

EXCHANGE TRADED CONCEPTS TRUST

Prospectus

May 1, 2017

YieldShares High Income ETF

Principal Listing Exchange for the Fund: NYSE Arca, Inc.

Ticker Symbol: YYY

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

About This Prospectus

This Prospectus has been arranged into different sections so that you can easily review this important information. For detailed information about the Fund, please see:

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Fund Summary

Investment Objective

The YieldShares High Income ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the ISE High Income™ Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund (“Shares”). This table and the Example below do not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay on their purchases and sales of Fund Shares.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fee	0.50%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses*	1.22%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses*	1.72%

*The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table may not correlate to the expense ratios in the Fund’s financial highlights and financial statements because the financial highlights and financial statements reflect only the operating expenses of the Fund and do not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, which are fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund through its investments in certain underlying investment companies.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your cost would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$175	\$542	\$933	\$2,030

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s

performance. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 17% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund will normally invest at least 80% of its total assets in securities of the Index. Because the Index is comprised of securities issued by other investment companies (as opposed to operating companies), the Fund operates in a manner that is commonly referred to as a “fund of funds,” meaning that it invests its assets in shares of funds included in the Index. The Index seeks to measure the performance of the top 30 U.S. exchange-listed closed-end funds (the “Underlying Funds”), as selected and ranked according to factors employed by the Index methodology that are designed to result in a portfolio that produces high current income (the “Methodology”).

The universe of Underlying Funds eligible for inclusion in the Index is not restricted by the types of securities or other instruments in which they may invest or the types of investment strategies they may employ. Thus, the Underlying Funds may invest in a variety of securities including, but not limited to, equity securities (both dividend and non-dividend paying), foreign securities (including depositary receipts), taxable investment grade fixed income securities, investment grade municipal securities, taxable high yield fixed income securities and high yield municipal securities (commonly referred to as “junk bonds”), preferred securities, convertible securities, commodities, real-estate related securities, including real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), and derivatives. The Underlying Funds may employ different investment strategies including, but not limited to, dividend strategies, global and international strategies, covered call option strategies, balanced strategies, limited duration strategies, tax and risk-managed strategies, sector strategies, real estate, energy, utility, commodity, natural resources and other equity or income-oriented strategies.

Constituent securities of the Index are selected from the total universe of closed-end funds that are organized in the United States and whose shares are listed and trade on a U.S. securities exchange. The only type of security issued by an Underlying Fund that will be considered for inclusion in the Index is common stock (or its equivalent). Eligible constituents must have a market capitalization of at least \$500 million and a six month daily average value traded of at least \$1 million to be included in the Index. Each eligible Index constituent is then ranked and ordered according to the following factors: in descending order by fund yield, which takes into account all distributions made by a closed-end fund, including return of capital; in ascending order by fund share price premium/discount to net asset value (“NAV”) on the Index rebalancing date; and in descending order by fund average daily value of shares traded over the six month period prior to the Index rebalancing date. An overall rank for each eligible Index constituent is then calculated in accordance with the Methodology and the constituents are ranked in ascending order. The top 30 ranked Underlying Funds are then included in the Index. Index constituents are weighted according to a “modified” linear weighted methodology, meaning that the top-ranked Index constituent will receive the greatest weighting and will be equal to the multiple of the smallest weighting (*i.e.*, in an index with 30 constituents, the top weighted constituent's weighting will be 30 times that of the weighting of the lowest weighted constituent). Constituent weightings are “modified” in that each constituent weighting is capped at 4.25% of the Index at

rebalancing, regardless of this linear scheme. In addition, constituents are subject to liquidity screenings before the weightings are finalized. The Index is rebalanced annually, but may be adjusted more frequently for specific corporate events, as detailed in the Methodology. The Index is unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly.

The Fund employs a “passive management” investment strategy in seeking to achieve its investment objective. The Fund generally will use a replication methodology, meaning it will invest in all of the Underlying Funds comprising the Index in proportion to the weightings in the Index. However, the Fund may utilize a sampling methodology under various circumstances where it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the Underlying Funds in the Index. Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC (the “Adviser”) expects that over time, if the Fund has sufficient assets, the correlation between the Fund’s performance, before fees and expenses, and that of the Index will be 95% or better. A figure of 100% would indicate perfect correlation.

The Fund will concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries.

The Index was created in partnership with YieldShares LLC (“YieldShares” or the “Sponsor”) and is provided by Nasdaq, Inc. (the “Index Provider”). The Index Provider is not affiliated with the Fund, the Adviser, Vident Investment Advisory, LLC (“Vident”), or Amplify Investments LLC (“Amplify” and, together with Vident, the “Sub-Advisers”). The Sponsor is not affiliated with the Fund, the Adviser or Vident, but is affiliated with Amplify. The Index is calculated by Solactive AG, which is not affiliated with the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers, the Sponsor or the Index Provider.

Principal Risks

As with all funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. The principal risks affecting shareholders’ investments in the Fund are set forth below. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency.

Fund of Funds Risk: Because the Fund is a fund of funds, its investment performance largely depends on the investment performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. An investment in the Fund is subject to the risks associated with the Underlying Funds that comprise the Index. The Fund will pay indirectly a proportional share of the fees and expenses of the Underlying Funds in which it invests, including their investment advisory and administration fees, in addition to its own fees and expenses. In addition, at times certain segments of the market represented by constituent Underlying Funds may be out of favor and underperform other segments.

Risks of Investing in Closed-End Funds: The Fund may be subject to the following risks as a result of its investment in the Underlying Funds:

Anti-Takeover Provision Risk: The organizational documents of certain of the Underlying Funds include provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Underlying Fund or to change the composition of its board, which could limit the ability of shareholders to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Underlying Fund.

Leverage Risk: The Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest may be leveraged. As a result, the Fund may be exposed indirectly to leverage through investment in the Underlying Funds. An investment in securities of Underlying Funds that use leverage may expose the Fund to higher volatility in the market value of such securities and the possibility that the Fund's long-term returns on such securities (and, indirectly, the long-term returns of the Shares) will be diminished.

Risk of Market Price Discount from/Premium to Net Asset Value: The shares of the Underlying Funds may trade at a discount or premium to their NAV. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that an Underlying Fund's NAV could decrease as a result of investment activities. Whether investors, such as the Fund, will realize gains or losses upon the sale of shares will depend not on the Underlying Funds' NAVs, but entirely upon whether the market price of the Underlying Funds' shares at the time of sale is above or below an investor's purchase price for shares.

Risks of Investments and Strategies of the Underlying Funds: The Fund may be subject to the following risks as a result of investments and strategies pursued by the Underlying Funds:

Convertible Securities Risk: Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred securities or other securities that may be converted or exchanged (by the holder or the issuer) into shares of the underlying common stock (or cash or securities of equivalent value), either at a stated price or stated rate. Convertible securities have characteristics similar to both fixed income and equity securities. Convertible securities generally are subordinated to other similar but non-convertible securities of the same issuer, although convertible bonds, as corporate debt obligations, enjoy seniority in right of payment to all equity securities, and convertible preferred stock is senior to common stock, of the same issuer. Because of the subordination feature, however, convertible securities typically are considered to be lower quality than similar non-convertible securities.

Covered Call Writing Risk: The Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that engage in a strategy known as "covered call option writing," which is designed to produce income from option premiums and offset a portion of a market decline in the underlying security. The writer (seller) of a covered call option forgoes, during the option's life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call, but has retained the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. The writer of an option has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a writer of the option. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a

closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying security at the exercise price.

Counterparty Risk: To the extent that an Underlying Fund engages in derivative transactions, it will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties. The Underlying Fund may obtain only a limited or no recovery or may experience significant delays in obtaining recovery under derivative contracts if a counterparty experiences financial difficulties and becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract.

Credit Risk: Credit risk is the risk that issuers or guarantors of debt instruments or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or loan of portfolio securities is unable or unwilling to make timely interest and/or principal payments or to otherwise honor its obligations. Debt instruments are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which may be reflected in credit ratings. There is the chance that any of an Underlying Fund's portfolio holdings will have its credit ratings downgraded or will default (fail to make scheduled interest or principal payments), potentially reducing the Underlying Fund's income level and share price.

Currency Risk: An Underlying Fund may invest in non-U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers. Because an Underlying Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Underlying Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which an Underlying Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Underlying Fund's holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases.

Deflation Risk: Prices throughout the economy may decline over time, which may have an adverse effect on the market valuation of companies, their assets and revenues. In addition, deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of an Underlying Fund's portfolio.

Derivatives Risk: A derivative instrument often has risks similar to its underlying instrument and may have additional risks, including imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument, risks of default by the counterparty to certain derivative transactions, magnification of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities, instruments, indices or interest rates to which the derivative relates, and risks that the derivative instruments may not be liquid.

Dividend Risk: Dividend payment risk is the risk that an issuer of a security is unwilling or unable to pay income on a security. Common stocks do not assure dividend payments. Common stockholders have a right to receive dividends only after the company has provided for payment of its creditors, bondholders and preferred stockholders. Dividends are paid only when declared by an issuer's board of directors, and the amount of any dividend may vary over time.

Equity Securities Risk: Common stock holds the lowest priority in the capital structure of a company, and therefore takes the largest share of the company's risk and its accompanying volatility. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular common stock. Also, prices of common stocks are sensitive to general market movements.

