt from federal income taxation except with respect to their unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI"). Under current law, income of a RIC that would be treated as UBTI if earned directly by a tax-exempt entity generally will not be attributed as UBTI to a tax-exempt entity that is a shareholder in the RIC. Notwithstanding this "blocking" effect, a tax-exempt shareholder could realize UBTI by virtue of its investment in the Fund if shares in the Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of Code Section 514(b) or if the Fund invests in REITs that hold residual interests in REMICs. Tax-exempt entities are not permitted to offset losses from one trade or

business against the income or gain of another trade or business. Certain net losses incurred prior to January 1, 2018 are permitted to offset gain and income created by an unrelated trade or business, if otherwise available.

Non-U.S. Shareholders. In general, dividends, other than Capital Gain Dividends, paid by the Fund to a shareholder that is not a “U.S. person” within the meaning of the Code are subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) on distributions derived from taxable ordinary income. The Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest related dividend” or a “short term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. In general, the Code defines (1) “short-term capital gain dividends” as distributions of net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses and (2) “interest-related dividends” as distributions from U.S. source interest income of types similar to those not subject to U.S. federal income tax if earned directly by an individual foreign shareholder, in each case to the extent such distributions are properly reported as such by the Fund in a written notice to shareholders. Short term capital gain dividends received by a nonresident alien individual who is present in the U.S. for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the taxable year are not exempt from this 30% withholding tax.

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A beneficial holder of shares who is a non-U.S. person is not, in general, subject to U.S. federal income tax on gains (and is not allowed a U.S. income tax deduction for losses) realized on a sale of shares of the Fund or on Capital Gain Dividends unless (i) such gain or dividend is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business carried on by such holder within the United States or (ii) in the case of an individual holder, the holder is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the sale or the receipt of the Capital Gain Dividend and certain other conditions are met.

If a beneficial holder of Fund shares who is a non-U.S. person has a trade or business in the United States, and income from the Fund is effectively connected with the conduct by the beneficial owner of that trade or business, such income will be subject to U.S. federal net income taxation at regular income tax rates and, in the case of a foreign corporation, may also be subject to a branch profits tax. If a shareholder is eligible for the benefits of a tax treaty, any effectively connected income or gain will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis only if it is also attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the shareholder in the United States. More generally, foreign shareholders who are residents in a country with an income tax treaty with the United States may obtain different tax results than those described herein, and are urged to consult their tax advisors.

Under legislation generally known as “FATCA” (the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), unless certain non-U.S. entities that hold shares comply with IRS requirements that generally require them to report information regarding U.S. persons investing in, or holding accounts with, such entities, a 30% withholding tax may apply to Fund distributions payable to such entities. In general, no such withholding will be required with respect to a U.S. person or non-U.S. individual that timely provides the certifications required by the Fund or its agent on a valid IRS Form W-9 or applicable IRS Form W-8, respectively. Shareholders potentially subject to withholding include foreign financial institutions (“FFIs”), such as non-U.S. investment funds, and non-financial foreign entities (“NFFEs”). To avoid withholding under FATCA, an FFI generally must enter into an information sharing agreement with the IRS in which it agrees to report certain identifying information (including name, address, and taxpayer identification number) with respect to its U.S. account holders (which, in the case of an entity shareholder, may include its direct and indirect U.S. owners), and an NFFE generally must identify and provide other required information to the fund or other withholding agent regarding its U.S. owners, if any. Such non-U.S. shareholders also may fall into certain exempt, excepted or deemed compliant categories as established by regulations and other guidance. A non-U.S. shareholder may be exempt from the withholding described in this paragraph under an applicable intergovernmental agreement between the U.S. and a foreign government, provided that the shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of the agreement.

In order for a non-U.S. investor to qualify for an exemption from backup withholding, described above, the non-U.S. investor must comply with special certification and filing requirements. Non-U.S. investors in the Fund should consult their tax advisors in this regard.

A beneficial holder of shares who is a non-U.S. person may be subject to state and local tax and to the U.S. federal estate tax in addition to the federal income tax consequences referred to above. If a shareholder is eligible for the benefits of a tax treaty, any income or gain effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis only if it is also attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the shareholder in the United States.

Certain Reporting Regulations. Under U.S. Treasury regulations, generally, if a shareholder recognizes a loss of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder (or certain greater amounts over a combination of years), the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on IRS Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many

cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance shareholders of a RIC are not excepted. Significant penalties may be imposed for the failure to comply with the reporting regulations. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

General Considerations. The federal income tax discussion set forth above is for general information only. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the specific federal income tax consequences of purchasing, holding and disposing of shares of the Fund, as well as the effect of state, local and foreign tax law and any proposed tax law changes.

DETERMINATION OF NAV

The NAV of the Fund's shares is calculated each day the Fund is open for business at the regularly scheduled close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange, normally 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time) (the "NAV Calculation Time"), except when the following federal holidays are observed: Columbus Day and Veterans Day. NAV per share is calculated by dividing the Fund's net assets by the number of Fund shares outstanding.

The Board of Trustees has ultimate responsibility for pricing, but has delegated day-to-day valuation responsibilities to the Adviser. The Adviser has established the Fair Valuation Committee (the "Committee") to fulfill these responsibilities. The Adviser reports to the Board on the fair value determinations. The Board monitors the appropriateness of the procedures used in valuing the Fund's investments and ratifies the fair value determinations of the Committee.

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The Board has determined that it is in the best interests of the fund and its shareholders to maintain a stable net asset value per share using the amortized cost method of valuation. Under the amortized cost valuation method, an investment is valued initially at its cost as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP). The Fund then adjusts the amount of interest income accrued each day over the term of the investment to account for any difference between the initial cost of their investment and the amount payable at its maturity. If the amount payable at maturity exceeds the initial cost (a "discount"), then the daily accrual is increased; if the initial cost exceeds the amount payable at maturity (a "premium"), then the daily accrual is decreased. The Fund adds the amount of the increase to (in the case of a discount), or subtracts the amount of the decrease from (in the case of a premium), the investment's cost each day. The Fund uses this adjusted cost to value the investment.

Accordingly, neither the amount of daily income nor the net asset value (NAV) is affected by any unrealized appreciation or depreciation of the portfolio. In periods of declining interest rates, the indicated daily yield on Shares of the Fund, computed by dividing the annualized daily income on the Fund's portfolio by the NAV, computed as above, may tend to be higher than a similar computation made by using a method of valuation based upon market prices and estimates. In periods of rising interest rates, the opposite may be true. A low or negative interest rate environment impacts, in a negative way, the Fund's ability to provide a positive return, or yield, to its shareholders, pay expenses out of current income, and/or achieve its investment objective, including maintaining a stable NAV of \$1.00 per share.

The Fund's use of the amortized cost method of valuing portfolio instruments depends on its compliance with certain conditions in the Rule. Under the Rule, the Board must establish procedures reasonably designed to stabilize the NAV per Share, as computed for purposes of distribution and redemption, at \$1.00 per Share, taking into account current market conditions and the Fund's investment objective. The procedures include monitoring the relationship between the amortized cost value per Share and the NAV per Share based upon available indications of market value. The Board will decide what, if any, steps should be taken if there is a difference of more than 0.5 of 1% between the two values. The Board will take any steps it considers appropriate (such as redemption in-kind or shortening the average portfolio maturity) to minimize any material dilution or other unfair results arising from differences between the two methods of determining NAV.

Although the stable share price is not guaranteed, the NAV of the Fund is expected to remain at \$1 per share. Instruments are purchased and managed with that goal in mind.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund intends to distribute its net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders. The Fund may occasionally be required to make supplemental distributions at some other time during the year.

The Trust reserves the right to declare special distributions if, in its reasonable discretion, such action is necessary or advisable to preserve the status of the Fund as a RIC or to avoid imposition of income or excise taxes on undistributed income.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Counsel. Perkins Coie LLP with offices located at 1155 Avenue of the Americas, 700 13th Street, NW Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005-3960 serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Ernst & Young LLP, with offices located at 1 Manhattan West, 395 9th Avenue, New York, New York 10001, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm to the Trust.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements and Annual Reports will be available after the Fund has completed a fiscal year of operations. When available, you may request a copy of the Trust's Annual Report at no charge by calling 866-909-9473 or through the Trust's website at www.wisdomtree.com/investments.

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WISDOMTREE DIGITAL TRUST

File Nos. 333-255575 and 811-23659

PART C

Other Information

Item 28. Exhibits.

The following exhibits are incorporated by reference to the previously filed documents indicated below:

- (a)(1) [Certificate of Trust of WisdomTree Digital Trust \(the "Registrant"\) dated April 19, 2021, is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit \(a\)\(1\) of the Registrant's Initial Registration Statement on Form N-1A as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission \(the "SEC"\) via EDGAR Accession No. 0001193125-21-136968 on April 28, 2021.](#)
- (2) [Declaration of Trust of the Registrant dated April 19, 2021, is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit \(a\)\(2\) of the Registrant's Initial Registration Statement on Form N-1A as filed with the SEC via EDGAR Accession No. 0001193125-21-136968 on April 28, 2021.](#)
- (3) [Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust of the Registrant dated June 29, 2022, is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit \(a\)\(3\) of the Registrant's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 4 filing, as filed with the SEC via EDGAR Accession No. 0001214659-22-008714 on July 7, 2022.](#)
- (4) Revised Schedule A to the Trust Instrument is filed herewith.
- (b) [Registrant's By-Laws, as amended June 29, 2022, are incorporated herein by reference to the Registrant's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 4 filing, as filed with the SEC via EDGAR Accession No. 0001214659-22-008714 on July 7, 2022.](#)
- (c) Not applicable.
- (d)(1) [Investment Advisory Agreement between Registrant and WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc. is incorporated herein by reference to the Registrant's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 6 filing, as filed with the SEC via EDGAR Accession No. 0001214659-22-011368 on September 21, 2022.](#)

