

EXCHANGE LISTED FUNDS TRUST

Prospectus

June 22, 2018, as revised September 6, 2018

High Yield ETF (Ticker Symbol: HYLD)

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

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.

Shares of the Fund are not individually redeemable and may trade at prices that differ from the Fund's net asset value per share.

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 High Yield ETF (the “Fund”) seeks high current income with a secondary goal of capital appreciation.

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 Shares.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fee	1.25%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.25%

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
\$127	\$397	\$686	\$1,511

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 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. During the most recent fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 147% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by selecting a focused portfolio of high-yield debt securities, which include senior and subordinated corporate debt obligations (such as loans, bonds, debentures, notes and commercial paper). High yield debt securities are rated below

investment grade (that is, securities rated below the top four rating categories of a ratings organization or, if unrated, determined to be of comparable credit quality by the sub-adviser) and are commonly referred to as “high yield” or “junk” bonds. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in high-yield debt securities. The Fund does not have any portfolio maturity limitation and may invest its assets in instruments with short-term, medium-term or long-term maturities.

In selecting securities for the Fund’s portfolio, PhaseCapital LP, the Fund’s sub-adviser (the “Sub-Adviser”), subject to the oversight of Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC, Fund’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”) and the Board of Trustees, performs an independent investment analysis of each issuer to determine its creditworthiness. The Sub-Adviser views credit as either of the highest quality or “D” (*i.e.*, it either pays or does not). The Sub-Adviser takes a deep value contrarian approach to the credit markets, focusing on absolute value. The Sub-Adviser largely focuses on the secondary market, often investing in assets at a discount to par (\$100), allowing for a potential opportunity to generate capital gains in addition to current yield. The Sub-Adviser believes that structural and technical inefficiencies exist in the secondary credit markets, which create attractive investment opportunities, and that, by holding a diversified but limited number of securities, the portfolio will be constructed of securities that provide exposure to industries believed to offer the most value to the Fund. Companies in the energy sector have significant representation in the high-yield debt securities market.

The Fund also may invest in equity securities that the Sub-Adviser believes will yield high dividends or are otherwise consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and in repurchase agreements. The Fund’s strategy may frequently involve buying and selling securities, which may lead to relatively high portfolio turnover.

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.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. Because the Fund is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”), only a limited number of institutional investors (known as “Authorized Participants”) are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund. 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, Shares may trade at a material discount to net asset value (“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.

Credit Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security, such as a corporate bond, may be unable or unwilling to make interest and principal payments when due.

The Fund is also subject to the related risk that the value of a fixed income security may decline because of concerns about the issuer's creditworthiness. Credit risk is heightened to the extent the Fund invests in high-yield debt securities.

Energy Sector Risk. Issuers in energy-related industries can be significantly affected by fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of energy fuels. Markets for various energy-related commodities can have significant volatility, and are subject to control or manipulation by large producers or purchasers. Companies in the energy sector may need to make substantial expenditures, and to incur significant amounts of debt, in order to maintain or expand their reserves. Oil and gas exploration and production can be significantly affected by natural disasters, as well as changes in exchange rates, interest rates, government regulation, world events and economic conditions. These companies may be at risk for environmental damage claims.

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual issuers, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of fixed income investments in which the Fund may invest may change in response to interest rate changes and other factors. During periods of falling interest rates, the value of outstanding fixed income securities may rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the value of fixed income securities may decline.

High-Yield 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, the Fund may incur additional expenses to seek recovery.

Issuer Risk. The value of a debt security may decline for a number of reasons directly related to the issuer of such security, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular Fund investments are difficult to purchase or sell. This can reduce the Fund's returns because the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices.

Loan Participation Risk. The Fund may not have a readily available market for loan participation interests and, in some cases, the Fund may have to dispose of such securities at a substantial discount from face value. Loan participations also involve the credit risk associated with the underlying corporate borrower.

Management Risk. The Sub-Adviser continuously evaluates the Fund's holdings, purchases and sales with a view to achieving the Fund's investment objective. However, the achievement of the stated investment objective cannot be guaranteed. The Sub-Adviser's judgments about the markets, the economy, or companies may not anticipate actual market movements, economic conditions or company performance, and these judgments may affect the return on your investment.