Foreign and Emerging Markets Securities Risk: Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign and emerging market securities. Foreign and emerging market securities may have relatively low market liquidity, decreased publicly available information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign and emerging market securities are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign and emerging market securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions. Emerging markets are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than more developed markets. In addition, securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. An Underlying Fund's investment in securities of foreign companies may be in the form of depositary receipts or other securities convertible into securities of foreign issuers. Depositary receipts generally must be sponsored, but may be unsponsored. Sponsored depositary receipts are established jointly by a depositary and the underlying issuer, whereas unsponsored depositary receipts may be established by a depositary without participation by the underlying issuer. Holders of an unsponsored depositary receipt generally bear all the costs associated with establishing the unsponsored depositary receipt. In addition, the issuers of the securities underlying unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts.

High Yield or Non-Investment Grade Securities Risk: High yield or non-investment grade securities (commonly referred to as "junk bonds") and unrated securities of comparable credit quality are subject to the increased risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payment obligations and are generally considered to be speculative. These securities may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific corporate developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of the non-investment grade securities markets generally, real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions and less secondary market liquidity. If the issuer of non-investment grade securities defaults, an Underlying Fund may incur additional expenses to seek recovery.

Illiquid Securities Risk: Closed-end funds are not limited in their ability to invest in illiquid securities. Securities with reduced liquidity involve greater risk than securities with more liquid markets. Market quotations for securities not traded on national exchanges may vary over time, and if the credit quality of a fixed-income security unexpectedly declines, secondary trading of that security may decline for a period of time. In the event that an Underlying Fund voluntarily or involuntarily liquidates portfolio assets during periods of infrequent trading, it may not receive full value for those assets.

Industry and Sector Concentration Risk: An Underlying Fund from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in a single industry, group of industries, or a sector. To the extent that the Underlying Funds concentrate in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, such as real estate, energy, utilities, natural resources or basic materials, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified more broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, an industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole. The Underlying Funds' sector and industry exposure is expected to vary over time based on the composition of the Index, and should not be viewed as limited to the aforementioned industries and sectors.

Inflation Risk: The value of assets or income from an investment will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money.

Interest Rate Risk: Fixed-income securities' prices generally fall as interest rates rise; conversely, fixed-income securities' prices generally rise as interest rates fall.

Large-Capitalization Risk: Returns on investments in securities of large companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of smaller and mid-sized companies.

Leverage Risk: Leverage may result from ordinary borrowings, or may be inherent in the structure of certain Underlying Fund investments such as derivatives. If the prices of those investments decrease, or if the cost of borrowing exceeds any increase in the prices of those investments, the NAV of the Underlying Fund's Shares will decrease faster than if the Underlying Fund had not used leverage. To repay borrowings, an Underlying Fund may have to sell investments at a time and at a price that is unfavorable to the Underlying Fund. Interest on borrowings is an expense the Underlying Fund would not otherwise incur. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and the risk of loss. If an Underlying Fund uses leverage, there can be no assurance that the Underlying Fund's leverage strategy will be successful.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities Risk: Investments in mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment or call risk, which is the risk that payments from the borrower may be received earlier than expected due to changes in the rate at which the underlying loans are prepaid. Securities may be prepaid at a price less than the original purchase value.

Municipal Securities Risk: Municipal securities are debt obligations issued by states or by political subdivisions or authorities of states. Municipal securities are typically designated as general obligation bonds, which are general obligations of a governmental entity that are backed by the taxing power of such entity, or revenue bonds, which are payable from the income of a specific project or authority and are not supported by the issuer's power to levy taxes. Lower-quality revenue bonds and other credit-sensitive municipal securities carry higher risks of default than general obligation bonds. Litigation, legislation or other political events, local business or economic conditions or the bankruptcy of the issuer could have a significant effect on the ability of an issuer of municipal securities to make payments of principal and/or interest. Political changes and uncertainties in the municipal market related to taxation, legislative changes or the rights of municipal security holders can significantly affect municipal securities. Because many municipal securities are issued to finance similar projects, especially those related to education, health care, transportation and utilities, conditions in those sectors can affect the overall municipal market. In addition, changes in the financial condition of an individual municipal issuer can affect the overall municipal market. If the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") determines that an issuer of a municipal security has not complied with applicable tax requirements, interest from the security could become taxable and the security could significantly decline in value.

Preferred Securities Risk: Preferred securities are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments. In addition, preferred securities are subject to other risks, such as having no or limited voting rights, being subject to special redemption rights, having distributions deferred or skipped, having limited liquidity, changing tax treatments and possibly being in heavily regulated industries.

REIT Risk: Adverse economic, business or political developments affecting real estate could have a major effect on the value of an Underlying Fund's investments in REITs. Investing in REITs may subject an Underlying Fund to risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, such as decreases in real estate values, overbuilding, increased competition and other risks related to local or general economic conditions, increases in operating costs and property taxes, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, possible environmental liabilities, regulatory limitations on rent and fluctuations in rental income. In addition, REITs are subject to the possibility of failing to qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally available to them under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and failing to maintain exemption from the registration requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

Senior Loans Risk: Investments in senior loans typically are below investment grade and are considered speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers. Such companies are more likely to default on their payments of interest and principal owed, and such defaults could reduce an Underlying Fund's NAV and income distributions. In addition, an Underlying Fund may have to sell securities at lower prices than it otherwise would to meet cash needs or it may have to maintain a greater portion of its assets in cash equivalents than it otherwise would because of impairments and limited liquidity of the collateral supporting a senior loan, which could negatively affect the Underlying Fund's performance.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Risk: The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which Underlying Funds may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies, and may underperform other segments of the market or the equity market as a whole.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Fund shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's assets will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent that the Index concentrates in a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund is subject to loss due to adverse occurrences that may affect that industry or group of industries.

Index Tracking Risk: The Fund's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of the Index. To the extent the Fund utilizes a sampling approach, it may experience tracking error to a greater extent than if the Fund sought to replicate the Index.

Issuer-Specific Risk: The value of an Underlying Fund may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Management Risk: Because the Fund may not fully replicate the Index and may hold fewer than the total number of securities in the Index and may hold securities not included in the Index, the Fund is subject to management risk. This is the risk that the Sub-Advisers' security selection process, which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results.

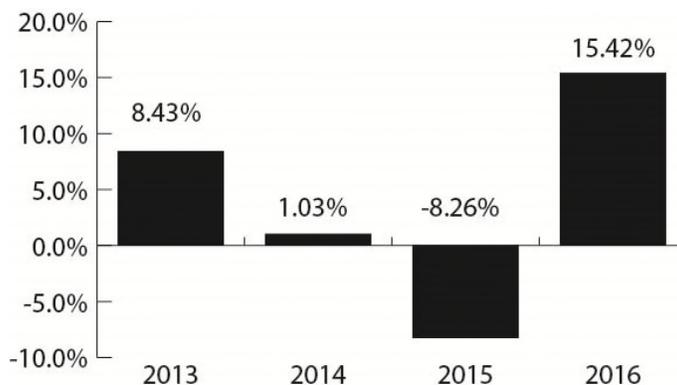
Market Risk: The values of equity securities in the Index could decline generally or could underperform other investments.

Passive Investment Risk: The Fund is not actively managed and therefore the Fund would not sell shares of an equity security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of shares is otherwise required upon a rebalancing of the Index.

Trading Risk. Although the Fund’s Shares are currently listed on NYSE Arca, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of NYSE Arca, make trading in Shares inadvisable.

Performance Information

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund’s average annual returns for certain time periods compare with the average annual returns of the Index. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. On June 21, 2013, the Fund’s investment objective and principal investment strategies were revised; therefore, the performance and average annual total returns shown for periods prior to June 21, 2013 may have differed had the Fund’s current investment strategies been in effect during those periods. Updated performance information is available online at www.yieldshares.com or by calling 1-855-796-3863.



Best and Worst Quarter Returns (for the period reflected in the bar chart above)

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	6.45%	06/30/14
Lowest Return	-9.68%	09/30/15

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. In some cases the return after taxes may exceed

the return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of Fund Shares at the end of the measurement period.

Average Annual Total Returns for the period ending December 31, 2016

YieldShares High Income ETF	1 Year	Since Inception (6-11-2012)
Return Before Taxes	15.42%	7.02%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	12.39%	4.68%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	6.69%	3.74%
Hybrid SWM/ISE High Income Index*	16.11%	6.88%
S&P 500 Index	11.96%	14.93%

*Reflects performance of SWM Index through June 20, 2013 and ISE High Income Index thereafter.

Investment Advisers

Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. Vident Investment Advisory, LLC and Amplify Investments LLC serve as the sub-advisers to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager

Denise M. Krisko, CFA, President and Co-Founder of Vident, has had primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund since June 2015.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Individual Shares may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through a broker-dealer. You can purchase and sell individual Shares of the Fund throughout the trading day like any publicly traded security. The Fund's Shares are listed on the NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca" or the "Exchange"). The price of the Fund's Shares is based on market price, and because exchange-traded fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). The Fund will issue (or redeem) Shares to certain institutional investors (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of at least 50,000 Shares known as "Creation Units." Creation Unit transactions are typically conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of in-kind securities and/or cash constituting a substantial replication, or a representation, of the securities included in the Fund's benchmark Index. Investors buying or selling Fund Shares on a securities exchange will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. **Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Fund's Shares are not redeemable securities.**

Tax Information

Distributions made by the Fund may be taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or long-term capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such

as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. In that case, you may be taxed when you take a distribution from such account. A portion of the Fund's dividends may be treated as exempt-interest dividends.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Index/Trademark License/Disclaimers

The Index Provider is Nasdaq, Inc. ("Nasdaq"). Nasdaq is not affiliated with Exchange Traded Concepts Trust (the "Trust"), the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers, the Sponsor, the Fund's administrator, custodian, transfer agent or distributor, or any of their respective affiliates.