- (2) Revised Appendix A to the Investment Advisory Agreement between Registrant and WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc. is filed herewith.
- (3) [Investment Subadvisory Agreement between WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc. and Voya Investment Management Co. LLC is incorporated herein by reference to the Registrant's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 5 filing, as filed with the SEC via EDGAR Accession No. 0001214659-22-009586 on August 3, 2022.](#)
- (4) Revised Appendix A to the Investment Subadvisory Agreement between Registrant and Sub-Adviser is filed herewith.
- (5) [Investment Subadvisory Agreement between WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc. and Mellon Investments Corporation is incorporated herein by reference to the Registrant's Post -Effective Amendment No. 20 filing, as filed with the SEC via EDGAR Accession No. 0001214659-22-014866 on December 13, 2022.](#)
- (6) [Revised Schedule A to the Sub-Advisory Agreement between WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc. and Mellon Investments Corporation is incorporated herein by reference to the Registrant's Post -Effective Amendment No. 56 filing, as filed with the SEC via EDGAR Accession No. 0001214659-23-008245 on June 2, 2023.](#)

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- (e) [Distribution Agreement between Registrant and Foreside Fund Services, LLC is incorporated herein by reference to the Registrant's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 5 filing, as filed with the SEC via EDGAR Accession No. 0001214659-22-009586 on August 3, 2022.](#)
- (2) Form of Revised Appendix A to the Distribution Agreement between Registrant and Foreside Fund Services, LLC is filed herewith.
- (f) Not applicable.
- (g) [Custody Agreement between Registrant and State Street Bank and Trust Company is incorporated herein by reference to the Registrant's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 5 filing, as filed with the SEC via EDGAR Accession No. 0001214659-22-009586 on August 3, 2022.](#)
- (2) Form of Revised Appendix A to the Custody Agreement between Registrant and State Street Bank and Trust Company is filed herewith.
- (h)(1) [Administration Agreement between Registrant and State Street Bank and Trust Company is incorporated herein by reference to the Registrant's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 5 filing, as filed with the SEC via EDGAR Accession No. 0001214659-22-009586 on August 3, 2022.](#)
- (2) Form of Revised Appendix A to the Administration Agreement between Registrant and State Street Bank and Trust Company is filed herewith.
- (3) [Amended and Restated Transfer Agency and Services Agreement between Registrant and WisdomTree Transfers, Inc. \(formerly Securrency Transfers, Inc.\) is incorporated herein by reference to the Registrant's Post -Effective Amendment No. 56 filing, as filed with the SEC via EDGAR Accession No. 0001214659-23-008245 on June 2, 2023.](#)
- (4) Form of Revised Appendix A to the Transfer Agency and Service Agreement between Registrant and WisdomTree Transfers, Inc. is filed herewith.
- (5) [CCO Services Agreement between Registrant and WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc. is incorporated herein by reference to the Registrant's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 4 filing, as filed with the SEC via EDGAR Accession No. 0001214659-22-008714 on July 7, 2022.](#)
- (6) Revised Appendix to the CCO Services Agreement between Registrant and WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc. is filed herewith.

- (6) [Fund Services Agreement between Registrant and WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc. is incorporated herein by reference to the Registrant's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 6 filing, as filed with the SEC via EDGAR Accession No. 0001214659-22-011368 on September 21, 2022.](#)
- (7) Revised Appendix to the Fund Services Agreement between Registrant and WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc. is filed herewith.
- (i) [Opinion and Consent of Counsel is filed herewith.](#)

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- (j) Not applicable.
- (k) Not applicable.
- (l) [Seed Capital Subscription Agreement is incorporated herein by reference to the Registrant's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 4 filing, as filed with the SEC via EDGAR Accession No. 0001214659-22-008714 on July 7, 2022.](#)
- (m) Not applicable.
- (n) Not applicable.
- (o) Not applicable.
- (p)(1) [Code of Ethics of Registrant is incorporated herein by reference to the Registrant's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 4 filing, as filed with the SEC via EDGAR Accession No. 0001214659-22-008714 on July 7, 2022.](#)
- (2) [Code of Ethics of WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc. is incorporated herein by reference to the Registrant's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 4 filing, as filed with the SEC via EDGAR Accession No. 0001214659-22-008714 on July 7, 2022.](#)
- (3) [Code of Ethics of Voya Investment Management Co. LLC is incorporated herein by reference to the Registrant's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 4 filing, as filed with the SEC via EDGAR Accession No. 0001214659-22-008714 on July 7, 2022.](#)
- (q) [Powers of Attorney are incorporated herein by reference to the Registrant's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 4 filing, as filed with the SEC via EDGAR Accession No. 0001214659-22-008714 on July 7, 2022.](#)

Item 29. Persons Controlled by or Under Common Control with the Fund

None.

Item 30. Indemnification

Reference is made to Article IX of the Registrant's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust included as Exhibit (a)(3) to this Registration Statement with respect to the indemnification of the Registrant's trustees and officers.

The Registrant, its trustees and officers, its investment adviser and persons affiliated with them are insured under policies of insurance maintained by Registrant and its investment adviser, respectively, within the limits and subject to the limitations of the policies, against certain expenses in connection with the defense of actions, suits or proceedings, and certain liabilities that might be imposed as a result of such actions, suits or proceedings, to which they are parties by reason of being or having been such trustees or officers.

Insofar as indemnification for liability arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the Registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the Registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the Registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the Registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the Registrant

will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

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Item 31. Business and Other Connections of the Investment Adviser

WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc. (“WTDM”), 250 West 34th Street, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10119, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of WisdomTree, Inc., is a registered investment adviser and serves as investment adviser to the Registrant. The description of WTDM under the caption of “Management of the Fund – Investment Adviser” in the Prospectus and under the caption “Management of the Trust” in the Statement of Additional Information constituting Parts A and B, respectively, of this Registration Statement are incorporated herein by reference.

Each of the directors and officers of WTDM will also generally have substantial responsibilities (as noted below) as directors and/or officers of WisdomTree, Inc. and/or its subsidiaries, 250 West 34th Street, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10119. To the knowledge of the Registrant, except as set forth below or otherwise disclosed in the Prospectus or Statement of Additional Information as noted above, none of the directors or executive officers of WTDM is or has been at any time during the past two fiscal years engaged in any other business, profession, vocation or employment of a substantial nature.

Name	Position with WTDM	Principal Business(es) During Last Two Fiscal Years
William Peck	Chief Executive Officer and President	Dual officer of WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. and WisdomTree Digital*
Bryan Edmiston	Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	Dual officer of WisdomTree, Inc.
Ryan Louvar	Chief Legal Officer and Secretary	Dual officer of WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. and WisdomTree Digital*
Stuart Bell	Chief Operating Officer	Dual officer of WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. and WisdomTree Digital*
Jeremy Schwartz	Chief Investment Officer	Dual officer of WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc.
Terry Feld	Chief Compliance Officer	Dual officer of WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. and WisdomTree Digital

* WisdomTree Digital refers to the separate division within WisdomTree and its affiliates commencing in 2021 and includes the separate advisory subsidiary, WisdomTree Digital Management, commencing in 2022.

WTDM, with the approval of the Trust’s Board of Trustees, selects the sub-adviser for each of the Registrant’s series, as applicable. Voya Investment Management Co. LLC serves as sub-adviser for those series as designated in the applicable Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information and Mellon Investments Corporation serves as sub-adviser for those other series as designated in the applicable Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information. To the knowledge of the Registrant, except as set forth below, none of the directors or executive officers of a sub-adviser is or has been at any time during the past two fiscal years engaged in any other business, profession, vocation or employment of a substantial nature.

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Voya Investment Management Co. LLC

Name	Position Held with Voya Investment Management Co., LLC	Principal Business(es) During the Last Two Fiscal Years*
Huey Paul Falgout	Managing Director — Head of IM Legal	Managing Director — Head of IM Legal
Michael Peters	Chief Operating Officer & Senior Managing Director	Head of Investment Business Management at AllianzGI
Jacob John Tuzza	Head of Distribution and Senior Managing Director	Head of Distribution and Senior Managing Director
Vincent Joseph Costa	Chief Investment Officer of Equities and Senior Managing Director	Chief Investment Officer of Equities and Senior Managing Director
Christine Lynn Hurtsellers	Director, Chairwoman and Chief Executive Officer	Chief Investment Officer of Fixed Income & Proprietary Investments and Senior Managing Director of VIM; Chief Investment Officer of Fixed Income & Proprietary Investments and Senior Managing Director of VAAM
Paul Zemsky	Senior Managing Director	Senior Managing Director of VIM and VAAM
Micheline Faver	Chief Compliance Officer, Senior Vice President	Senior Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer of VIM and VAAM
Amir Sahibzada	Chief Risk Officer and Managing Director	Chief Risk Officer of VIM and VAAM
Markus Wolff	Chief Financial Officer and Managing Director	Managing Director, Head of U.S. Business Management & Distribution Strategy at AllianzGI
Matthew Toms	Global Chief Investment Officer and Senior Managing Director	Managing Director and Head of U.S. Public Investments

* Voya Investment Management LLC (“VIM”), Voya Alternative Asset Management LLC (“VAAM”).

