

**EXCHANGE TRADED CONCEPTS TRUST**

**YieldShares High Income ETF**

**Summary Prospectus** | May 1, 2017

Principal Listing Exchange for the Fund: NYSE Arca, Inc. | Ticker Symbol: YYY

**Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund online at [www.yieldshares.com](http://www.yieldshares.com). You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-855-796-3863, by sending an e-mail request to [info@yieldshares.com](mailto:info@yieldshares.com) or by asking any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated May 1, 2017, as each may be amended or supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website, phone number or email address noted above.**

## **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.

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> <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%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses*</b>	<b>1.72%</b>

\*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:

<b>1 Year</b>	<b>3 Years</b>	<b>5 Years</b>	<b>10 Years</b>
\$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.

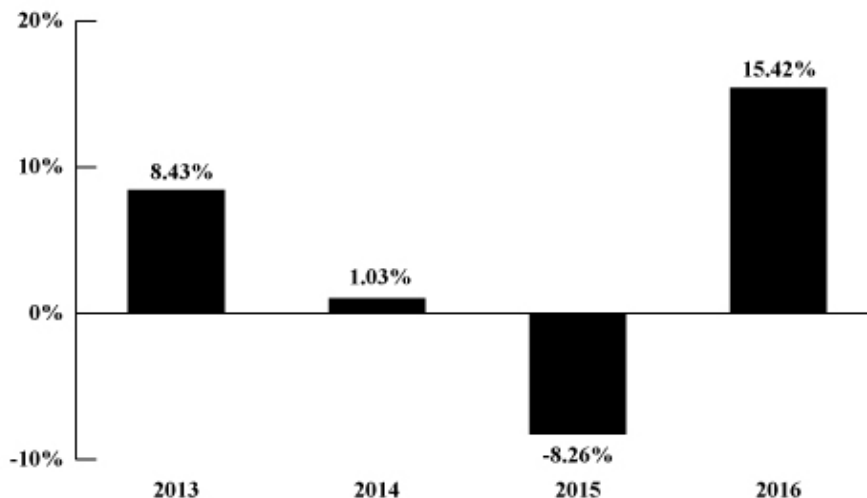
*Market Risk:* The values of equity securities in the Index could decline generally or could underperform other investments.

*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](http://www.yieldshares.com) or by calling 1-855-796-3863.



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

	<b>Return</b>	<b>Quarter/Year</b>
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

<b>YieldShares High Income ETF</b>	<b>1 Year</b>	<b>Since Inception (6-11-2012)</b>
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.

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