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Additional Risk Information

The following section provides additional information regarding certain of the principal risks identified under "Principal Risks" in the "Fund Summary" section along with additional risk information.

Principal Risks

Fund of Funds Risk: Because the Fund is a fund of funds, its investment performance largely depends on the investment performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. An investment in the Fund is subject to the risks associated with the Underlying Funds that comprise the Index. The Fund will pay indirectly a proportional share of the fees and expenses of the Underlying Funds in which it invests, including their investment advisory and administration fees, in addition to its own fees and expenses. In addition, at times certain segments of the market represented by constituent Underlying Funds may be out of favor and underperform other segments.

Risks of Investing in Closed-End Funds: The Fund may be subject to the following risks as a result of its investment in the Underlying Funds:

Anti-Takeover Provision Risk: The organizational documents of certain of the Underlying Funds include provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Underlying Fund or to change the composition of its board, which could limit the ability of shareholders to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Underlying Fund.

Leverage Risk: The Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest may be leveraged. As a result, the Fund may be exposed indirectly to leverage through investment in the Underlying Funds. An investment in securities of Underlying Funds that use leverage may expose the Fund to higher volatility in the market value of such securities and the possibility that the Fund's long-term returns on such securities (and, indirectly, the long-term returns of the Shares) will be diminished. The Underlying Funds may employ the use of leverage in their portfolios through the issuance of preferred shares, borrowing from banks or other methods. While this leverage often serves to increase yield, it also subjects an Underlying Fund to increased risks. These risks may include the likelihood of increased volatility and the possibility that an Underlying Fund's common stock income will fall if the dividend rate on the preferred shares or the interest rate on any borrowings rises. The use of leverage is premised upon the expectation that the cost of leverage will be lower than the return on the investments made with the proceeds. However, if the income or capital appreciation from the securities purchased with such proceeds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage or if the Underlying Fund incurs capital losses, the return to common stockholders, such as the Fund, will be less than if leverage had not been used. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed.

Risk of Market Price Discount from/Premium to Net Asset Value: The shares of the Underlying Funds may trade at a discount or premium to their NAV. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that an Underlying Fund's NAV could decrease as a result of investment activities. Whether investors, such as the Fund, will realize gains or losses upon the sale of shares will depend not on the Underlying Funds' NAVs, but entirely upon whether the market price of the Underlying Funds' shares at the time of sale is above or below an investor's purchase price for shares.

Risks of Investments and Strategies of the Underlying Funds: The Fund may be subject to the following risks as a result of investments and strategies pursued by the Underlying Funds:

Convertible Securities Risk: Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred securities or other securities that may be converted or exchanged (by the holder or the issuer) into shares of the underlying common stock (or cash or securities of equivalent value), either at a stated price or stated rate. Convertible securities have characteristics similar to both fixed income and equity securities. Convertible securities generally are subordinated to other similar but non-convertible securities of the same issuer, although convertible bonds, as corporate debt obligations, enjoy seniority in right of payment to all equity securities, and convertible preferred stock is senior to common stock, of the same issuer. Because of the subordination feature, however, convertible securities typically are considered to be lower quality than similar non-convertible securities.

The market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, tends to increase as interest rates decline. In addition, because of the conversion feature, the market value of convertible securities tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common stock. A unique feature of convertible securities is that as the market price of the underlying common stock

declines, convertible securities tend to trade increasingly on a yield basis, and so may not experience market value declines to the same extent as the underlying common stock. When the market price of the underlying common stock increases, the prices of the convertible securities tend to rise as a reflection of the value of the underlying common stock.

Convertible securities provide for a stable stream of income with generally higher yields than common stocks, but there can be no assurance of current income, because the issuers of the convertible securities may default on their obligations. A convertible security, in addition to providing fixed income, offers the potential for capital appreciation through the conversion feature, which enables the holder to benefit from increases in the market price of the underlying common stock. There can be no assurance of capital appreciation, however, because securities prices fluctuate. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality because of the potential for capital appreciation.

Covered Call and Options Writing Risk: The Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that engage in a strategy known as “covered call option writing,” which is designed to produce income from option premiums and offset a portion of a market decline in the underlying security. The writer (seller) of a covered call option forgoes, during the option’s life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call, but has retained the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. The writer of an option has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a writer of the option. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying security at the exercise price.

To the extent an Underlying Fund writes covered put options, it bears the risk of loss if the value of the underlying stock declines below the exercise price minus the put premium. If the option is exercised, the Underlying Fund could incur a loss if it is required to purchase the stock underlying the put option at a price greater than the market price of the stock at the time of exercise plus the put premium the Underlying Fund received when it wrote the option. While the Underlying Fund’s potential gain in writing a covered put option is limited to distributions earned on the liquid assets securing the put option plus the premium received from the purchaser of the put option, the Underlying Fund risks a loss equal to the entire exercise price of the option minus the put premium.

The hours of trading for options on an exchange may not conform to the hours during which the underlying securities are traded. To the extent that the options markets close before the markets for the underlying securities, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the options markets. Call options are marked-to-market daily and their value will be affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of the underlying common stocks, an increase in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market and the underlying common stocks and the remaining time to the options’ expiration. Additionally, the

exercise price of an option may be adjusted downward before the option's expiration as a result of the occurrence of certain corporate events affecting the underlying equity security, such as extraordinary dividends, stock splits, mergers or other extraordinary distributions or events. A reduction in the exercise price of an option would reduce the Underlying Fund's capital appreciation potential on the underlying security.

OTC options differ from exchange-listed options in that they are two-party contracts, with exercise price, premium and other terms negotiated between buyer and seller, and generally do not have as much market liquidity as exchange-listed options. The OTC options written by an Underlying Fund will not be issued, guaranteed or cleared by the Options Clearing Corporation. In addition, the Underlying Fund's ability to terminate the OTC options may be more limited than with exchange-traded options. Banks, broker-dealers or other financial institutions participating in such transaction may fail to settle a transaction in accordance with the terms of the option as written. In the event of default or insolvency of the counterparty, the Underlying Fund may be unable to liquidate an OTC option position.

The purchaser of an index put option has the right to any depreciation in the value of the index below the exercise price of the option on or before the expiration date. The purchaser of an index call option has the right to any appreciation in the value of the index over the exercise price of the option on or before the expiration date. Because the exercise of an index option is settled in cash, sellers of index call options cannot provide in advance for their potential settlement obligations by acquiring and holding the underlying securities. An Underlying Fund will lose money if it is required to pay the purchaser of an index option the difference between the cash value of the index on which the option was written and the exercise price and such difference is greater than the premium received by the Underlying Fund for writing the option. The value of index options written by an Underlying Fund, which will be priced daily, will be affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of the underlying common stocks in the respective index, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market and the remaining time to the options' expiration. The value of the index options also may be adversely affected if the market for the index options becomes less liquid or smaller. Distributions paid by an Underlying Fund on its common shares may be derived in part from the net index option premiums it receives from selling index put and call options, less the cost of paying settlement amounts to purchasers of the options that exercise their options. Net index option premiums can vary widely over the short term and long term.

There are significant differences between the securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives.

Counterparty Risk: To the extent that an Underlying Fund engages in derivative transactions, it will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties. The Underlying Fund may obtain only a limited or no recovery or may experience significant delays in obtaining recovery under derivative contracts if a counterparty experiences

financial difficulties and becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract.

Credit Risk: Credit risk is the risk that issuers or guarantors of debt instruments or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or loan of portfolio securities is unable or unwilling to make timely interest and/or principal payments or to otherwise honor its obligations. Debt instruments are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which may be reflected in credit ratings. There is the chance that any of an Underlying Fund's portfolio holdings will have its credit ratings downgraded or will default (fail to make scheduled interest or principal payments), potentially reducing the fund's income level and share price.

Currency Risk: An Underlying Fund may invest in non-U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers. Because an Underlying Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Underlying Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which an Underlying Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Underlying Fund's holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases.

Deflation Risk: Prices throughout the economy may decline over time, which may have an adverse effect on the market valuation of companies, their assets and revenues. In addition, deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of an Underlying Fund's portfolio.

Derivatives Risk: A derivative instrument often has risks similar to its underlying instrument and may have additional risks, including imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument, risks of default by the counterparty to certain derivative transactions, magnification of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities, instruments, indices or interest rates to which the derivative relates, and risks that the derivative instruments may not be liquid.