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Mellon Investments Corporation

Name	Position Held with Mellon Investments Corporation	Principal Business(es) During the Last Two Fiscal Years
Stephanie Pierce	Chief Executive Officer	Dual Officer of The Bank of New York Mellon
Lori Najjar	Chief Compliance Officer	Dual Officer of The Bank of New York Mellon
Giuliette Drake	Chief Financial Officer	The Bank of New York Mellon
Erica Fotta	Chief Operations Officer	Dual Officer of The Bank of New York Mellon
Hanneke Smits	Director	The Bank of New York Mellon; Newton
Christina Sujin King	Director	The Bank of New York Mellon

Item 32. Foreside Fund Services, LLC

(a) Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”) serves as principal underwriter for the following investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended:

1. AB Active ETFs, Inc.
2. ABS Long/Short Strategies Fund

3. Absolute Shares Trust
4. ActivePassive Core Bond ETF, Series of Trust for Professional Managers
5. ActivePassive Intermediate Municipal Bond ETF, Series of Trust for Professional Managers
6. ActivePassive International Equity ETF, Series of Trust for Professional Managers
7. ActivePassive U.S. Equity ETF, Series of Trust for Professional Managers
8. Adaptive Core ETF, Series of Collaborative Investment Series Trust
9. AdvisorShares Trust
10. AFA Multi-Manager Credit Fund
11. AGF Investments Trust
12. AIM ETF Products Trust
13. Alexis Practical Tactical ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
14. AlphaCentric Prime Meridian Income Fund
15. American Century ETF Trust
16. Amplify ETF Trust
17. Applied Finance Core Fund, Series of World Funds Trust
18. Applied Finance Explorer Fund, Series of World Funds Trust
19. Applied Finance Select Fund, Series of World Funds Trust
20. ARK ETF Trust
21. ARK Venture Fund
22. ASYMmetric ETFs Trust
23. B.A.D. ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
24. Bitwise Funds Trust
25. Bluestone Community Development Fund
26. BondBloxx ETF Trust
27. Bramshill Multi-Strategy Income Fund, Series of Investment Managers Series Trust
28. Bridgeway Funds, Inc.
29. Brinker Capital Destinations Trust
30. Brookfield Real Assets Income Fund Inc.
31. Build Funds Trust
32. Calamos Convertible and High Income Fund
33. Calamos Convertible Opportunities and Income Fund
34. Calamos Dynamic Convertible and Income Fund
35. Calamos ETF Trust
36. Calamos Global Dynamic Income Fund
37. Calamos Global Total Return Fund
38. Calamos Strategic Total Return Fund
39. Carlyle Tactical Private Credit Fund
40. Cboe Vest Bitcoin Strategy Managed Volatility Fund, Series of World Funds Trust
41. Cboe Vest S&P 500® Dividend Aristocrats Target Income Fund, Series of World Funds Trust
42. Cboe Vest US Large Cap 10% Buffer Strategies Fund, Series of World Funds Trust
43. Cboe Vest US Large Cap 10% Buffer VI Fund, Series of World Funds Trust
44. Cboe Vest US Large Cap 20% Buffer Strategies Fund, Series of World Funds Trust

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45. Cboe Vest US Large Cap 20% Buffer VI Fund, Series of World Funds Trust
46. Center Coast Brookfield MLP & Energy Infrastructure Fund
47. Clifford Capital Focused Small Cap Value Fund, Series of World Funds Trust
48. Clifford Capital International Value Fund, Series of World Funds Trust
49. Clifford Capital Partners Fund, Series of World Funds Trust
50. Cliffwater Corporate Lending Fund
51. Cliffwater Enhanced Lending Fund
52. Cohen & Steers Infrastructure Fund, Inc.
53. Convergence Long/Short Equity ETF, Series of Trust for Professional Managers
54. CornerCap Small-Cap Value Fund, Series of Managed Portfolio Series
55. CrossingBridge Pre-Merger SPAC ETF, Series of Trust for Professional Managers

56. Curasset Capital Management Core Bond Fund, Series of World Funds Trust
57. Curasset Capital Management Limited Term Income Fund, Series of World Funds Trust
58. Davis Fundamental ETF Trust
59. Defiance Daily Short Digitizing the Economy ETF, Series of ETF Series Solutions
60. Defiance Hotel, Airline, and Cruise ETF, Series of ETF Series Solutions
61. Defiance Next Gen Connectivity ETF, Series of ETF Series Solutions
62. Defiance Next Gen H2 ETF, Series of ETF Series Solutions
63. Defiance Pure Electric Vehicle ETF, Series of ETF Series Solutions
64. Defiance Quantum ETF, Series of ETF Series Solutions
65. Direxion Funds
66. Direxion Shares ETF Trust
67. Dividend Performers ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
68. Dodge & Cox Funds
69. DoubleLine ETF Trust
70. DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund
71. DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund
72. DriveWealth ETF Trust
73. EIP Investment Trust
74. Ellington Income Opportunities Fund
75. ETF Managers Trust
76. ETF Opportunities Trust
77. Evanston Alternative Opportunities Fund
78. Exchange Listed Funds Trust
79. FlexShares Trust
80. Forum Funds
81. Forum Funds II
82. Forum Real Estate Income Fund
83. Goose Hollow Tactical Allocation ETF, Series of Collaborative Investment Series Trust
84. Grayscale Future of Finance ETF, Series of ETF Series Solutions
85. Guinness Atkinson Funds
86. Harbor ETF Trust
87. Horizon Kinetics Blockchain Development ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
88. Horizon Kinetics Energy and Remediation ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
89. Horizon Kinetics Inflation Beneficiaries ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
90. Horizon Kinetics Medical ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
91. Horizon Kinetics SPAC Active ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
92. IDX Funds
93. Innovator ETFs Trust
94. Ironwood Institutional Multi-Strategy Fund LLC
95. Ironwood Multi-Strategy Fund LLC
96. John Hancock Exchange-Traded Fund Trust
97. LDR Real Estate Value-Opportunity Fund, Series of World Funds Trust
98. Mairs & Power Balanced Fund, Series of Trust for Professional Managers
99. Mairs & Power Growth Fund, Series of Trust for Professional Managers
100. Mairs & Power Minnesota Municipal Bond ETF, Series of Trust for Professional Managers
101. Mairs & Power Small Cap Fund, Series of Trust for Professional Managers
102. Manor Investment Funds
103. Merk Stagflation ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
104. Milliman Variable Insurance Trust
105. Mindful Conservative ETF, Series of Collaborative Investment Series Trust
106. Moerus Worldwide Value Fund, Series of Northern Lights Fund Trust IV

107. Mohr Growth ETF, Series of Collaborative Investment Series Trust
108. Mohr Sector Navigator ETF, Series of Collaborative Investment Series Trust

109. Morgan Stanley ETF Trust
110. Morningstar Funds Trust
111. Mutual of America Investment Corporation
112. NEOS ETF Trust
113. North Square Investments Trust
114. OTG Latin American Fund, Series of World Funds Trust
115. Overlay Shares Core Bond ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
116. Overlay Shares Foreign Equity ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
117. Overlay Shares Hedged Large Cap Equity ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
118. Overlay Shares Large Cap Equity ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
119. Overlay Shares Municipal Bond ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
120. Overlay Shares Short Term Bond ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
121. Overlay Shares Small Cap Equity ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
122. Palmer Square Opportunistic Income Fund
123. Partners Group Private Income Opportunities, LLC
124. Performance Trust Mutual Funds, Series of Trust for Professional Managers
125. Perkins Discovery Fund, Series of World Funds Trust
126. Philotimo Focused Growth and Income Fund, Series of World Funds Trust
127. Plan Investment Fund, Inc.
128. PMC Core Fixed Income Fund, Series of Trust for Professional Managers
129. PMC Diversified Equity Fund, Series of Trust for Professional Managers
130. Point Bridge America First ETF, Series of ETF Series Solutions
131. Preferred-Plus ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
132. Putnam ETF Trust
133. Quaker Investment Trust
134. Rareview Dynamic Fixed Income ETF, Series of Collaborative Investment Series Trust
135. Rareview Inflation/Deflation ETF, Series of Collaborative Investment Series Trust
136. Rareview Systematic Equity ETF, Series of Collaborative Investment Series Trust
137. Rareview Tax Advantaged Income ETF, Series of Collaborative Investment Series Trust
138. Renaissance Capital Greenwich Funds
139. Reynolds Funds, Inc.
140. RiverNorth Enhanced Pre-Merger SPAC ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
141. RiverNorth Patriot ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
142. RMB Investors Trust
143. Robinson Opportunistic Income Fund, Series of Investment Managers Series Trust
144. Robinson Tax Advantaged Income Fund, Series of Investment Managers Series Trust
145. Roundhill Alerian LNG ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
146. Roundhill Ball Metaverse ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
147. Roundhill BIG Bank ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
148. Roundhill BIG Tech ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
149. Roundhill Cannabis ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
150. Roundhill IO Digital Infrastructure ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
151. Roundhill MEME ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
152. Roundhill S&P Global Luxury ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
153. Roundhill Sports Betting & iGaming ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
154. Roundhill Video Games ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
155. Rule One Fund, Series of World Funds Trust
156. Securian AM Real Asset Income Fund, Series of Investment Managers Series Trust
157. Six Circles Trust
158. Sound Shore Fund, Inc.
159. Sparrow Funds
160. Spear Alpha ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
161. STF Tactical Growth & Income ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
162. STF Tactical Growth ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
163. Strategic Trust
164. Strategy Shares
165. Swan Hedged Equity US Large Cap ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
166. Syntax ETF Trust
167. Tekla World Healthcare Fund

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169.	Teucrium Agricultural Strategy No K-1 ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
170.	Teucrium AiLA Long-Short Agriculture Strategy ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
171.	Teucrium AiLA Long-Short Base Metals Strategy ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
172.	The Community Development Fund
173.	The Finite Solar Finance Fund
174.	The Private Shares Fund
175.	The SPAC and New Issue ETF, Series of Collaborative Investment Series Trust
176.	Third Avenue Trust
177.	Third Avenue Variable Series Trust
178.	Tidal ETF Trust
179.	Tidal Trust II
180.	TIFF Investment Program
181.	Timothy Plan High Dividend Stock Enhanced ETF, Series of The Timothy Plan
182.	Timothy Plan High Dividend Stock ETF, Series of The Timothy Plan
183.	Timothy Plan International ETF, Series of The Timothy Plan
184.	Timothy Plan Market Neutral ETF, Series of The Timothy Plan
185.	Timothy Plan US Large/Mid Cap Core ETF, Series of The Timothy Plan
186.	Timothy Plan US Large/Mid Core Enhanced ETF, Series of The Timothy Plan
187.	Timothy Plan US Small Cap Core ETF, Series of The Timothy Plan
188.	Total Fund Solution
189.	Touchstone ETF Trust
190.	TrueShares Eagle Global Renewable Energy Income ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
191.	TrueShares Low Volatility Equity Income ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
192.	TrueShares Structured Outcome (April) ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
193.	TrueShares Structured Outcome (August) ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
194.	TrueShares Structured Outcome (December) ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
195.	TrueShares Structured Outcome (February) ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
196.	TrueShares Structured Outcome (January) ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
197.	TrueShares Structured Outcome (July) ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
198.	TrueShares Structured Outcome (June) ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
199.	TrueShares Structured Outcome (March) ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
200.	TrueShares Structured Outcome (May) ETF, Listed Funds Trust
201.	TrueShares Structured Outcome (November) ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
202.	TrueShares Structured Outcome (October) ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
203.	TrueShares Structured Outcome (September) ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
204.	TrueShares Technology, AI & Deep Learning ETF, Series of Listed Funds Trust
205.	U.S. Global Investors Funds
206.	Union Street Partners Value Fund, Series of World Funds Trust
207.	Variant Alternative Income Fund
208.	Variant Impact Fund
209.	VictoryShares Core Intermediate Bond ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
210.	VictoryShares Core Plus Intermediate Bond ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
211.	VictoryShares Corporate Bond ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
212.	VictoryShares Developed Enhanced Volatility Wtd ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
213.	VictoryShares Dividend Accelerator ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
214.	VictoryShares Emerging Markets Value Momentum ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
215.	VictoryShares Free Cash Flow ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
216.	VictoryShares International High Div Volatility Wtd ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
217.	VictoryShares International Value Momentum ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
218.	VictoryShares International Volatility Wtd ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
219.	VictoryShares NASDAQ Next 50 ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
220.	VictoryShares Short-Term Bond ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II