Market Risk. Due to market conditions, the value of the Fund's investments may fluctuate significantly from day to day. Price fluctuations may be temporary or may last for extended periods. This volatility may cause the value of your investment in the Fund to decrease. Because of its link to the markets, an investment in the Fund may be more suitable for long-term investors who can bear the risk of short-term principal fluctuations, which at times may be significant.

Operational Risk. The Fund and its service providers may experience disruptions that arise from human error, processing and communications errors, counterparty or third-party errors, technology or systems failures, any of which may have an adverse impact on the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may experience relatively high portfolio turnover, which may result in increased transaction costs and may lower Fund performance.

Repurchase Agreement Risk. The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties with which the Fund enters into repurchase agreements, including with respect to recovering or realizing on collateral.

Trading Risk. Shares may trade on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") above or below their NAV. The NAV of Shares will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. In addition, although the Shares are currently listed on the Exchange, 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 the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable.

Performance Information

On June 22, 2018 the Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the AdvisorShares Peritus High Yield ETF (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of AdvisorShares Trust, in exchange for shares of beneficial interest of the Fund (the "Reorganization"). As a result of the Reorganization, the Fund is the accounting successor of the Predecessor Fund. The historical performance information shown below reflects, for the period prior to the Reorganization, the historical performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was advised by another investment adviser and sub-advised by Peritus I Asset Management, LLC.

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 total returns of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield Index, which is an unmanaged index, considered representative of the universe of U.S. fixed rate, non-investment-grade debt.

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. Updated performance information is available online at <http://www.hyldef.com> or by calling 844-880-3837.

Annual Total Returns as of 12/31



The Fund's year-to-date total return as of March 31, 2018 was 1.92%.

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

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	7.06%	2Q/2016
Lowest Return	-13.72%	4Q/2014

Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 2017

High Yield ETF	1 Year	5 Year	<u>Since Inception</u> <u>(11/30/2010)</u>
Return Before Taxes	8.64%	1.68%	3.67%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	5.35%	-1.70%	0.37%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.82%	-0.25%	1.41%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	7.50%	5.78%	7.22%

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown and are not relevant if you hold your shares through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. In some cases the return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares may exceed other average annual total returns due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of shares at the end of the measurement period.

Investment Advisers

Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. PhaseCapital LP serves as the sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Michael DePalma, CEO/Managing Partner of the Sub-Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since September 2018.

Michael Ning, Chief Investment Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since September 2018.

Tim Gramatovich, Portfolio Manager, Corporate Credit, of the Sub-Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since inception.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

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 a portfolio of securities closely approximating the holdings of the Fund and/or a specified amount of cash. 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 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). **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, depending on the type of account, the circumstances of your distribution, and other factors.

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 web site for more information.

More Information about the Fund's Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is non-fundamental and may be changed by the Trust's Board of Trustees ("Board") without a shareholder vote.

More Information about the Fund's Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed ETF and does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified passive index of securities. Instead, it uses an active investment strategy in seeking to meet its investment objective. The Sub-Adviser, subject to the oversight of the Adviser and the Board, has discretion on a daily basis to manage the Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and investment policies.

The Sub-Adviser seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective by selecting a focused portfolio largely of high yield debt securities, which include senior and subordinated corporate debt obligations (such as loans, bonds, debentures, notes and commercial paper). The Sub-Adviser often aims to acquire these securities at discounts to par (\$100), which will allow for a potential opportunity to generate additional capital gains. Debt securities that comprise the Fund's portfolio are individually picked by the Sub-Adviser in the belief that each security can add value in terms of high risk adjusted returns. By holding a diversified but limited number of securities, the Sub-Adviser can pick and choose the industries and securities it believes offer the most value to the Fund. These high yield corporate debt obligations are principally purchased in the public secondary market.

The Fund also may invest up to 20% of its net assets in equity securities that the Sub-Adviser believes will yield high dividends or are otherwise consistent with the Fund's investment objective.

To respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Fund may invest its investment in U.S. government securities, high quality fixed income securities, money market instruments, overnight and fixed-term repurchase agreements, cash and cash equivalents with maturities of one year or less. While the Fund is in a defensive position, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Investment Philosophy

The Sub-Adviser seeks to take advantage of the fact that most fixed income investors continue to use ratings as one of their primary investment tools. The Sub-Adviser, however, believes that the

focus should be on the fundamentals of the businesses in which the Fund invests rather than ratings. The Sub-Adviser views credit as either of the highest quality or “D” (*i.e.*, it either pays or does not). Due to this investment ideology, the Sub-Adviser places limited value on credit ratings and instead focuses on true cash flow while looking to buy credit at prices that it feels provide a margin of safety. Additional factors are considered when constructing the portfolio, including, but not limited to, excess cash on the balance sheet and/or a history of producing real free cash flow, as well as a capital structure that can be sustained on conservative forecasts.

Selection Process

The Sub-Adviser reverse engineers the traditional financial analysis process when reviewing each issuer’s creditworthiness. Each analysis begins with the Statement of Cash Flows, moves to the Balance Sheet and then to the Income Statement. The investment team looks at a complete appraisal of the business’ intrinsic value, rather than just traditional credit analysis. Through fundamental and valuation analysis, the Sub-Adviser not only determines whether an investment should be made in a certain company, but also where in the capital structure (secured, senior, or subordinate) the risk/return is most attractive.



The graphic representation is intended to generally demonstrate the potential investment rationale and analysis performed by the Sub-Adviser on a prospective investment. All processes, procedures and investment criteria do not apply in every circumstance and are subject to change.

Investment Approach

- The Sub-Adviser seeks to construct a focused portfolio, largely of high-yield debt securities, which include senior and subordinated corporate debt obligations (such as loans, bonds, debentures, notes and commercial paper).
- Primarily focus on the “secondary” market, which means the Sub-Adviser often invests in assets at a discount to par (\$100).
- Belief that structural and technical inefficiencies exist in the secondary credit markets which create attractive opportunities.
- A deep value contrarian approach to the credit markets, focusing on absolute returns.
- The Sub-Adviser views credit as either of the highest quality or “D” and places limited value on rating agencies or their methodologies which lag the market perception of risk.
- Ideas, themes and investment process are generated internally by the Sub-Adviser. The Sub-Adviser does not solely rely on Wall Street sell side information.
- The Sub-Adviser views participation as “senior equity” even though they are investing in performing debt. The Sub-Adviser does not stop with traditional credit analysis, but looks at a complete appraisal of the intrinsic value of each business in which it intends to invest.

Investment Process

- Target investments that possess some or all of the following characteristics: product or service is “essential” and recurring; hard asset values; quantifiable downside risk; ability to generate free cash flow; stable revenue stream; manageable balance sheet; traditional covenant protection; acceptable leverage through debt tranche (subordination).
- Before being purchased into the portfolio, each security goes through a rigorous credit and valuation analysis.
- Events which can create a sale or exit strategy within a portfolio include:
 - poison puts – change of control covenants from merger or buyout activity;
 - refinancing/calls – company decides to take out the bonds according to a scheduled price;
 - tenders – company offers to buy your security at a set price; maturities; and default as well as a fundamental deterioration or yields no longer meeting internal targets.

Portfolio Focus

- **Issuers** – The Sub-Adviser lets the value observed in the market dictate diversification rather than accepting securities that are viewed as less desirable for the sake of diversification.
- **Coupon Characteristics** – Focus on the non-investment-grade market, which typically has high coupons reflecting the relative risk of the credits.
- **Current Yield** – Because of its focus on value and generally buying in the secondary market (often buying at a discount to par), the Fund expects to achieve a current yield, before Fund fees and expenses, that, on a weighted average basis, exceeds that of the relevant market indexes (*e.g.*, Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield Index).
- **Maturity Profile** – Because of a focus primarily on seasoned credits, the stated maturity tends to be shorter than that of the market indexes, while actual maturity is generally even shorter due to early re-financings and take-outs via calls, puts and tenders.

More Information about the Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following section provides additional information regarding certain of the principal risks identified under “Principal Risks” in the Fund’s summary along with additional risk information.