The Underlying Funds may invest in, or enter into, derivatives such as forward contracts, options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts and swap agreements. The Underlying Funds may engage in such derivatives transactions to gain exposure to, for example, certain securities, markets or asset classes, to hedge the Underlying Fund's positions in or exposure to securities, currencies or other instruments, to equitize cash positions in the Underlying Fund's portfolio, or to enhance the Underlying Fund's return. Derivatives may be purchased on established exchanges or through privately negotiated transactions referred to as over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives. Exchange-traded derivatives generally are guaranteed by the clearing agency which is the issuer or counterparty to such derivatives. Each party to an OTC derivative bears the risk that the counterparty will default. OTC derivatives are less liquid than exchange-traded derivatives since the other party to the transaction may be the only investor with sufficient understanding of the derivative to be interested in bidding for it.

Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risk, depending upon the characteristics of the particular derivative. Derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in derivatives could have a large potential impact on an Underlying Fund's performance. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives. Successful use of derivatives also is subject to the ability of the Underlying Fund's manager to predict correctly movements in the direction of the relevant market and, to the extent the transaction is entered into for hedging purposes, to ascertain the appropriate correlation between the transaction being hedged and the price movements of the derivatives.

Dividend Risk: Dividend payment risk is the risk that an issuer of a security is unwilling or unable to pay income on a security. Common stocks do not assure dividend payments. Common stockholders have a right to receive dividends only after the company has provided for payment of its creditors, bondholders and preferred stockholders. Dividends are paid only when declared by an issuer's board of directors, and the amount of any dividend may vary over time.

Equity Securities Risk: Common stock holds the lowest priority in the capital structure of a company, and therefore takes the largest share of the company's risk and its accompanying volatility. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular common stock. Also, prices of common stocks are sensitive to general market movements.

Foreign and Emerging Markets Securities Risk: Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign and emerging market securities. Foreign and emerging market securities may have relatively low market liquidity, decreased publicly available information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign and emerging market securities are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign and emerging market securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions. Emerging markets are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than more developed markets. In addition, securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. Investments in debt securities of foreign governments present special risks, including the fact that issuers may be unable or unwilling to repay principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt, or may be unable to make such repayments when due in the currency required under the terms of the debt. Political, economic and social events also may have a greater impact on the price of debt securities issued by foreign governments than on the price of U.S. securities. In addition, brokerage

and other transaction costs on foreign securities exchanges are often higher than in the United States and there is generally less government supervision and regulation of exchanges, brokers and issuers in foreign countries.

High Yield or Non-Investment Grade Securities Risk: High yield or non-investment grade securities (commonly referred to as “junk bonds”) and unrated securities of comparable credit quality are subject to the increased risk of an issuer’s inability to meet principal and interest payment obligations and are generally considered to be speculative. These securities may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific corporate developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of the non-investment grade securities markets generally, real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions and less secondary market liquidity. If the issuer of non-investment grade securities defaults, an Underlying Fund may incur additional expenses to seek recovery.

Illiquid Securities Risk: No one can guarantee that a liquid trading market will exist for any security. The Underlying Funds may invest in restricted securities and other investments that may be illiquid. Illiquid securities are securities that are not readily marketable and may include some restricted securities, which are securities that may be unregistered or may be sold only in a privately negotiated transaction or pursuant to an exemption from registration. Illiquid investments involve the risk that the securities will not be able to be sold at the time desired by an Underlying Fund or at prices approximating the value at which the Underlying Fund is carrying the securities on its books.

Closed-end funds are not limited in their ability to invest in illiquid securities. Securities with reduced liquidity involve greater risk than securities with more liquid markets. Market quotations for securities not traded on national exchanges may vary over time, and if the credit quality of a fixed-income security unexpectedly declines, secondary trading of that security may decline for a period of time. In the event that an Underlying Fund voluntarily or involuntarily liquidates portfolio assets during periods of infrequent trading, it may not receive full value for those assets.

There may be limited trading in the shares of closed-end funds. This may make it more difficult to purchase or sell a large number of an Underlying Fund’s shares at any one time.

Industry and Sector Concentration Risk: An Underlying Fund from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in a single industry, group of industries, or a sector. To the extent that the Underlying Funds concentrate in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, such as real estate, energy, utilities, natural resources or basic materials, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified more broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for

resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, an industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole. While the Underlying Funds' sector and industry exposure is expected to vary over time based on the composition of the Index, the Fund anticipates that it may be subject to some or all of the risks described below. The list below is not a comprehensive list of the sectors and industries the Underlying Funds and the Fund may have exposure to over time and should not be relied on as such.

- Real Estate: Real property investments, including investments in REITs, are subject to varying degrees of risk. Property values may fall due to increasing vacancies or declining rents resulting from economic, legal, cultural or technological developments. The price of real estate company shares also may drop because of the failure of borrowers to pay their loans and poor management. Many real estate companies utilize leverage, which increases investment risk and could adversely affect a company's operations and market value in periods of rising interest rates, as well as risks normally associated with debt financing. The yields available from investments in real estate depend on the amount of income and capital appreciation generated by the related properties. Income and real estate values also may be adversely affected by such factors as applicable laws, interest rate levels and the availability of financing. If the properties do not generate sufficient income to meet operating expenses, including, where applicable, debt service, ground lease payments, tenant improvements, third-party leasing commissions and other capital expenditures, the income and ability of the real estate company to make payments of any interest and principal on its debt securities will be adversely affected. In addition, real property may be subject to the quality of credit extended to and defaults by borrowers and tenants.
- Energy: The energy industry can be significantly affected by the supply of and demand for specific products and services, the supply and demand for oil and gas, the price of oil and gas, exploration and production spending, government regulation, world events and economic conditions. The natural resources industry can be significantly affected by events relating to international political developments, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, commodity prices, and tax and government regulations. Other risks inherent in investing in the energy and natural resources industry include those associated with the volatility of commodity prices; a decrease in the production of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, coal or other energy commodities or a decrease in the volume of such commodities available for transportation, mining, processing, storage or distribution; or a decline in demand for such commodities.
- Utilities: Issuers in the utility industry are subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations, including: high interest costs in connection with capital construction and improvement programs; difficulty in raising capital in adequate amounts on reasonable terms in periods of high

inflation and unsettled capital markets; governmental regulation of rates charged to customers; costs associated with compliance with and changes in environmental and other regulations; effects of economic slowdowns and surplus capacity; increased competition from other providers of utility services; inexperience with and potential losses resulting from a developing deregulatory environment; and costs associated with the reduced availability of certain types of fuel, occasionally reduced availability and high costs of natural gas for resale, and the effects of energy conservation policies.

Other risks inherent in energy, natural resources and basic materials industries and sectors include:

- *Supply and Demand Risk:* Decrease in the production of a physical commodity or a decrease in the volume of such commodity available for transportation, mining, processing, storage or distribution may adversely impact the financial performance of an energy, natural resources, basic materials or an associated company that devotes a portion of its business to that commodity. Production declines and volume decreases could be caused by various factors, including catastrophic events affecting production, depletion of resources, labor difficulties, environmental proceedings, increased regulations, equipment failures and unexpected maintenance problems, import supply disruption, governmental expropriation, political upheaval or conflicts or increased competition from alternative energy sources or commodity prices. Alternatively, a sustained decline in demand for such commodities could also adversely affect the financial performance of energy, natural resources, basic materials or associated companies. Factors that could lead to a decline in demand include economic recession or other adverse economic conditions, higher taxes on commodities or increased governmental regulations, increases in fuel economy, consumer shifts to the use of alternative commodities or fuel sources, changes in commodity prices, or weather.
- *Depletion and Exploration Risk:* Many energy, natural resources, basic materials and associated companies are engaged in the production of one or more physical commodities or are engaged in transporting, storing, distributing and processing these items on behalf of shippers. To maintain or grow their revenues, these companies or their customers need to maintain or expand their reserves through exploration of new sources of supply, through the development of existing sources, through acquisitions or through long-term contracts to acquire reserves. The financial performance of energy, natural resources, basic materials and associated companies may be adversely affected if they, or the companies to whom they provide the service, are unable to cost-effectively acquire additional reserves sufficient to replace the natural decline.
- *Operational and Geological Risk:* Energy, natural resources, basic materials companies and associated companies are subject to specific operational and geological risks in addition to normal business and management risks. Some

examples of operational risks include mine rock falls, underground explosions and pit wall failures. Geological risk would include faulting of the ore body and misinterpretation of geotechnical data.

- *Regulatory Risk:* Energy, natural resources, basic materials and associated companies are subject to significant federal, state and local government regulation in virtually every aspect of their operations, including how facilities are constructed, maintained and operated, environmental and safety controls, and the prices they may charge for the products and services they provide. Various governmental authorities have the power to enforce compliance with these regulations and the permits issued under them, and violators are subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, including civil fines, injunctions or both. Stricter laws, regulations or enforcement policies could be enacted in the future which would likely increase compliance costs and may adversely affect the operations and financial performance of energy, natural resources and basic materials companies.
- *Commodity Pricing Risk:* The operations and financial performance of energy, natural resources and basic materials companies may be directly affected by commodity prices, especially those energy, natural resources, basic materials and associated companies that own the underlying commodity. Commodity prices fluctuate for several reasons, including changes in market and economic conditions, the impact of weather on demand, levels of domestic production and imported commodities, energy conservation, domestic and foreign governmental regulation and taxation, the availability of local, intrastate and interstate transportation systems, governmental expropriation and political upheaval and conflicts. Volatility of commodity prices, which may lead to a reduction in production or supply, may also negatively impact the performance of energy, natural resources, basic materials and associated companies that are solely involved in the transportation, processing, storing, distribution or marketing of commodities. Volatility of commodity prices may also make it more difficult for energy, natural resources, basic materials and associated companies to raise capital to the extent the market perceives that their performance may be directly or indirectly tied to commodity prices.