221. VictoryShares THB Mid Cap ESG ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
222. VictoryShares US 500 Enhanced Volatility Wtd ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
223. VictoryShares US 500 Volatility Wtd ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
224. VictoryShares US Discovery Enhanced Volatility Wtd ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
225. VictoryShares US EQ Income Enhanced Volatility Wtd ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
226. VictoryShares US Large Cap High Div Volatility Wtd ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
227. VictoryShares US Multi-Factor Minimum Volatility ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
228. VictoryShares US Small Cap High Div Volatility Wtd ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
229. VictoryShares US Small Cap Volatility Wtd ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
230. VictoryShares US Small Mid Cap Value Momentum ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II

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231. VictoryShares US Value Momentum ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
232. VictoryShares WestEnd US Sector ETF, Series of Victory Portfolios II
233. Volatility Shares Trust
234. West Loop Realty Fund, Series of Investment Managers Series Trust
235. Wilshire Mutual Funds, Inc.
236. Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust
237. WisdomTree Digital Trust
238. WisdomTree Trust
239. WST Investment Trust
240. XAI Octagon Floating Rate & Alternative Income Term Trust

- (b) The following are the Officers and Manager of the Distributor, the Registrant’s underwriter. The Distributor’s main business address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Position with Underwriter</u>	<u>Position with Registrant</u>
Teresa Cowan	111 E. Kilbourn Ave, Suite 2200, Milwaukee, WI 53202	President/Manager	None
Chris Lanza	Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101	Vice President	None
Kate Macchia	Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101	Vice President	None
Nanette K. Chern	Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101	Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer	None
Kelly B. Whetstone	Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101	Secretary	None
Susan L. LaFond	111 E. Kilbourn Ave, Suite 2200, Milwaukee, WI 53202	Treasurer	None
Weston Sommers	Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101	Financial and Operations Principal and Chief Financial Officer	None

- (c) Not applicable.

Item 33. Location of Accounts and Records

- (a) The Registrant maintains accounts, books and other documents required by Section 31(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the rules thereunder (collectively, “Records”) at its offices at 250 West 34th Street, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10119.
- (b) Voya Investment Management Co., LLC maintains all records relating to its services as sub-adviser at 230 Park Avenue New York, New York 10169.
- (c) Mellon Investments Corporation maintains all records relating to its services as sub-adviser at 50 Fremont Street, Suite 3900, San Francisco, California 94105.

- (d) Foreside Fund Services, LLC maintains all Records relating to its services as Distributor of the Registrant at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101.
- (e) State Street Bank and Trust Company maintains all Records relating to its services as administrator and custodian of the Registrant at 1200 Crown Colony Drive, Quincy, Massachusetts 02189.
- (f) WisdomTree Transfers, Inc. maintains all Records relating to its services as Transfer Agent of the Registrant at 250 West 34th Street, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10119.

Item 34. Management Services

There are no management-related service contracts not discussed in Part A or Part B.

Item 35. Undertakings

Not Applicable.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for effectiveness of this Registration Statement under Rule 485(b) under the Securities Act of 1933 and has duly caused this Post- Effective Amendment No. 71 to Registration Statement No. 333-255575 to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, duly authorized, in the City of New York, State of New York, on this 20th day of October, 2023.

WisdomTree Digital Trust

By: /s/ Stuart Bell
 Stuart Bell
 President (Principal Executive Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this Post-Effective Amendment No. 71 to the Registration Statement has been signed below by the following persons in the capacity indicated on this 20th day of October, 2023.

Signature	Title
<u>/s/ Stuart Bell</u> Stuart Bell	President (Principal Executive Officer) and Trustee
<u>/s/ David Castano</u> David Castano	Treasurer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)
<u>/s/ Nicholas Fusco*</u> Nicholas Fusco	Trustee
<u>/s/ Joseph Keenan*</u> Joseph Keenan	Trustee
<u>/s/ Mary Moran Zeven*</u> Mary Moran Zeven	Trustee
<u>/s/ Ryan Louvar</u> * By: Ryan Louvar (Attorney-in-Fact)	

Schedule A Series of the Trust
Effective October 20, 2023

Name of Fund

Fixed Income

WisdomTree Short-Term Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree Long-Term Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree Floating Rate Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree 3-7 Year Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree 7-10 Year Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree TIPS Digital Fund

Domestic Equity

WisdomTree 500 Digital Fund
WisdomTree Technology & Innovation 100 Digital Fund

Asset Allocation

WisdomTree Short-Duration Income Digital Fund

Money Market

WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund

Schedule A
to the Investment Advisory Agreement
Dated as of October 20, 2023,
between WisdomTree Digital Trust
and WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc.

<u>Name of Series</u>	<u>Fee %</u>
WisdomTree Short-Term Treasury Digital Fund	0.05%
WisdomTree 3-7 Year Treasury Digital Fund	0.05%
WisdomTree 7-10 Year Treasury Digital Fund	0.05%
WisdomTree Long-Term Treasury Digital Fund	0.05%
WisdomTree Floating Rate Treasury Digital Fund	0.05%
WisdomTree TIPS Digital Fund	0.05%
WisdomTree 500 Digital Fund	0.05%
WisdomTree Technology & Innovation 100 Digital Fund	0.10%
WisdomTree Short-Duration Income Digital Fund	0.15%
WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund	0.25%



October 20, 2023

Voya Investment Management Co. LLC
Attention: Legal Department
230 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10169

To Whom it May Concern:

Pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement between WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc. (the “Adviser”) and Voya Investment Management Co. LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”) dated July 1, 2022 (the “Agreement”), the Adviser hereby provides the Sub-Adviser with a new Appendix A, to the Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement, in the form attached hereto.

In particular, this amendment adds one Fund, the WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund to Appendix A.

Sincerely,

William Peck
Chief Executive Officer

Acknowledged and agreed:

Voya Investment Management Co. LLC

Name: Eileen Madden
Title: MD, Head of Institutional Client Service &
Relationship Management

WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc. 250 West 34th Street, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10119 | 212-801-2080 Tel 212-801-2081 Fax

**APPENDIX A TO THE
INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISORY AGREEMENT**

Fund	Strategy	Effective Date
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WisdomTree Short-Term Treasury Digital Fund	U.S. Treasury Strategy	July 1, 2022
WisdomTree 3-7 Year Treasury Digital Fund	U.S. Treasury Strategy	December 13, 2022
WisdomTree 7-10 Year Treasury Digital Fund	U.S. Treasury Strategy	December 13, 2022
WisdomTree Long-Term Treasury Digital Fund	U.S. Treasury Strategy	December 13, 2022
WisdomTree Floating Rate Treasury Fund	U.S. Treasury Strategy	December 13, 2022
WisdomTree TIPS Digital Fund	U.S. Treasury Strategy	December 13, 2022
WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund	Money Market Strategy	October 20, 2023

Distribution Agreement

EXHIBIT A

WisdomTree Short-Term Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree Floating Rate Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree 3-7 Year Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree 7-10 Year Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree Long Term Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree TIPS Digital Fund
WisdomTree 500 Digital Fund
WisdomTree Technology & Innovation 100 Digital Fund
WisdomTree Short-Duration Income Digital Fund
WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund



**APPENDIX A OR SCHEDULE A, AS APPLICABLE,
TO
MASTER CUSTODIAN AGREEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION AGREEMENT
As of October 20, 2023**

WisdomTree Digital Trust

WisdomTree Short-Term Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree Floating Rate Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree 3-7 Year Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree 7-10 Year Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree Long Term Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree TIPS Digital Fund
WisdomTree 500 Digital Fund
WisdomTree Technology & Innovation 100 Digital Fund
WisdomTree Short-Duration Income Digital Fund
WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund



**APPENDIX A OR SCHEDULE A, AS APPLICABLE,
TO
MASTER CUSTODIAN AGREEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION AGREEMENT
As of October 20, 2023**

WisdomTree Digital Trust

WisdomTree Short-Term Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree Floating Rate Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree 3-7 Year Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree 7-10 Year Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree Long Term Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree TIPS Digital Fund
WisdomTree 500 Digital Fund
WisdomTree Technology & Innovation 100 Digital Fund
WisdomTree Short-Duration Income Digital Fund
WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund

Transfer Agency and Services Agreement

Schedule A

Funds

Effective October 20, 2023

WisdomTree Short-Term Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree Floating Rate Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree 3-7 Year Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree 7-10 Year Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree Long Term Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree TIPS Digital Fund
WisdomTree 500 Digital Fund
WisdomTree Technology & Innovation 100 Digital Fund
WisdomTree Short-Duration Income Digital Fund
WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund

CHIEF COMPLIANCE OFFICER SERVICES AGREEMENT
Between WisdomTree Digital Trust and WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc.

EXHIBIT C
AMENDED as of October 20, 2023
Portfolio Series of the Trust

WisdomTree Short-Term Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree Floating Rate Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree 3-7 Year Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree 7-10 Year Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree Long Term Treasury Digital Fund
WisdomTree TIPS Digital Fund
WisdomTree 500 Digital Fund
WisdomTree Technology & Innovation 100 Digital Fund
WisdomTree Short-Duration Income Fund
WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund

WisdomTree Digital Trust

WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc.