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. An active trading market for Shares of the Fund may not develop or be maintained, and, particularly during times of market stress, Authorized Participants or market makers may step away from their respective roles in making a market in Shares of the Fund and in executing purchase or redemption orders. This could, in turn, lead to variances between the market price of the Fund’s Shares and the value of its underlying securities.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that the Fund could lose money if an issuer or guarantor of a debt instrument becomes unwilling or unable to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise meet its obligations. The Fund is also subject to the risk that its investment in a debt instrument could decline because of concerns about the issuer’s credit quality or perceived financial condition. Fixed income securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which are sometimes reflected in credit ratings.

Energy Sector Risk. Issuers in energy-related industries can be significantly affected by fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of energy fuels caused by geopolitical events, energy conservation or use of alternative fuel sources, the success of exploration projects, weather or meteorological events, taxes, increased governmental or environmental regulation, resource depletion, rising interest rates, declines in domestic or foreign production, accidents or catastrophic events, or terrorist threats or attacks, among others. Markets for various energy-related commodities can have significant volatility, and are subject to control or manipulation by large producers or purchasers. Companies in the energy sector may need to make substantial expenditures, and to incur significant amounts of debt, in order 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. Factors adversely affecting producers, refiners, distributors, or others in the energy sector may affect adversely companies that service or supply those entities, either because demand for those services or products is curtailed, or those services or products come under price pressure.

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies

may decline in response. In addition, the equity market tends to move in cycles which may cause stock prices to rise over short or extended periods of time.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The Fund may directly or indirectly invest in fixed income securities. Fixed income securities are debt obligations issued by corporations, municipalities and other borrowers. Coupons may be fixed or adjustable, based on a pre-set formula. The market value of fixed income investments may change in response to interest rate changes and other factors. Fixed income securities are subject to the risk that the securities may be paid off earlier or later than expected. Either situation could cause the Fund to hold securities paying lower-than-market rates of interest, which could adversely affect the Fund's yield or share price. In addition, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of certain fixed income securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, the Fund may exhibit additional volatility. This is known as extension risk. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their fixed income securities sooner than expected. This can reduce the returns of the Fund because the Fund will have to reinvest that money at lower prevailing interest rates. This is known as prepayment risk. The prices of high-yield bonds, unlike those of investment-grade bonds, may fluctuate unpredictably and not necessarily inversely with changes in interest rates. Changes by recognized agencies in the rating of any fixed income security and in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal will also affect the value of these investments.

High-Yield Risk. The Fund's investments in high-yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as junk bonds or below investment grade debt) may be subject to greater levels of interest rate, credit and liquidity risk than funds that do not invest in such securities. These securities are considered predominately speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these securities and reduce the Fund's ability to sell these securities (liquidity risk). If the issuer of a security is in default with respect to interest or principal payments, the Fund may lose its entire investment.

Issuer Risk. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer of or counterparty to a debt security, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of debt security or issuer, and changes in general economic or political conditions can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or instrument's credit quality or value. Entities providing credit support or a maturity-shortening structure also can be affected by these types of changes. If the structure of a security fails to function as intended, the security could decline in value. Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality) tend to be particularly sensitive to these changes and involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer.

Liquidity Risk. In certain circumstances, it may be difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell particular portfolio investments due to infrequent trading in such investments. The prices of such securities may experience significant volatility, make it more difficult for the Fund to transact significant amounts of such securities without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices, or make it difficult for the Sub-Adviser to dispose of such securities at a fair price at the time the Sub-Adviser believes it is desirable to do so. The Fund's investments in such securities may restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of other market opportunities and adversely

affect the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. The secondary market for high-yield securities may not be as liquid as the secondary market for more highly rated securities, a factor that may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to dispose of a particular security. There are fewer dealers in the market for high-yield securities than the market for investment grade securities. The prices quoted by different dealers for high-yield securities may vary significantly, and the spread between the bid and ask price is generally much larger for below investment grade municipal securities than for higher quality instruments. Under adverse market or economic conditions, the secondary market for high-yield securities could contract further, independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer, and these instruments may become illiquid. As a result, the Fund could find it more difficult to sell these securities or may be able to sell the securities only at prices lower than if such securities were widely traded. Prices realized upon the sale of such lower rated or unrated securities, under these circumstances, may be less than the prices used in calculating the Fund's net asset value. The Fund's investments also may be subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules.