Inflation Risk: The value of assets or income from an investment will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money.

Interest Rate Risk: Fixed-income securities' prices generally fall as interest rates rise; conversely, fixed-income securities' prices generally rise as interest rates fall.

Large-Capitalization Risk: Returns on investments in securities of large companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of smaller and mid-sized companies.

Leverage Risk: Leverage may result from ordinary borrowings, or may be inherent in the structure of certain Underlying Fund investments such as derivatives. If the prices of those investments decrease, or if the cost of borrowing exceeds any increase in the prices

of those investments, the net asset value of the Underlying Fund's Shares will decrease faster than if the Underlying Fund had not used leverage. To repay borrowings, an Underlying Fund may have to sell investments at a time and at a price that is unfavorable to the Underlying Fund. Interest on borrowings is an expense the Underlying Fund would not otherwise incur. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and the risk of loss. If an Underlying Fund uses leverage, there can be no assurance that the Underlying Fund's leverage strategy will be successful.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities Risk: Investments in mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment or call risk, which is the risk that payments from the borrower may be received earlier than expected due to changes in the rate at which the underlying loans are prepaid. Securities may be prepaid at a price less than the original purchase value.

Mortgage-backed securities represent a participation interest in a pool of mortgage loans originated by governmental or private lenders such as banks. They differ from conventional debt securities, which provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts and principal payments at maturity or on specified call dates. Mortgage pass-through securities provide for monthly payments that are a "pass-through" of the monthly interest and principal payments made by the individual borrowers on the pooled mortgage loans. Mortgage pass-through securities may be collateralized by mortgages with fixed rates of interest or adjustable rates. Mortgage-backed securities have different risk characteristics than traditional debt securities. Although generally the value of fixed-income securities increases during periods of falling interest rates and decreases during periods of rising rates, this is not always the case with mortgage-backed securities. This is due to the fact that principal on underlying mortgages may be prepaid at any time as well as other factors. Generally, prepayments will increase during a period of falling interest rates and decrease during a period of rising interest rates. The rate of prepayments also may be influenced by economic and other factors. Prepayment risk includes the possibility that, as interest rates fall, securities with stated interest rates may have the principal prepaid earlier than expected, requiring an Underlying Fund to invest the proceeds at generally lower interest rates. Certain mortgage-backed securities may be more volatile, less liquid and more difficult to value than other traditional types of debt securities.

Asset-backed securities have risk characteristics similar to mortgage-backed securities. Like mortgage-backed securities, they generally decrease in value as a result of interest rate increases, but may benefit less than other fixed-income securities from declining interest rates, principally because of prepayments. Also, as in the case of mortgage-backed securities, prepayments generally increase during a period of declining interest rates although other factors, such as changes in credit use and payment patterns, also may influence prepayment rates. Asset-backed securities also involve the risk that various federal and state consumer laws and other legal, regulatory and economic factors may result in the collateral backing the securities being insufficient to support payment on the securities. Certain asset-backed securities may be more volatile, less liquid and more difficult to value than other traditional types of debt securities.

Municipal Securities Risk: The Underlying Funds may invest in municipal securities. Municipal securities are subject to the risk that litigation, legislation or other political events, local business or economic conditions or the bankruptcy of the issuer could have a significant effect on an issuer's ability to make payments of principal and/or interest. In addition, there is a risk that, as a result of the recent economic crisis, the ability of any issuer to pay, when due, the principal or interest on its municipal bonds may be materially affected.

Political changes and uncertainties in the municipal market related to taxation, legislative changes or the rights of municipal security holders can significantly affect municipal securities. Because many securities are issued to finance similar projects, especially those relating to education, health care, transportation and utilities, conditions in those sectors can affect the overall municipal market. In addition, changes in the financial condition of an individual municipal issuer can affect the overall municipal market.

Municipal securities backed by current or anticipated revenues from a specific project or specific assets can be negatively affected by the discontinuance of the taxation supporting the project or assets or the inability to collect revenues for the project or from the assets. If the IRS determines that an issuer of a municipal security has not complied with applicable tax requirements, interest from the security could become taxable and the security could decline significantly in value.

The market for municipal bonds may be less liquid than for taxable bonds. There also may be less information available on the financial condition of issuers of municipal securities than for public corporations. This means that it may be harder to buy and sell municipal securities, especially on short notice, and municipal securities may be more difficult for the Underlying Funds to value accurately than securities of public corporations. Since certain Underlying Funds may invest a significant portion of their portfolios in municipal securities, each such Underlying Fund's portfolio may have greater exposure to liquidity risk than funds that invest in non-municipal securities.

Preferred Securities Risk: Preferred securities are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments. In addition, preferred securities are subject to other risks, such as having no or limited voting rights, being subject to special redemption rights, having distributions deferred or skipped, having limited liquidity, changing tax treatments and possibly being in heavily regulated industries. If the Fund owns a security that is deferring or omitting its distributions, the Fund may be required to report the distribution on its tax returns, even though it may not have received this income. Further, preferred securities may lose substantial value due to the omission or deferment of dividend payments. Preferred securities may be less liquid than many other securities, such as common stocks, and generally offer no voting rights with respect to the issuer. Preferred securities also may be subordinated to bonds or other debt instruments in an issuer's capital structure, subjecting them to a greater risk of non-payment than more senior securities. In addition, in certain circumstances, an issuer of preferred securities

may redeem the securities prior to a specified date, which may negatively impact the return of the security.

REIT Risk: Adverse economic, business or political developments affecting real estate could have a major effect on the value of the Fund's investments in REITs. Investing in REITs may subject the Fund to risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, such as decreases in real estate values, overbuilding, increased competition and other risks related to local or general economic conditions, increases in operating costs and property taxes, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, possible environmental liabilities, regulatory limitations on rent and fluctuations in rental income. Changes in interest rates may also affect the value of a Fund's investment in REITs. Certain REITs have a relatively small market capitalization, which may tend to increase the volatility of the market price of these securities. REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills, have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in operating and financing a limited number of projects. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency and defaults by borrowers. In addition, REITs are subject to the possibility of failing to qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally available to them under the Code and failing to maintain exemption from the registration requirements of the 1940 Act.

Senior Loans Risk: Investments in senior loans typically are below investment grade and are considered speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers. Such companies are more likely to default on their payments of interest and principal owed, and such defaults could reduce an Underlying Fund's NAV and income distributions. In addition, an Underlying Fund may have to sell securities at lower prices than it otherwise would to meet cash needs or it may have to maintain a greater portion of its assets in cash equivalents than it otherwise would because of impairments and limited liquidity of the collateral supporting a senior loan, which could negatively affect the Underlying Fund's performance.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Risk: The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which Underlying Funds may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies, and may underperform other segments of the market or the equity market as a whole.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk: Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Fund shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's assets will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent that the Index concentrates in a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund is subject to loss due to adverse occurrences that may affect that industry or group of industries.

Index Tracking Risk: The Fund's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of the Index. To the extent the Fund utilizes a sampling approach, it may experience tracking error to a greater extent than if the Fund sought to replicate the Index. Tracking error refers to the risk that the Adviser may not be able to cause the Fund's performance to match or correlate to that of the Index, either on a daily or aggregate basis. There are a number of factors that may contribute to the Fund's tracking error, such as Fund expenses, imperfect correlation between the Fund's investments and those of the Index, rounding of share prices, the timing or magnitude of changes to the composition of the Index, regulatory policies, and high portfolio turnover rate. The Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Index and incurs costs associated with buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Index. In addition, mathematical compounding may prevent the Fund from correlating with the monthly, quarterly, annual or other period performance of its Index. Tracking error may cause the Fund's performance to be less than expected.

Issuer-Specific Risk: The value of an Underlying Fund may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Management Risk: Because the Fund may not fully replicate its Index and may hold fewer than the total number of securities in its Index and may hold securities not included in its Index, the Fund is subject to management risk. This is the risk that the Sub-Advisers' security selection process, which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results.

Market Risk: An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund of equity securities, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. Different types of equity securities tend to go through cycles of out-performance and under-performance in comparison to the general securities markets. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally.

Passive Investment Risk: The Fund is not actively managed. Therefore, unless a specific security is removed from the Index, or the selling of shares of that security is otherwise required upon a rebalancing of the Index as addressed in the Index methodology, the Fund generally would not sell a security because the security's issuer was in financial trouble. If a specific security is removed from the Index, the Fund may be forced to sell such security at an inopportune time or for a price other than the security's current market value. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any equity securities traded on an exchange, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in security prices. It is anticipated that the value of Fund Shares will decline, more or less, in correspondence with any decline in value of the Index. The Index may

not contain the appropriate mix of securities for any particular point in the business cycle of the overall economy, particular economic sectors, or narrow industries within which the commercial activities of the companies comprising the portfolio securities holdings of the Fund are conducted, and the timing of movements from one type of security to another in seeking to replicate the Index could have a negative effect on the Fund. Unlike with an actively managed fund, the Sub-Advisers do not use techniques or defensive strategies designed to lessen the effects of market volatility or to reduce the impact of periods of market decline. This means that, based on market and economic conditions, the Fund's performance could be lower than other types of mutual funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline.