/s/ Stuart Bell

Stuart Bell
President

/s/ William Peck

William Peck
Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT A
Fund Services Agreement
between WisdomTree Digital Trust and WisdomTree Digital Management, Inc.
as of October 20, 2023

Fund	Inception Date
WisdomTree Short-Term Treasury Digital Fund	11/21/22
WisdomTree Floating Rate Treasury Digital Fund	12/13/22
WisdomTree 3-7 Year Treasury Digital Fund	12/13/22
WisdomTree 7-10 Year Treasury Digital Fund	12/13/22
WisdomTree Long Term Treasury Digital Fund	12/13/22
WisdomTree TIPS Digital Fund	12/13/22
WisdomTree 500 Digital Fund	12/13/22
WisdomTree Technology & Innovation 100 Digital Fund	12/13/22
WisdomTree Short-Duration Income Digital Fund	12/13/22
WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund	10/20/23

WISDOMTREE DIGITAL TRUST

By: /s/ Stuart Bell
Name: Stuart Bell
Title: President

**WISDOMTREE DIGITAL MANAGEMENT,
INC.**

By: /s/ William Peck
Name: William Peck
Title: Chief Executive Officer



October 20, 2023

WisdomTree Digital Trust
250 West 34th Street, 3rd Floor
New York, NY 10119

Registration Statement on Form N-1A
Re: 1933 Act File No. 333-255575
1940 Act File No. 811-23659

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as counsel to WisdomTree Digital Trust, a Delaware statutory trust (the "Trust"), and its series, WisdomTree Siegel Government Money Market Digital Fund (the "Fund"), in connection with the filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") of Post-Effective Amendment No. 71 (the "Post-Effective Amendment") to the Trust's above-referenced Registration Statement on Form N-1A, registering an indefinite number of shares of beneficial interest of the Fund (the "Shares") under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act").

You have requested our opinion as to the matters set forth below in connection with the filing of the Post-Effective Amendment with the SEC. For purposes of rendering this opinion, we have examined the following documents:

- a) The Post-Effective Amendment;
- b) The Trust's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust;
- c) The By-Laws of the Trust;
- d) The actions of the Trustees of the Trust authorizing the issuance of the Shares of the Fund in a continuous public offering; and
- e) Such other documents and matters as we have deemed necessary or appropriate to express the opinion set forth below, subject to the assumptions, limitations and qualifications stated herein.

We have relied upon certificates of public officials and, as to certain matters of fact that are material to our opinion, we have also relied on a certificate of the Secretary of the Trust. In rendering our opinion, we also have made the assumptions that are customary in opinion letters of this kind. We have not verified any of those assumptions.

WisdomTree Digital Trust
Page 2

Based upon and subject to the foregoing, we are of the opinion that:

- 1) The Shares being registered pursuant to the Post-Effective Amendment have been duly authorized for issuance by the Trust; and

- 2) When issued and paid for at net asset value as contemplated by the Post-Effective Amendment, the Shares will be validly issued, fully paid, and non-assessable.

Our opinion, as set forth herein, is based on the facts in existence and the laws in effect on the date hereof and is limited to the Federal laws of the United States and the laws of the State of Delaware. We are members of the Bar of the District of Columbia and our opinion, as it relates to the laws of the State of Delaware, is based solely on our review of the laws, and, where applicable, published cases, rules or regulations relating thereto, of the State of Delaware that, in our experience, generally are applicable to the issuance of shares by entities such as the Trust.

This opinion is rendered solely for submission to the SEC as an exhibit to the Post-Effective Amendment. We hereby consent to the filing of this opinion as an exhibit to the Post-Effective Amendment. In giving our consent we do not thereby admit that we are in the category of persons whose consent is required under Section 7 of the 1933 Act or the rules and regulations of the SEC thereunder.

Very truly yours,



Perkins Coie LLP

Total

WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund

WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund

Investment Objective

The WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to provide investors with a high level of current income consistent with preservation of capital and liquidity and the maintenance of a stable \$1.00 net asset value (NAV) per share.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund’s average net assets. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

Shareholder Fees(fees paid directly from your investment)

	WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund
Shareholder Fees	WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund Shares
	USD (\$)

Shareholder Fee, Other	none
--	------

Annual Fund Operating Expenses(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund
Annual Fund Operating Expenses	WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund Shares
Management Fees	0.25%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	none
Other Expenses	none [1]
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.25%

[1]“Other Expenses” are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years
WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund 		
WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund Shares 	26	80
USD (\$)		

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund invests at least 99.5% of its total assets in government securities, cash and repurchase agreements collateralized fully by government securities or cash. For purposes of this policy, “government securities” mean any securities issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States, or by a person controlled or supervised by and acting as an agency or instrumentality of the government of the United States pursuant to authority granted by the Congress of the United States; or any certificate of deposit for any of the foregoing. The Fund will invest in a portfolio of U.S. Treasury and government securities. Such securities may include: U.S. Treasury Notes (both fixed and floating rate), U.S. T-Bills, U.S. Government Agency Notes, including Discount Notes, that are either fixed or floating rate and issued by government agencies such as the Federal Home Loan Bank System, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) or the Federal Farm Credit Bank. The Fund may invest in repurchase agreements collateralized fully by U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. Government Agency securities or cash. The Fund may also invest in other investment companies that are government money market funds to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”).

The Fund has adopted a non-fundamental investment policy in accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act to invest under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in government securities and repurchase agreements that are collateralized by government securities.

The securities purchased by the Fund are subject to the quality, diversification, and other requirements of Rule 2a-7 under 1940 Act, and other rules adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). Rule 2a-7 sets forth a liquidity fee framework whereby a liquidity fee may be imposed under certain circumstances such as a decline in a money market fund’s weekly liquid assets. However, government money market funds are not required to adopt a liquidity fee framework and accordingly the Fund has not adopted such a framework.

In choosing investments for the Fund, the Fund’s sub-adviser employs a disciplined investment process: first, a list of approved issuers and counterparties for repurchase agreements is actively maintained; second, securities of issuers on the approved list that meet the Fund’s guidelines are selected for investment; and finally, portfolio maturity decisions are made based upon expected cash flows, income opportunities available in the market, and expectations of future interest rates.

Use of Blockchain

As described further below, through its transfer agent, the Fund uses blockchain technology to maintain a secondary record of its shares. The following “Use of Blockchain” section describes what blockchain technology is and how the Fund uses it for the recording of its shares.

Although WisdomTree Transfers, Inc., the Fund’s transfer agent (“WisdomTree Transfers” or “Transfer Agent”), will maintain the official record of share ownership in book-entry form (the “Official Record”), the ownership of the Fund’s shares will also be recorded – or digitized – on the Stellar or Ethereum blockchains (the “Secondary Record”). The Transfer Agent will reconcile secondary blockchain transactions with the Fund’s records on at least a daily basis. Reconciliation involves maintaining a matching Official Record and Secondary Record of the total number of shares in circulation, the ownership of the shares at any given time, and all transactions between parties involving the shares. The policies and procedures of the Fund and the Transfer Agent both address the use of blockchain integrated recordkeeping systems. The Fund’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) has approved these policies and procedures, including those that address the use of blockchain integrated recordkeeping systems.

A blockchain is an open, distributed ledger that digitally records transactions in a verifiable and immutable (*i.e.*, permanent) way using cryptography. A distributed ledger is a database in which data is stored in a decentralized manner. Cryptography is a method of storing and transmitting data in a particular form so that only those for whom it is intended can read and process it. A blockchain stores transaction data in “blocks” that are linked together to form a “chain”, and hence the name blockchain.

In order to facilitate the use of blockchain technology, a potential shareholder must have a blockchain wallet. WisdomTree Digital Movement, Inc. (“WisdomTree Digital”) provides a hosted Stellar-based wallet through a mobile application, WisdomTree Prime™ (the “App”) (see “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares” below). A blockchain wallet is a software application which stores a user’s “private key” and related digital assets and is used to facilitate sending digital assets on a particular blockchain. A “private key” is one of two numbers in a cryptographic “key pair.” A key pair consists of a “public key” and its corresponding private key, both of which are lengthy alphanumeric codes, derived together and possessing a unique relationship. The private key is used by the owner of a digital wallet to send (*i.e.*, digitally sign and authenticate) digital assets and is private to the wallet owner. The public key is, as the name implies, public and open to others on the applicable blockchain to send digital assets to. The blockchain will only record public key information.

In order to maintain the Secondary Record, WisdomTree Transfers registers blockchain wallet addresses and associates them with relevant personal identifying information at the control location resulting in a registry of addresses that can participate in transactions. The personal identifying information necessary to associate a given share with the record owner of that share will be maintained by the Transfer Agent in a separate database that is not available to the public. In this manner, WisdomTree Transfers prevents transactions between unknown persons or unknown blockchain wallets.

It is anticipated that Fund shareholders may have the benefit of shares that may be operated on more than one blockchain, initially the Stellar blockchain and potentially in the future, the Ethereum blockchain. This potential feature may provide shareholders with the ability to move the Secondary Record of ownership between the Stellar and Ethereum blockchains as desired through interoperability, with the Transfer Agent continuing to maintain the Official Record. This interoperability, if and when available, may permit shareholders to potentially take advantage of the benefits of a supported blockchain of their choice (*i.e.*, initially, the Stellar blockchain and potentially in the future, the Ethereum blockchain), such as transaction speed or efficiency, while also helping facilitate the Fund’s shares being available for purchase, sale, or transfer in the broader blockchain ecosystem.

The secondary recording of Fund shares on the blockchain will not affect the Fund's investments in securities. The Fund will not directly or indirectly invest in any assets that rely on blockchain technology, such as cryptocurrencies.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The Fund is subject to the risks described below. The principal risks are generally presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks when comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objective. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the sections in the Fund's prospectus titled "Additional Principal Risk Information About the Fund" and "Additional Non-Principal Risk Information."

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Although the Fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the Fund is not a bank account and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Fund's adviser is not required to reimburse the Fund for losses, and you should not expect that the adviser will provide financial support to the Fund at any time, including during periods of market stress.