Loan Participation Risk. A loan participation agreement involves the purchase of a share of a loan made by a bank to a company in return for a corresponding share of borrower's principal and interest payments. The principal credit risk associated with acquiring loan participation interests is the credit risk associated with the underlying corporate borrower. There is also a risk that there may not be a readily available market for loan participation interests and, in some cases, this could result in the Fund disposing of such securities at a substantial discount from face value or holding such securities until maturity.

Management Risk. The Sub-Adviser continuously evaluates the Fund's holdings, purchases and sales with a view to achieving the Fund's investment objective. However, the achievement of the stated investment objective cannot be guaranteed. The Sub-Adviser's judgments about the markets, the economy, or companies may not anticipate actual market movements, economic conditions or company performance, and these judgments may affect the return on your investment. In fact, no matter how good a job the Sub-Adviser does, you could lose money on your investment in the Fund, just as you could with other investments. If the Sub-Adviser is incorrect in its assessment of the income, growth or price realization potential of the Fund's holdings or incorrect in its assessment of general market or economic conditions, then the value of the Fund's shares may decline.

Market Risk. Investments in securities in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The Fund's investments may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions or changes in interest or currency rates, or particular countries, segments, economic sectors, industries or companies within those markets. The value of securities convertible into equity securities, such as warrants or convertible debt, is also affected by prevailing interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and any call provision. Fluctuations in the value of securities and financial instruments in which the Fund invests will cause the NAV of the Fund to fluctuate. Historically, the markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Because of its link to the markets, an investment in the Fund may be more suitable for long-term investors who can bear the risk of short-term principal fluctuations, which at times may be significant.

Operational Risk. The Fund and its service providers may experience disruptions that arise from human error, processing and communications errors, counterparty or third-party errors, technology or systems failures, any of which may have an adverse impact on the Fund. Although the Fund and its service providers seek to mitigate these operational risks through their internal controls and operational risk management processes, these measures may not identify or may be inadequate to address all such risks.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying increased transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover also may cause the Fund's performance to be less than you expect.

Repurchase Agreement Risk. The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties with which the Fund enters into repurchase agreements. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, the Fund may be unable to terminate or realize any gain on the transaction, or to recover collateral posted to the counterparty, resulting in a loss to the Fund. If the Fund holds collateral posted by its counterparty, it may be delayed or prevented from realizing on the collateral in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding relating to the counterparty. Due to the limited number of banks handling clearing and settlement of certain repurchase agreements, parties entering into repurchase agreement transactions also could have increased exposure to risks associated with cyberattacks.

Trading Risk. Although the Shares of the Fund are or will be listed for trading on a listing exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Secondary market trading in Fund Shares may be halted by a listing exchange because of market conditions or for other reasons. In addition, trading in Fund Shares is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing of the Shares of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Shares of the Fund may trade at, above or below their most recent NAV. The per share NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings since the prior most recent calculation. The trading prices of the Fund's Shares will fluctuate continuously throughout trading hours based on market supply and demand. The trading prices of the Fund's Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. These factors, among others, may lead to the Fund's Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. However, given that Shares can be created and redeemed only in Creation Units at NAV (unlike shares of many closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their NAVs), the Adviser does not believe that large discounts or premiums to NAV will exist for extended periods of time. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that the Fund's Shares normally will trade close to its NAV, exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with NAV due to timing reasons as well as market supply and demand factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions or the existence of extreme volatility may result in trading prices that differ significantly from NAV. If a shareholder purchases at a time when the market price of the Fund is at a premium to its NAV or sells at time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Investors buying or selling 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.

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 (“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. The Adviser serves as investment adviser to the Fund and provides investment advice to the Fund primarily in the form of oversight of the Sub-Adviser, including daily monitoring of the purchase and sale of securities by the Sub-Adviser and regular review of the Sub-Adviser’s 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 1.25% based on 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.