Trading Risk: Although Fund Shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the NYSE Arca, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to NYSE Arca "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the NYSE Arca necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all.

Additional Investment Strategies

The Fund, using an "indexing" investment approach, seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the Index. A number of factors may affect the Fund's ability to achieve a high correlation with the Index, including the degree to which the Fund utilizes a sampling methodology, Fund expenses, rounding of share prices, the timing or magnitude of changes to the composition of the Index, regulatory policies, and portfolio turnover rate. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation.

The Fund may sell securities that are represented in the Index or purchase securities not yet represented in the Index, in anticipation of their removal from or addition to the Index. There may also be instances in which the Sub-Advisers may choose to overweight securities in the Index, thus causing the Sub-Advisers to purchase or sell securities not in the Index which the Sub-Advisers believe are appropriate to substitute for certain securities in the Index or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques in seeking to track the Index. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in cash and cash equivalents, such as money market instruments, or in other types of investments not included in the Index, including in certain derivatives, specifically stock index futures, to equitize cash and help the Fund more closely track the Index. The Fund will not take defensive positions.

The Fund may change its investment objective and underlying index without shareholder approval.

Additional Risks

Fluctuation of NAV. The NAV of the Fund Shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's securities holdings. The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the Fund's NAV and supply and demand of Shares on the NYSE Arca. It cannot be predicted whether Fund Shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for Shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the securities of the Index trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. The market prices of Fund Shares may deviate significantly from the NAV of the Shares during periods of market volatility so, as a result, investors in the Fund may receive significantly more or significantly less than the value of its underlying securities. However, given that Fund Shares can be created and redeemed in Creation Units (unlike shares of many closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their net asset value), the Adviser and Sub-Advisers believe that large discounts or premiums to the net asset value of Fund Shares should not be sustained over long periods. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that Fund Shares normally will trade close to the Fund's NAV, disruptions to creations and redemptions may result in trading prices that differ significantly from the Fund's NAV. If an investor purchases Fund Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV of the Shares or sells at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV of the Shares, then the investor may sustain losses.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Investors buying or selling Fund Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread." The bid/ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Trading Issues. An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. Although Fund Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Fund Shares will develop or be maintained. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's

Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in markets for underlying portfolio holdings, which could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's Shares and NAV. Trading in Fund Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Fund Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Fund Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged or that Fund Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange.

Information Regarding the Index

The Index seeks to measure the performance of the top 30 U.S. exchange-listed closed-end funds, as selected and ranked according to factors employed by the Methodology that are designed to result in a portfolio that produces high current income. The universe of Underlying Funds eligible for inclusion in the Index is not restricted by the types of securities or other instruments in which they may invest or the types of investment strategies they may employ. Thus, the Underlying Funds may invest in a variety of securities including, but not limited to, equity securities (both dividend and non-dividend paying), foreign securities (including depositary receipts), taxable investment grade fixed income securities, taxable high yield fixed income securities, investment grade municipal securities, high yield municipal securities, preferred securities, convertible securities, commodities, real-estate related securities, including REITs, and derivatives. The Underlying Funds may employ different investment strategies including, but not limited to, dividend strategies, global and international strategies, covered call option strategies, balanced strategies, limited duration strategies, tax and risk-managed strategies, sector strategies, real estate, energy, utility, commodity, natural resources and other equity or income-oriented strategies.

Constituent securities of the Index are selected from the total universe of closed-end funds that are organized in the United States and whose shares are listed and trade on a U.S. securities exchange. The only type of security issued by an Underlying Fund that will be considered for inclusion in the Index is common stock (or its equivalent). Eligible constituents must have a market capitalization of at least \$500 million and a six month daily average value traded of at least \$1 million to be included in the Index. Each eligible Index constituent is then ranked and ordered according to the following factors: in descending order by fund yield, which takes into account all distributions made by a closed-end fund, including return of capital; in ascending order by fund share price premium/discount to NAV on the Index rebalancing date; and in descending order by fund average daily value of shares traded over the six month period prior to the Index rebalancing date. An overall rank for each eligible Index constituent is then calculated in accordance with the Methodology and the constituents are ranked in ascending order. The top 30 ranked Underlying Funds are then included in the Index. The Index may include a maximum of 30 constituents but, at times, may include less than 30 constituents, depending on the universe of eligible securities. Nasdaq will, in most cases, utilize the quantitative ranking and screening system described in the Methodology; however, Nasdaq reserves the right to use subjective screening based on fundamental analysis or other factors when determining the eligibility, rank

or weighting of a potential constituent, if in the opinion of Nasdaq certain components should be included or excluded from the Index.

Index constituents are weighted according to a “modified” linear weighted methodology, meaning that the top-ranked Index constituent will receive the greatest weighting and will be equal to the multiple of the smallest weighting (*i.e.*, in an index with 30 constituents, the top weighted constituent’s weighting will be 30 times that of the weighting of the lowest weighted constituent). Constituent weightings are “modified” in that each constituent weighting is capped at 4.25% of the Index at rebalancing, regardless of this linear scheme. In addition, constituents are subject to liquidity screenings before the weightings are finalized. No single constituent stock will represent more than 24% of the Index during the time between rebalancings.

Index constituents are reviewed for eligibility and the Index is reconstituted and rebalanced on an annual basis. The review is conducted in December of each year. The Index employs a “rolling” rebalance schedule in that one third of component changes are implemented at the close of trading on each of the first, second and third trading days in January of the following year and each change becomes effective at the opening on the second, third and fourth trading day of the new year, respectively. Index constituents may be adjusted on an other than annual basis due to corporate actions causing an existing constituent to be ineligible. These include spinoffs, mergers or acquisitions, and fund closures or delistings. Constituents that become ineligible will be removed from the Index on an other than annual basis and replaced with an eligible security, weighted according to its rank and liquidity, provided that eligible securities are available. Adjustments to the weightings of Index constituents may be made on an other than annual basis when a constituent’s weighting exceeds 24% of the Index. Such constituent will be adjusted such that its weight is no more than 20%, until rebalancing occurs.

The Index, established on April 19, 2013, was created in partnership with the Sponsor and is maintained by Nasdaq. The Index is calculated by Solactive AG (formerly Structured Solutions). Index prices are delivered to Reuters every 15 seconds and published to wide distribution at that frequency. Total-return Index values, as well as, when possible, any pending changes or adjustments to the Index, will be published on <https://indexes.nasdaqomx.com/Index/Overview/YLDA>.

Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio securities is available in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”).

Fund Management

Adviser. Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC, or the Adviser, an Oklahoma limited liability company, is located at 10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 207, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120. The Adviser was formed in 2009 and provides investment advisory services to other exchange-traded funds. Under an investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and the Adviser, the Adviser provides investment advice to the Fund primarily in the form of oversight of the Sub-Advisers, including daily monitoring of the purchase and sale of securities

by the Sub-Advisers and regular review of the Sub-Advisers' performance. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration and accounting, and other non-distribution related services necessary for the Fund to operate. The Adviser administers the Fund's business affairs, provides office facilities and equipment and certain clerical, bookkeeping and administrative services, and provides its officers and employees to serve as officers or Trustees of the Trust. For the services it provides to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.50% of the average daily net assets of the Fund.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by the Fund except for the advisory fee, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Trust under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act ("Excluded Expenses").

Pursuant to an exemptive order from the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and subject to the conditions of that order, the Adviser may, with Board approval but without shareholder approval, change or select new sub-advisers, materially amend the terms of an agreement with a sub-adviser (including an increase in its fee), or continue the employment of a sub-adviser after an event that would otherwise cause the automatic termination of services. Shareholders will be notified of any sub-adviser changes.

Sub-Advisers. Vident Investment Advisory, LLC is a Delaware limited liability company located at 300 Colonial Center Parkway, Suite 330, Roswell, Georgia 30076. Vident was formed in 2014 and provides investment advisory services to exchange-traded funds, including the Fund. Vident is responsible for trading portfolio securities and other investment instruments on behalf of the Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions, as instructed by the Adviser or in connection with any rebalancing or reconstitution of the Index, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. Under a sub-advisory agreement, the Adviser pays Vident a fee, calculated daily and paid monthly, equal to 0.03% of the average daily net assets of the Fund, subject to a \$20,000 annual minimum fee.

Amplify Investments LLC is a Delaware limited liability company located at 310 S. Hale Street, Wheaton, Illinois 60187. Pursuant to the terms of a sub-advisory agreement between the Adviser and Amplify, other than certain functions delegated to Vident, Amplify is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund, may make investment decisions for the Fund as determined necessary by Amplify, and continuously reviews, supervises and administers the investment program of the Fund, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. Under the sub-advisory agreement, Amplify has agreed to assume the Adviser's responsibility to pay, or cause to be paid, all expenses of the Fund, except Excluded Expenses. Amplify receives a fee from the Adviser, calculated daily and paid monthly, at the following annual rates expressed as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the Fund: 0.38% on the first \$50 million, 0.39% on the next \$200 million, and 0.41% above \$250 million. Amplify is an affiliate of the Sponsor.