- **Blockchain Technology Risk.** Blockchain technology is a relatively new and untested technology which operates as a distributed ledger. The risks associated with blockchain technology may not emerge until the technology is widely used. Blockchain systems could be vulnerable to fraud, particularly if a significant minority of participants colluded to defraud the rest. Access to a given blockchain requires an individualized key, which, if compromised, could result in loss due to theft, destruction or inaccessibility. There is little regulation of blockchain technology other than the intrinsic public nature of the blockchain system. Any future regulatory developments could affect the viability and expansion of the use of blockchain technology. There are currently a number of competing blockchain platforms with competing intellectual property claims. The uncertainty inherent in these competing technologies could cause companies to use alternatives to blockchain. In addition, blockchain networks may undergo technological developments, such as the Ethereum blockchain's change in September 2022 from proof-of-work mining to a blockchain based on proof-of-stake validation. Segments of the mining community were against this change, which was complex and involved a merger of the then existing Ethereum blockchain with the new Ethereum blockchain, which could potentially lead to greater centralization. Further, certain miners and other users resisted adoption of the new Ethereum blockchain and it is possible that two Ethereum blockchains (among potentially others) will endure and compete going forward, which may also slow or impede transactions. Lastly, technological developments may lead to technical or other flaws (including undiscovered flaws) in the underlying blockchain technology, including in the process by which transactions are recorded to a blockchain, or by which the validity of a copy of such blockchain can be proven, or the development of new or existing hardware or software tools or mechanisms that could negatively impact the functionality of the blockchain systems, all of which could negatively impact transactions in Fund shares.

- **U.S. Government Obligations Risk.** U.S. Government obligations may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics and may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund's U.S. Government obligations to decline. Certain securities in which the Fund may invest, including securities issued by certain U.S. Government agencies and U.S. Government sponsored enterprises, are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government or supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, such as those issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), Federal Farm Credit Bank and the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

- **Active Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed using proprietary investment strategies and processes. There can be no guarantee that these strategies and processes will be successful or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

- **Investment Risk.** As with all investments, an investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk. Investors in the Fund could lose money over short or long periods of time.

- **Market Risk and Selection Risk.** Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues like pandemics or epidemics, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will

underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

Cybersecurity Risk. The Fund and its service providers, as well as the App, wallet provider, blockchain networks and intermediaries, may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from a breach in cybersecurity, including cyber-attacks. A breach in cybersecurity, intentional or unintentional, may adversely impact the Fund or shareholder in many ways, including, but not limited to, disruption of the Fund's operational capacity, loss of proprietary information, theft or corruption of data, denial-of-service attacks on websites or network resources, and the unauthorized release of confidential information. Cyber-attacks affecting the Fund's third-party service providers, App, wallet provider, blockchain network, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests may subject the Fund and shareholders to many of the same risks associated with direct cybersecurity breaches.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a debt security may fall when interest rates rise. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities will go up or down more in response to changes in interest rates than the market price of shorter-term securities. Due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of such securities may vary during the period shareholders own shares of the Fund. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or pay dividends to Fund shareholders.

- The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the recent period of historically low interest rates. The Federal Reserve has recently begun to raise the federal funds rate as part of its efforts to address rising inflation. There is a risk that interest rates will continue to rise, which will likely drive down the prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Issuer Credit Risk. The financial condition of an issuer of a debt security or other instrument may cause such issuer to default, become unable to pay interest or principal due or otherwise fail to honor its obligations or cause such issuer to be perceived (whether by market participants, rating agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as being in such situations. The value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning in response to issuer defaults, changes in the credit ratings of the Fund's portfolio investments and/or perceptions related thereto.

- **Issuer Specific Risk.** Issuer-specific events, including changes in the actual or perceived financial condition of an issuer, can have a negative impact on the value of the Fund.

- **Money Market Regulatory Risk.** Changes in government regulations may adversely affect the value of a security held by the Fund. These changes may result in reduced yields for money market funds, including the Fund, which may invest in other money market funds. The SEC or other regulators may adopt additional money market fund reforms, which may impact the structure and operation or performance of the Fund.

- **Other Investment Companies – Money Market Funds Risk.** A money market fund may only invest in other investment companies that qualify as government money market funds under Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act. The risk of investing in such money market funds is that such money market funds may not comply with Rule 2a-7. You will pay a proportionate share of the expenses of those other investment companies (including management fees, administration fees, and custodial fees) in addition to the expenses of the Fund. The investment policies of the other investment companies may not be the same as those of the Fund; as a result, an investment in the other investment companies may be subject to additional or different risks than those to which the Fund is typically subject.

- **Repurchase Agreements Risk.** In the event that the other party to a repurchase agreement fails to repurchase the underlying security serving as collateral for the repurchase agreement, the Fund would generally seek to sell the underlying security. However, the value of collateral may be insufficient to satisfy the counterparty's obligation and/or the Fund may encounter a delay and incur costs before being able to sell the underlying security. A delay in selling the security is likely if the counterparty becomes involved in insolvency proceedings in which the receiver or court may impose a stay. If a sale is delayed, the Fund will be subject to the risk of a decline in the market value of the underlying security below the amounts that would otherwise be due to the Fund under the repurchase agreement.

- **Stable Net Asset Value Risk.** The Fund may not be able to maintain a stable NAV of \$1.00 per share at all times. If the Fund fails to maintain a stable NAV (or if there is a perceived threat of such a failure), the Fund, along with other money market funds, could be subject to increased redemption activity.

- Treasury Obligations Risk.** Direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury have historically involved little risk of loss of principal if held to maturity. However, due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of such securities may vary during the period shareholders own shares of the Fund.
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- When Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments Risk.** When issued securities, delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. Although delayed delivery is limited (not more than 35 days) and is commonly shorter for government securities, these investments may result in leverage. The use of leverage may exaggerate any increase or decrease in the net asset value, causing the Fund to be more volatile. The use of leverage may increase expenses and increase the impact of the Fund's other risks. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund loses both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security's price.
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Performance

Because the Fund is new, it has no performance history. When the Fund has been in operation for a full calendar year, performance information will be shown. Once the Fund has commenced operations, you can obtain updated performance information by accessing the information through the App (as defined below in "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares") or at www.wisdomtree.com/investments.

WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund | Risk Lose Money [Member]

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund | Blockchain Technology Risk [Member]

Blockchain Technology Risk. Blockchain technology is a relatively new and untested technology which operates as a distributed ledger. The risks associated with blockchain technology may not emerge until the technology is widely used. Blockchain systems could be vulnerable to fraud, particularly if a significant minority of participants colluded to defraud the rest. Access to a given blockchain requires an individualized key, which, if compromised, could result in loss due to theft, destruction or inaccessibility. There is little regulation of blockchain technology other than the intrinsic public nature of the blockchain system. Any future regulatory developments could affect the viability and expansion of the use of blockchain technology. There are currently a number of competing blockchain platforms with competing intellectual property claims. The uncertainty inherent in these competing technologies could cause companies to use alternatives to blockchain. In addition, blockchain networks may undergo technological developments, such as the Ethereum blockchain's change in September 2022 from proof-of-work mining to a blockchain based on proof-of-stake validation. Segments of the mining community were against this change, which was complex and involved a merger of the then existing Ethereum blockchain with the new Ethereum blockchain, which could potentially lead to greater centralization. Further, certain miners and other users resisted adoption of the new Ethereum blockchain and it is possible that two Ethereum blockchains (among potentially others) will endure and compete going forward, which may also slow or impede transactions. Lastly, technological developments may lead to technical or other flaws (including undiscovered flaws) in the underlying blockchain technology, including in the process by which transactions are recorded to a blockchain, or by which the validity of a copy of such blockchain can be proven, or the development of new or existing hardware or software tools or mechanisms that could negatively impact the functionality of the blockchain systems, all of which could negatively impact transactions in Fund shares.

WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund | U.S. Government Obligations Risk [Member]

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. U.S. Government obligations may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics and may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund's U.S. Government obligations to decline. Certain securities in which the Fund may invest, including securities issued by certain U.S. Government agencies and U.S. Government sponsored enterprises, are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government or supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, such as those issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), Federal Farm Credit Bank and the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund | Active Management Risk [Member]

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed using proprietary investment strategies and processes. There can be no guarantee that these strategies and processes will be successful or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund | Investment Risk [Member]

Investment Risk. As with all investments, an investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk. Investors in the Fund could lose money over short or long periods of time.

WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund | Market Risk and Selection Risk [Member]

Market Risk and Selection Risk. Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues like pandemics or epidemics, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund | Cybersecurity Risk [Member]

Cybersecurity Risk. The Fund and its service providers, as well as the App, wallet provider, blockchain networks and intermediaries, may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from a breach in cybersecurity, including cyber-attacks. A breach in cybersecurity, intentional or unintentional, may adversely impact the Fund or shareholder in many ways, including, but not limited to, disruption of the Fund's operational capacity, loss of proprietary information, theft or corruption of data, denial-of-service attacks on websites or network resources, and the unauthorized release of confidential information. Cyber-attacks affecting the Fund's third-party service providers, App, wallet provider, blockchain network, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests may subject the Fund and shareholders to many of the same risks associated with direct cybersecurity breaches.

WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund | Interest Rate Risk [Member]

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a debt security may fall when interest rates rise. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities will go up or down more in response to changes in interest rates than the market price of shorter-term securities. Due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of such securities may vary during the period shareholders own shares of the Fund. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or pay dividends to Fund shareholders. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the recent period of historically low interest rates. The Federal Reserve has recently begun to raise the federal funds rate as part of its efforts to address rising inflation. There is a risk that interest rates will continue to rise, which will likely drive down the prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund | Issuer Credit Risk [Member]

Issuer Credit Risk. The financial condition of an issuer of a debt security or other instrument may cause such issuer to default, become unable to pay interest or principal due or otherwise fail to honor its obligations or cause such issuer to be perceived (whether by market participants, rating agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as being in such situations. The value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning in response to issuer defaults, changes in the credit ratings of the Fund's portfolio investments and/or perceptions related thereto.

WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund | Issuer Specific Risk [Member]

Issuer Specific Risk. Issuer-specific events, including changes in the actual or perceived financial condition of an issuer, can have a negative impact on the value of the Fund.

WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund | Money Market Regulatory Risk [Member]

Money Market Regulatory Risk. Changes in government regulations may adversely affect the value of a security held by the Fund. These changes may result in reduced yields for money market funds, including the Fund, which may invest in other money market funds. The SEC or other regulators may adopt additional money market fund reforms, which may impact the structure and operation or performance of the Fund.

WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund | Other Investment Companies - Money Market Funds Risk [Member]

Other Investment Companies - Money Market Funds Risk. A money market fund may only invest in other investment companies that qualify as government money market funds under Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act. The risk of investing in such money market funds is that such money market funds may not comply with Rule 2a-7. You will pay a proportionate share of the expenses of those other investment companies (including management fees, administration fees, and custodial fees) in addition to the expenses of the Fund.

The investment policies of the other investment companies may not be the same as those of the Fund; as a result, an investment in the other investment companies may be subject to additional or different risks than those to which the Fund is typically subject.

WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund | Repurchase Agreements Risk [Member]

Repurchase Agreements Risk. In the event that the other party to a repurchase agreement fails to repurchase the underlying security serving as collateral for the repurchase agreement, the Fund would generally seek to sell the underlying security. However, the value of collateral may be insufficient to satisfy the counterparty's obligation and/or the Fund may encounter a delay and incur costs before being able to sell the underlying security. A delay in selling the security is likely if the counterparty becomes involved in insolvency proceedings in which the receiver or court may impose a stay. If a sale is delayed, the Fund will be subject to the risk of a decline in the market value of the underlying security below the amounts that would otherwise be due to the Fund under the repurchase agreement.

WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund | Stable Net Asset Value Risk [Member]

Stable Net Asset Value Risk. The Fund may not be able to maintain a stable NAV of \$1.00 per share at all times. If the Fund fails to maintain a stable NAV (or if there is a perceived threat of such a failure), the Fund, along with other money market funds, could be subject to increased redemption activity.

WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund | Treasury Obligations Risk [Member]

Treasury Obligations Risk. Direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury have historically involved little risk of loss of principal if held to maturity. However, due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of such securities may vary during the period shareholders own shares of the Fund.

WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund | When Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments Risk [Member]

When Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments Risk. When issued securities, delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. Although delayed delivery is limited (not more than 35 days) and is commonly shorter for government securities, these investments may result in leverage. The use of leverage may exaggerate any increase or decrease in the net asset value, causing the Fund to be more volatile. The use of leverage may increase expenses and increase the impact of the Fund's other risks. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund loses both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security's price.

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	485BPOS
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jun. 30, 2023
Entity Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	WISDOMTREE DIGITAL TRUST
Entity Central Index Key	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey	0001859001
Entity Inv Company Type	dei_EntityInvCompanyType	N-1A
Amendment Flag	dei_AmendmentFlag	false
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Oct. 20, 2023
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Oct. 20, 2023
Prospectus Date	rr_ProspectusDate	Oct. 20, 2023
WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund		
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	Investment Objective
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The WisdomTree Government Money Market Digital Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to provide investors with a high level of current income consistent with preservation of capital and liquidity and the maintenance of a stable \$1.00 net asset value (NAV) per share.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	Fees and Expenses of the Fund
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund’s average net assets. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.
Shareholder Fees(fees paid directly from your investment)	rr_ShareholderFeesCaption	Shareholder Fees(fees paid directly from your investment)

[Annual Fund Operating Expenses\(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment\)](#)

rr_OperatingExpensesCaption

[Expense Example \[Heading\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

[Expense Example Narrative \[Text Block\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

[Strategy \[Heading\]](#)

rr_StrategyHeading

[Strategy Narrative \[Text Block\]](#)

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

Annual Fund Operating Expenses(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund invests at least 99.5% of its total assets in government securities, cash and repurchase agreements collateralized fully by government securities or cash. For purposes of this policy, "government securities" mean any securities issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States, or by a person controlled or supervised by and acting as an agency or instrumentality of the government of the United States pursuant to authority granted by the Congress of the United States; or any certificate of deposit for any of the foregoing. The Fund will invest in a portfolio of U.S. Treasury and government securities. Such securities may include: U.S. Treasury Notes (both fixed and floating rate), U.S. T-Bills, U.S. Government Agency Notes, including Discount Notes, that are either fixed or floating rate and issued by government agencies such as the Federal Home Loan Bank System, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") or the Federal Farm Credit Bank. The Fund may invest in repurchase agreements collateralized fully by U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. Government Agency securities or cash. The Fund may also invest in other investment companies that are government money market funds to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

The Fund has adopted a non-fundamental investment policy in accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act to invest under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in government securities and repurchase agreements that are collateralized by government securities.

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recordkeeping systems. The Fund's Board of Trustees (the "Board") has approved these policies and procedures, including those that address the use of blockchain integrated recordkeeping systems.

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In order to facilitate the use of blockchain technology, a potential shareholder must have a blockchain wallet. WisdomTree Digital Movement, Inc. ("WisdomTree Digital") provides a hosted Stellar-based wallet through a mobile application, WisdomTree Prime™ (the "App") (see "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares" below). A blockchain wallet is a software application which stores a user's "private key" and related digital assets and is used to facilitate sending digital assets on a particular blockchain. A "private key" is one of two numbers in a cryptographic "key pair." A key pair consists of a "public key" and its corresponding private key, both of which are lengthy alphanumeric codes, derived together and possessing a unique relationship. The private key is used by the owner of a digital wallet to send (*i.e.*, digitally sign and authenticate) digital assets and is private to the wallet owner. The public key is, as the name implies, public and open to others on the applicable blockchain to send digital assets to. The blockchain will only record public key information.

In order to maintain the Secondary Record, WisdomTree Transfers registers blockchain wallet addresses and associates them with relevant personal identifying information at the control location resulting in a registry of addresses that can participate in transactions. The personal identifying information necessary to associate a given share with the record owner of that share will be maintained by the Transfer Agent in a separate database that is not available to the public. In this manner, WisdomTree Transfers prevents transactions between unknown persons or unknown blockchain wallets.

It is anticipated that Fund shareholders may have the benefit of shares that may be operated on more

than one blockchain, initially the Stellar blockchain and potentially in the future, the Ethereum blockchain. This potential feature may provide shareholders with the ability to move the Secondary Record of ownership between the Stellar and Ethereum blockchains as desired through interoperability, with the Transfer Agent continuing to maintain the Official Record. This interoperability, if and when available, may permit shareholders to potentially take advantage of the benefits of a supported blockchain of their choice (*i.e.*, initially, the Stellar blockchain and potentially in the future, the Ethereum blockchain), such as transaction speed or efficiency, while also helping facilitate the Fund's shares being available for purchase, sale, or transfer in the broader blockchain ecosystem.

The secondary recording of Fund shares on the blockchain will not affect the Fund's investments in securities. The Fund will not directly or indirectly invest in any assets that rely on blockchain technology, such as cryptocurrencies.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The Fund is subject to the risks described below. The principal risks are generally presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks when comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objective. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the sections in the Fund's prospectus titled "Additional Principal Risk Information About the Fund" and "Additional Non-Principal Risk Information."

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Although the Fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the Fund is not a bank account and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Fund's adviser is not required to reimburse the Fund for losses, and you should not expect that the adviser will provide financial support to the Fund at any time, including during periods of market stress.

Blockchain Technology Risk. Blockchain technology is a relatively new and untested technology which operates as a distributed ledger. The risks associated with blockchain technology may not emerge until the technology is widely used. Blockchain systems could be

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vulnerable to fraud, particularly if a significant minority of participants colluded to defraud the rest. Access to a given blockchain requires an individualized key, which, if compromised, could result in loss due to theft, destruction or inaccessibility. There is little regulation of blockchain technology other than the intrinsic public nature of the blockchain system. Any future regulatory developments could affect the viability and expansion of the use of blockchain technology. There are currently a number of competing blockchain platforms with competing intellectual property claims. The uncertainty inherent in these competing technologies could cause companies to use alternatives to blockchain. In addition, blockchain networks may undergo technological developments, such as the Ethereum blockchain's change in September 2022 from proof-of-work mining to a blockchain based on proof-of-stake validation. Segments of the mining community were against this change, which was complex and involved a merger of the then existing Ethereum blockchain with the new Ethereum blockchain, which could potentially lead to greater centralization. Further, certain miners and other users resisted adoption of the new Ethereum blockchain and it is possible that two Ethereum blockchains (among potentially others) will endure and compete going forward, which may also slow or impede transactions. Lastly, technological developments may lead to technical or other flaws (including undiscovered flaws) in the underlying blockchain technology, including in the process by which transactions are recorded to a blockchain, or by which the validity of a copy of such blockchain can be proven, or the development of new or existing hardware or software tools or mechanisms that could negatively impact the functionality of the blockchain systems, all of which could negatively impact transactions in Fund shares.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. U.S.

Government obligations may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics and may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund's U.S. Government obligations to decline. Certain securities in which the Fund may invest, including securities issued by certain U.S. Government agencies and U.S. Government sponsored enterprises, are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government or supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, such as those issued by the

Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”), Federal Farm Credit Bank and the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed using proprietary investment strategies and processes. There can be no guarantee that these strategies and processes will be successful or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Investment Risk. As with all investments, an investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk. Investors in the Fund could lose money over short or long periods of time.