Fund Sponsor. The Adviser has entered into a Sub-License, Marketing Support and Expense Reimbursement Agreement with YieldShares LLC, or the Sponsor. Under the Agreement, the Sponsor agrees to sub-license the use of the Index to the Adviser. The Sponsor also provides marketing support for the Fund including, but not limited to, distributing the Fund's materials and providing the Fund with access to and the use of the Sponsor's other marketing capabilities, including communications through print and electronic media discussing the Index and the benefits of tracking the performance of closed-end funds. YieldShares is a privately held business focused on analysis and product design within the income investment segment. Founded by Chief Executive Officer Christian Magoon, YieldShares' mission is to expand investor access to income investment strategies. YieldShares' research was used in the creation of the Index, which the Fund tracks. Christian Magoon is also Chief Executive Officer of Magoon Capital LLC ("Magoon Capital"), a privately held business providing strategic counsel on product development, marketing and distribution to exchange-traded fund companies. Prior to forming Magoon Capital in 2010, Christian Magoon was President of Claymore Securities (now Guggenheim Investments), where he led the firm's product development, distribution and marketing efforts. He is a regular contributor to financial media outlets and industry conferences.

The Sponsor does not make investment decisions, provide investment advice, or otherwise acts in the capacity of an investment adviser to the Fund. Additionally, the Sponsor is not involved in the maintenance of the Index, or otherwise act in the capacity of an index provider. The Sponsor is an affiliate of Amplify.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Fund's advisory and sub-advisory agreements with ETC and Vident, respectively, is available in the Fund's Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders dated June 30, 2015. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the sub-advisory agreement with Amplify is available in the Fund's Annual Report to Shareholders dated December 31, 2016.

Portfolio Manager

Denise M. Krisko, CFA, President and Co-Founder of Vident, is the Fund's portfolio manager (the "Portfolio Manager") and is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Ms. Krisko is responsible for various functions related to portfolio management, including, but not limited to, investing cash inflows, implementing investment strategy, researching and reviewing investment strategy, and overseeing members of her portfolio management team with more limited responsibilities.

Ms. Krisko joined the Sub-Adviser as its President in November 2014 and has over nineteen years of investment management experience. Prior to joining the Sub-Adviser, Ms. Krisko was the Chief Investment Officer of Index Management Solutions, LLC, during which time she served as portfolio manager of the Fund, from the Fund's inception in October 2013 through November 2014. Prior to that, she was a Managing Director and Co-Head of the Equity Index Management and Head of East Coast Equity Index Strategies for Mellon Capital Management. She was also a Managing Director of The Bank of New York and Head of Equity Index Strategies for BNY Investment Advisors from August 2005 until the merger of The Bank of New

York with Mellon Bank in 2007, when she assumed her role with Mellon Capital Management. Ms. Krisko attained the Chartered Financial Analyst designation in 2000. Ms. Krisko graduated with a BS from Pennsylvania State University and obtained her MBA from Villanova University.

The SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Manager's compensation, other accounts managed, and ownership of Fund Shares.

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

Fund Shares are listed for secondary trading on the NYSE Arca. When you buy or sell the Fund's Shares on the secondary market, you will pay or receive the market price. You may incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. The Shares will trade on the NYSE Arca at prices that may differ to varying degrees from the daily NAV of the Shares. A "Business Day" with respect to the Fund is any day on which the NYSE Arca is open for business. The NYSE Arca is generally open Monday through Friday and is closed on weekends and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

NAV per share for the Fund is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (*i.e.* the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by its total number of Shares outstanding. Expenses and fees, including management and distribution fees, if any, are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining NAV. NAV is determined each business day, normally as of the close of regular trading of the NYSE (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern time).

The NYSE Arca (or market data vendors or other information providers) will disseminate, every fifteen seconds during the regular trading day, an intraday value of Shares of the Fund, also known as the "indicative optimized portfolio value," or IOPV. The IOPV calculations are estimates of the value of the Fund's NAV per Share and are based on the current market value of the securities and/or cash required to be deposited in exchange for a Creation Unit. Premiums and discounts between the IOPV and the market price may occur. The IOPV does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the current portfolio of securities held by the Fund at a particular point in time or the best possible valuation of the current portfolio. Therefore, it should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of the NAV per share of the Fund, which is calculated only once a day. The quotations of certain Fund holdings may not be updated during U.S. trading hours if such holdings do not trade in the United States. Neither the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or any of their affiliates are involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of such IOPVs and make no warranty as to their accuracy.

When determining NAV, the value of the Fund's portfolio securities is based on market prices of the securities, which generally means a valuation obtained from an exchange or other market (or based on a price quotation or other equivalent indication of the value supplied by an exchange or other market) or a valuation obtained from an independent pricing service. If a security's market price is not readily available or does not otherwise accurately reflect the fair value of the security, the security will be valued by another method that the Board believes will better reflect

fair value in accordance with the Trust's valuation policies and procedures. Fair value pricing may be used in a variety of circumstances, including but not limited to, situations when the value of a security in the Fund's portfolio has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the market on which the security is principally traded but prior to the close of the NYSE Arca (such as in the case of a corporate action or other news that may materially affect the price of a security) or trading in a security has been suspended or halted. Accordingly, the Fund's NAV may reflect certain portfolio securities' fair values rather than their market prices.

Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security will materially differ from the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security. In addition, fair value pricing could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate the Fund's NAV and the prices used by the Fund's Index. This may result in a difference between the Fund's performance and the performance of the Fund's Index.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares

The Fund does not impose any restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions; however, the Fund reserves the right to reject or limit purchases at any time as described in the SAI. When considering that no restriction or policy was necessary, the Board evaluated the risks posed by arbitrage and market timing activities, such as whether frequent purchases and redemptions would interfere with the efficient implementation of the Fund's investment strategy, or whether they would cause the Fund to experience increased transaction costs. The Board considered that, unlike traditional mutual funds, Shares are issued and redeemed only in large quantities of Shares known as Creation Units available only from the Fund directly to a few institutional investors ("Authorized Participants"), and that most trading in the Shares occurs on the Exchange at prevailing market prices and does not involve the Fund directly. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is unlikely that trading due to arbitrage opportunities or market timing by shareholders would result in negative impact to the Fund or its shareholders. In addition, frequent trading of Shares done by Authorized Participants and arbitrageurs is critical to ensuring that the market price remains at or close to NAV.

Distribution and Service Plan

The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act pursuant to which payments of up to 0.25% of the Fund's average daily net assets may be made for the sale and distribution of its Fund Shares. No payments pursuant to the Distribution and Service Plan will be made during the twelve (12) month period from the date of this Prospectus. Thereafter, 12b-1 fees may only be imposed after approval by the Board. Any forgone 12b-1 fees during this twelve month period will not be recoverable during any subsequent period. Because these fees would be paid out of the Fund's assets on an on-going basis, if payments are made in the future, these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Dividends, Distributions and Taxes

Fund Distributions

The Fund pays out dividends from its net investment income to investors at least monthly. The Fund distributes its net capital gains, if any, to investors at least annually.

Dividend Reinvestment Service

Brokers may make available to their customers who own Shares the Depository Trust Company book-entry dividend reinvestment service. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and capital gains will automatically be reinvested in additional whole Shares of the Fund purchased on the secondary market. Without this service, investors would receive their distributions in cash. In order to achieve the maximum total return on their investments, investors are encouraged to use the dividend reinvestment service. To determine whether the dividend reinvestment service is available and whether there is a commission or other charge for using this service, consult your broker. Brokers may require the Fund's shareholders to adhere to specific procedures and timetables.

Tax Information

The following is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax issues that affect the Fund and its shareholders. The summary is based on current tax laws, which may be changed by legislative, judicial or administrative action. You should not consider this summary to be a comprehensive explanation of the tax treatment of the Fund, or the tax consequences of an investment in the Fund. More information about taxes is located in the SAI. You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding specific questions as to federal, state and local income taxes.

Tax Status of the Fund

The Fund intends to qualify for the special tax treatment afforded to regulated investment companies under the Code. As long as the Fund qualifies for treatment as a regulated investment company, it pays no federal income tax on the earnings it timely distributes to its shareholders. The Fund intends to be treated as a "qualified fund of funds" (i.e., at the close of each quarter of the taxable year at least 50 percent of the value of its total assets is represented by interests in other regulated investment companies) such that it will qualify to distribute exempt-interest dividends, if any, to shareholders and be eligible to file an election with the IRS that will enable the Fund to pass through foreign tax credits to shareholders.

Unless you are a tax-exempt entity or your investment in Fund Shares is made through a 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, you sell Fund Shares and you purchase or redeem Creation Units (institutional investors only).