Market Risk and Selection Risk. Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues like pandemics or epidemics, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

Cybersecurity Risk. The Fund and its service providers, as well as the App, wallet provider, blockchain networks and intermediaries, may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from a breach in cybersecurity, including cyber-attacks. A breach in cybersecurity, intentional or unintentional, may adversely impact the Fund or shareholder in many ways, including, but not limited to, disruption of the Fund’s operational capacity, loss of proprietary information, theft or corruption of data, denial-of-service attacks on websites or network resources, and the unauthorized release of confidential information. Cyber-attacks affecting the Fund’s third- party service providers, App, wallet

provider, blockchain network, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests may subject the Fund and shareholders to many of the same risks associated with direct cybersecurity breaches.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a debt security may fall when interest rates rise. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities will go up or down more in response to changes in interest rates than the market price of shorter-term securities. Due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of such securities may vary during the period shareholders own shares of the Fund. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or pay dividends to Fund shareholders. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the recent period of historically low interest rates. The Federal Reserve has recently begun to raise the federal funds rate as part of its efforts to address rising inflation. There is a risk that interest rates will continue to rise, which will likely drive down the prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Issuer Credit Risk. The financial condition of an issuer of a debt security or other instrument may cause such issuer to default, become unable to pay interest or principal due or otherwise fail to honor its obligations or cause such issuer to be perceived (whether by market participants, rating agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as being in such situations. The value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning in response to issuer defaults, changes in the credit ratings of the Fund's portfolio investments and/or perceptions related thereto.

Issuer Specific Risk. Issuer-specific events, including changes in the actual or perceived financial condition of an issuer, can have a negative impact on the value of the Fund.

Money Market Regulatory Risk. Changes in government regulations may adversely affect the value of a security held by the Fund. These changes may result in reduced yields for money market funds, including the Fund, which may invest in other money market funds. The SEC or other regulators may adopt additional money

market fund reforms, which may impact the structure and operation or performance of the Fund.

Other Investment Companies – Money Market Funds Risk. A money market fund may only invest in other investment companies that qualify as government money market funds under Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act. The risk of investing in such money market funds is that such money market funds may not comply with Rule 2a-7. You will pay a proportionate share of the expenses of those other investment companies (including management fees, administration fees, and custodial fees) in addition to the expenses of the Fund. The investment policies of the other investment companies may not be the same as those of the Fund; as a result, an investment in the other investment companies may be subject to additional or different risks than those to which the Fund is typically subject.

Repurchase Agreements Risk. In the event that the other party to a repurchase agreement fails to repurchase the underlying security serving as collateral for the repurchase agreement, the Fund would generally seek to sell the underlying security. However, the value of collateral may be insufficient to satisfy the counterparty's obligation and/or the Fund may encounter a delay and incur costs before being able to sell the underlying security. A delay in selling the security is likely if the counterparty becomes involved in insolvency proceedings in which the receiver or court may impose a stay. If a sale is delayed, the Fund will be subject to the risk of a decline in the market value of the underlying security below the amounts that would otherwise be due to the Fund under the repurchase agreement.

Stable Net Asset Value Risk. The Fund may not be able to maintain a stable NAV of \$1.00 per share at all times. If the Fund fails to maintain a stable NAV (or if there is a perceived threat of such a failure), the Fund, along with other money market funds, could be subject to increased redemption activity.

Treasury Obligations Risk. Direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury have historically involved little risk of loss of principal if held to maturity. However, due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of such securities may vary during the period shareholders own shares of the Fund.

When Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments Risk. When issued securities, delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. Although delayed delivery is limited (not more than 35 days) and is commonly shorter for government securities, these investments may result in leverage. The use of leverage may exaggerate any increase or decrease in the net asset value, causing the Fund to be more volatile. The use of leverage may increase expenses and increase the impact of the Fund's other risks. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund loses both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security's price.

[Bar Chart and Performance Table](#) rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading [Heading]

Performance

[Performance Narrative](#) [Text Block] rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

Because the Fund is new, it has no performance history. When the Fund has been in operation for a full calendar year, performance information will be shown. Once the Fund has commenced operations, you can obtain updated performance information by accessing the information through the App (as defined below in "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares") or at www.wisdomtree.com/investments.

[Performance Availability Website Address](#) rr_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

www.wisdomtree.com

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You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

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Blockchain Technology Risk. Blockchain technology is a relatively new and untested technology which operates as a distributed ledger. The risks associated with blockchain technology may not emerge until the technology is widely used. Blockchain systems could be vulnerable to fraud, particularly if a significant minority of participants colluded to defraud the rest. Access to a given blockchain requires an individualized key, which, if compromised, could result in loss due to theft, destruction or inaccessibility. There is little regulation of blockchain technology other than the intrinsic public nature of the blockchain system. Any future regulatory developments could affect the viability and expansion of the use of blockchain technology. There are currently a number of competing blockchain platforms with competing intellectual property claims. The uncertainty inherent in these competing technologies could cause companies to use alternatives to blockchain. In addition, blockchain networks may undergo technological developments, such as the Ethereum blockchain's change in September 2022 from proof-of-work mining to a blockchain based on proof-of-stake validation. Segments of the mining community were against this change, which was complex and involved a merger of the then existing Ethereum blockchain with the new Ethereum blockchain, which could potentially lead to greater centralization. Further, certain miners and other users resisted adoption of the new Ethereum blockchain and it is possible that two Ethereum blockchains (among potentially others) will endure and compete going forward, which may also slow or impede transactions. Lastly, technological developments may lead to technical or other flaws (including undiscovered flaws) in the underlying blockchain technology, including in the process by which transactions are recorded to a blockchain, or by which the validity of a copy of such blockchain can be proven, or the development of new or existing hardware or software tools or mechanisms that could negatively impact the functionality of the blockchain systems, all of which could negatively impact transactions in Fund shares.

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U.S. Government Obligations Risk. U.S. Government obligations may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics and may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund's U.S. Government obligations to decline. Certain securities in which the Fund may invest, including securities issued by certain U.S. Government agencies and U.S. Government sponsored enterprises, are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government or supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, such as those issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), Federal Farm Credit Bank and the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

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Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed using proprietary investment strategies and processes. There can be no guarantee that these strategies and processes will be successful or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

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Investment Risk. As with all investments, an investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk. Investors in the Fund could lose money over short or long periods of time.

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[Risk \[Text Block\]](#)

Market Risk and Selection Risk. Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues like pandemics or epidemics, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

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Cybersecurity Risk. The Fund and its service providers, as well as the App, wallet provider, blockchain networks and intermediaries, may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from a breach in cybersecurity,

including cyber-attacks. A breach in cybersecurity, intentional or unintentional, may adversely impact the Fund or shareholder in many ways, including, but not limited to, disruption of the Fund's operational capacity, loss of proprietary information, theft or corruption of data, denial-of-service attacks on websites or network resources, and the unauthorized release of confidential information. Cyber-attacks affecting the Fund's third-party service providers, App, wallet provider, blockchain network, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests may subject the Fund and shareholders to many of the same risks associated with direct cybersecurity breaches.

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Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a debt security may fall when interest rates rise. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities will go up or down more in response to changes in interest rates than the market price of shorter-term securities. Due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of such securities may vary during the period shareholders own shares of the Fund. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or pay dividends to Fund shareholders. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the recent period of historically low interest rates. The Federal Reserve has recently begun to raise the federal funds rate as part of its efforts to address rising inflation. There is a risk that interest rates will continue to rise, which will likely drive down the prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

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Issuer Credit Risk. The financial condition of an issuer of a debt security or other instrument may cause such issuer to default, become unable to pay interest or principal due or otherwise fail to honor its obligations or cause such issuer to be perceived (whether by market participants, rating agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as being in such situations. The value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning in response to issuer defaults, changes in the credit ratings of the Fund's portfolio investments and/or perceptions related thereto.

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Issuer Specific Risk. Issuer-specific events, including changes in the actual or perceived financial condition of an issuer, can have a negative impact on the value of the Fund.

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Money Market Regulatory Risk. Changes in government regulations may adversely affect the value of a security held by the Fund. These changes may result in reduced yields for money market funds, including the Fund, which may invest in other money market funds. The SEC or other regulators may adopt additional money

market fund reforms, which may impact the structure and operation or performance of the Fund.

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rr_RiskTextBlock

Other Investment Companies – Money Market Funds Risk. A money market fund may only invest in other investment companies that qualify as government money market funds under Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act. The risk of investing in such money market funds is that such money market funds may not comply with Rule 2a-7. You will pay a proportionate share of the expenses of those other investment companies (including management fees, administration fees, and custodial fees) in addition to the expenses of the Fund. The investment policies of the other investment companies may not be the same as those of the Fund; as a result, an investment in the other investment companies may be subject to additional or different risks than those to which the Fund is typically subject.

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rr_RiskTextBlock

Repurchase Agreements Risk. In the event that the other party to a repurchase agreement fails to repurchase the underlying security serving as collateral for the repurchase agreement, the Fund would generally seek to sell the underlying security. However, the value of collateral may be insufficient to satisfy the counterparty's obligation and/or the Fund may encounter a delay and incur

costs before being able to sell the underlying security. A delay in selling the security is likely if the counterparty becomes involved in insolvency proceedings in which the receiver or court may impose a stay. If a sale is delayed, the Fund will be subject to the risk of a decline in the market value of the underlying security below the amounts that would otherwise be due to the Fund under the repurchase agreement.

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Stable Net Asset Value Risk. The Fund may not be able to maintain a stable NAV of \$1.00 per share at all times. If the Fund fails to maintain a stable NAV (or if there is a perceived threat of such a failure), the Fund, along with other money market funds, could be subject to increased redemption activity.

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[Risk \[Text Block\]](#)

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Treasury Obligations Risk. Direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury have historically involved little risk of loss of principal if held to maturity. However, due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of such securities may vary during the period shareholders own shares of the Fund.

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rr_RiskTextBlock

When Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments Risk. When issued securities, delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. Although delayed delivery is limited (not more than 35 days) and is commonly shorter for government securities, these investments may result in leverage. The use of leverage may exaggerate any increase or decrease in the net asset value, causing the Fund to be more volatile. The use of leverage may increase expenses and increase the impact of the Fund's other risks. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund loses both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security's price.

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[Trading Symbol](#) dei_TradingSymbol WTGXX

[Shareholder Fee, Other](#) rr_ShareholderFeeOther none

[Management Fees \(as a percentage of Assets\)](#) rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets 0.25%

[Distribution and Service \(12b-1\) Fees](#) rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets none

[Other Expenses \(as a percentage of Assets\):](#) rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets none [1]

[Expenses \(as a percentage of Assets\)](#) rr_ExpensesOverAssets 0.25%

Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	\$ 26
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	\$ 80

[1]“Other Expenses” are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