Tax Status of Distributions

- The Fund intends to distribute each year substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains income.
- Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.
- The dividends you receive from the Fund's income and net short-term capital gains will be taxed as ordinary income, "qualified dividend income," or "exempt-interest dividends."
- The income dividends you receive from the Fund will be taxed either as either ordinary income, "qualified dividend income," or "exempt-interest dividends." Dividends that are reported by the Fund as qualified dividend income are generally taxable to non-corporate shareholders at tax rates of up to 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Qualified dividend income generally is income derived from dividends paid to Underlying Funds by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that an Underlying Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. For dividends to be taxed as qualified dividend income to a non-corporate shareholder, the non-corporate shareholder, the Fund and the Underlying Fund must satisfy certain holding period requirements with respect to the Fund's Shares, shares in the applicable Underlying Fund and the underlying stock, respectively. Holding periods may be suspended for these purposes for stock that is hedged.
- Distributions from the Fund's tax-exempt interest income, called "exempt-interest dividends," are exempt from regular federal income tax, although they may be subject to state or local income taxes and may be tax preference items for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT"). The Fund's tax-exempt interest income may include exempt-interest dividends received from Underlying Funds.
- Any distributions from the Fund's net capital gain (the excess of the Fund's net long-term capital gains over its net short-term capital losses) are taxable as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your Shares. For non-corporate shareholders, long-term capital gains are generally taxable at tax rates of up to 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets).
- U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes interest, dividends (other than any exempt-interest dividends), and certain capital gains (including certain capital gain distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares of the Fund). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

- Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends-received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from the Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Underlying Funds from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations.
- Distributions paid in January but declared by the Fund in October, November or December of the previous year payable to shareholders of record in such a month may be taxable to you in the previous year.
- You may wish to avoid investing in the Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment.
- The Fund (or your broker) will inform you of the amount of your ordinary income dividends, qualified dividend income, exempt-interest dividends, if any, and net capital gain distributions shortly after the close of each calendar year.

Tax Status of Share Transactions. Each sale of Fund Shares or redemption of Creation Units will generally be a taxable event. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund Shares is generally treated as a long-term gain or loss if the Shares have been held 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 short-term gain or loss. Any capital loss on the sale of Shares held for six months or less will be disallowed to the extent exempt-interest dividends were paid on the Shares and, to the extent not disallowed, will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent distributions of long-term capital gain were paid (or treated as paid) with respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares of the Fund are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the sale of Fund Shares.

A person who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize gain or loss from the exchange. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus any cash paid for the Creation Units. A person who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate market value of the securities and the amount of cash received. The IRS, however, may assert that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for a person who does no market-to-market their holdings), or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position.

The Fund may include cash when paying the redemption price for Creation Units in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities. The Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

To the extent the Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest the Fund received from sources in foreign countries. If more than 50% of the total assets of a Fund consist of foreign securities, the Fund will be eligible to elect to treat some of those taxes as a distribution to shareholders, which would allow shareholders to offset some of their U.S. federal income tax. Additionally, because the Fund will invest substantially all of its assets in RICs, the Fund may elect to pass through to its shareholders their pro rata shares of the qualified foreign taxes paid by the Fund and any Underlying Funds in which it invests that also make the election. The Fund (or your broker) will notify you if it makes such elections and provide you with the information necessary to reflect foreign taxes paid on your income tax return.

Backup Withholding. The Fund (or financial intermediaries, such as brokers, through which shareholders own Fund Shares) will be required in certain cases to withhold at applicable withholding rates and remit to the United States Treasury the amount withheld on amounts payable to any shareholder who (1) has provided the Fund either an incorrect tax identification number or no number at all, (2) is subject to backup withholding by the IRS for failure to properly report payments of interest or dividends, (3) has failed to certify to the Fund that such shareholder is not subject to backup withholding, or (4) has not certified that such shareholder is a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien). The backup withholding rate is 28%.

Non-U.S. Investors. If you are a nonresident alien individual or a foreign corporation, trust or estate, (i) the Fund's ordinary income dividends will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies or unless such income is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, but (ii) gains from the sale or other disposition of Shares of the Fund generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. 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. Short-term capital gain dividends received by a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for a period aggregating 183 days or more during the taxable year are not exempt from this 30% withholding tax. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if you are a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of a tax treaty. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that have been subject to the 30% withholding tax described in this paragraph.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in the Fund under all applicable tax laws.

Additional Information

Investments by Other Registered Investment Companies

For purposes of the 1940 Act, the Fund is treated as a registered investment company. Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares of the Fund. The SEC has issued an exemptive order to the Trust permitting registered investment companies to invest in exchange-traded funds offered by the Trust beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions, including that such registered investment companies enter into an agreement with the Trust. However, so long as the Fund intends to invest in securities of other investment companies beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1)(A), registered investment companies are not permitted to rely on the exemptive relief.

Continuous Offering

The method by which Creation Units are purchased and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by the Fund on an ongoing basis, at any point a “distribution,” as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), may occur. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the Prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into individual Shares, and sells such Shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are effecting transactions in Shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of Shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act is not available with respect to such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker dealer-firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with Shares that are part of an over-allotment within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(a) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to Shares of the Fund are reminded that under Rule 153 under the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the NYSE Arca is

satisfied by the fact that such Fund's Prospectus is available on the SEC's electronic filing system. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

Premium/Discount Information

Information regarding how often the Shares of the Fund traded on the NYSE Arca at a price above (*i.e.* at a premium) or below (*i.e.* at a discount) the NAV of the Fund during the past four quarters, as applicable, can be found at www.yieldshares.com.

Financial Highlights

The table that follows presents the financial highlights for the Fund. Prior to June 21, 2013, the Fund operated as the Sustainable North American Oil Sands ETF (the “Oil Sands ETF”). Effective June 21, 2013, the Oil Sands ETF changed its name to the YieldShares High Income ETF and changed its underlying index and investment objective. The table is intended to help you understand the Fund’s financial performance. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost, on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been derived from the financial statements audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund’s financial statements, are included in the Fund’s Annual Report, which is available upon request.

YieldShares High Income ETF† - Financial Highlights

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios

For the years or periods ended December 31 and the period ended April 30, 2013

For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period

	2016	2015	2014	2013‡	2013 ⁽³⁾
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$17.84	\$21.43	\$23.16	\$23.30	\$20.00
Net Investment Income*	\$1.22	\$1.30	\$1.18	\$0.89	\$0.41
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments and Securities Sold Short	\$1.41	\$(2.97)	\$(0.85) ⁽⁷⁾	\$0.10	\$3.95
Total from Operations	\$2.63	\$(1.67)	\$0.33	\$0.99	\$4.36
Distributions from Investment Income	\$(1.20)	\$(1.30)	\$(1.17)	\$(0.85)	\$(0.48)
Distributions from Net Realized Capital Gains	\$--	\$--	\$(0.02)	\$(0.07)	\$(0.58)
Return of Capital	\$(0.72)	\$(0.62)	\$(0.87)	\$(0.21)	\$--
Total Distributions	\$(1.92)	\$(1.92)	\$(2.06)	\$(1.13)	\$(1.06)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$18.55	\$17.84	\$21.43	\$23.16	\$23.30
Market Price, End of Period	\$18.56	\$17.84	\$21.56	\$23.24	\$23.19
Total Return⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	15.42%	(8.26%)	1.03%	4.40%	21.93%
Net Assets End of Period (000)	\$117,817	\$77,621	\$77,132	\$20,845	\$1,165
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.50% ⁽⁶⁾	0.50% ⁽⁶⁾	0.50% ⁽⁶⁾	0.50% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	0.50% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	6.62% ⁽⁶⁾	6.48% ⁽⁶⁾	5.06% ⁽⁶⁾	5.80% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	2.07% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾
Portfolio Turnover⁽²⁾	17%	1%	111%	--%	42%

Amounts designated as "--" are \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.

* Per share data calculated using average shares method.

† Formerly, Sustainable North American Oil Sands ETF.

‡ For the period May 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013. Effective October 15, 2013, the Fund changed its fiscal year end to December 31 (see Note 1 in Notes to Financial Statements, which can be found in the Fund's Annual Report dated December 31, 2016).

(1) Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the year or period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value. Total return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. The return shown does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or redemption of Fund shares.

(2) Portfolio turnover rate is for the period indicated and periods of less than one year have not been annualized. Excludes effect of in-kind transfers.

(3) For the period June 11, 2012 (commencement of operations) to April 30, 2013.

(4) Annualized.

(5) Effective June 21, 2013, the Fund changed its name, underlying index and investment objective. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future (see Note 1 in Notes to Financial Statements, which can be found in the Fund's Annual Report dated December 31, 2016).

- (6) These ratios exclude the impact of expenses of the underlying security holdings as represented in the Schedule of Investments, which can be found in the Fund's Annual Report dated December 31, 2016. Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the underlying closed-end investment companies in which the Fund invests.
- (7) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in this caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the period, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations, which can be found in the Fund's Annual Report dated December 31, 2016, due to share transactions for the period.

Exchange Traded Concepts Trust
10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 207
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120

ANNUAL/SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

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

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (SAI)

The SAI provides more detailed information about the Fund. The SAI is incorporated by reference into, and is thus legally a part of, this Prospectus.

HOUSEHOLDING

Householding is an option available to certain Fund investors. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Please contact your broker-dealer if you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, or if you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

To request a free copy of the latest annual or semi-annual report, the SAI or to request additional information about the Fund or to make other inquiries, please contact us as follows:

Call: 1-855-796-3863	Write: Exchange Traded Concepts Trust
Monday through Friday	10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 207
8:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. (Eastern Time)	Oklahoma City, OK 73120
Visit: www.yieldshares.com	

The SAI and other information are also available from a financial intermediary (such as a broker-dealer or bank) through which the Fund's shares may be purchased or sold.

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

You can review and copy information about the Fund (including the SAI) at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. To find out more about this public service, call the SEC at 1-202-551-8090. Reports and other information about the Fund are also available in the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, or you can receive copies of this information, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the Public Reference Section, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20549-0102.