Pursuant to an SEC exemptive order 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-Adviser. PhaseCapital LP, a Delaware limited partnership formed in 2008 which maintains its principal offices at 122 Hudson Street, 4th Floor, New York, New York 10013, serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for selecting the Fund's investments in accordance with the Fund's investment objective, policies and restrictions. The Sub-Adviser is an investment advisor registered with the SEC and provides investment advice to registered investment companies and private investment funds. As of June 30, 2018, the Sub-Adviser had approximately \$84 million in assets under management. Under a sub-advisory agreement, the Adviser pays a fee to the Sub-Adviser, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, equal to an annual rate of 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Fund.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the investment advisory agreement with the Adviser and the sub-advisory agreement with the Sub-Adviser will be available in the Fund's first Annual or Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders.

Fund Sponsor. The Adviser has entered into an agreement with Cobalt Falcon, LLC (the "Sponsor") pursuant to which the Sponsor has agreed to assume the obligation of the Adviser to pay all expenses of the Fund, except the Excluded Expenses, and provide administrative and marketing support for the Fund. For its services, the Sponsor is entitled to a fee from the Adviser, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, based on a percentage of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The Sponsor does not make investment decisions, provide investment advice, or otherwise act in the capacity of an investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The following portfolio managers are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Michael DePalma joined PhaseCapital in June 2016 after working at AB (formerly AllianceBernstein) for 25 years. Most recently, Mr. DePalma was Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer for Quantitative Investment Strategies, AB's systematic multi-asset and alternatives business, as well as Director of Fixed Income Absolute Return. In this capacity, he was responsible for all aspects of these businesses, managing investment, research and technology teams, marketing and sales, as well as product development. Prior to that, Mr. DePalma was Director of Fixed Income and FX quantitative research globally and portfolio manager for AB's quant-driven multi-strategy hedge fund. Early in his career, Mr. DePalma was part of the team that developed AB's Capital Markets Engine and Wealth Forecasting System, the technology at the core of all the asset allocation services delivered to clients. Mr. DePalma graduated with a B.S. in Mathematics and Economics from Northeastern University and a M.S. in Mathematics, Statistics, Operations Research from New York University's Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences.

Michael Ning joined PhaseCapital in November 2016 as the Chief Investment Officer. Previously, he was a portfolio manager of First Eagle's Multi-Asset Absolute Return and Tail

Hedge strategies. Prior to joining First Eagle in April 2013, Mr. Ning was a portfolio manager and Director of Research for the Absolute Return Group at AB, including the Enhanced Alpha Global Macro, Tail Hedge and Unconstrained Bond strategies. Before joining AB in 2004, Mr. Ning spent 7 years at Citigroup as a senior research analyst. He has expertise in the research, development and management of trading strategies across equity, credit, rates and currencies. Mr. Ning received his PhD from Oxford University. He holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

Tim Gramatovich joined PhaseCapital in September 2018 as a Portfolio Manager, Corporate Credit and is responsible for security selection and analyzing and monitoring existing and prospective high yield loans and bonds. Before joining PhaseCapital, Mr. Gramatovich was a founder and Chief Investment Officer at Peritus Asset Management, LLC. Prior to joining Peritus Asset Management, LLC, Mr. Gramatovich was a portfolio manager with Smith Barney's Asset Management Division in Los Angeles, where he managed high-yield portfolios for high net worth individuals and institutions. Prior to joining Smith Barney, he was a senior vice president with Aegis Asset Management Inc. in Los Angeles, managing high-yield portfolios. Mr. Gramatovich began his career with Drexel Burnham Lambert in 1984, working in both New York and Los Angeles, assisting in the development and marketing of high-yield corporate cash management products. Mr. Gramatovich is a Chartered Financial Analyst ("CFA") charter holder and a member of the CFA Institute. Mr. Gramatovich serves and advises several local charitable groups. He is a graduate of the New York Institute of Finance.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed, and ownership of Shares.

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange. When you buy or sell 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 Exchange 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 Exchange is open for business. The Exchange is generally open Monday through Friday and is closed 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 New York Stock Exchange (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern time).

The Exchange (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 “intraday indicative value,” or IIV. The IIV 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 IIV and the market price may occur. The IIV 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 holdings of the Fund 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 nor any of their affiliates are involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of such IIV 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 Trust’s Valuation Committee believes will better reflect fair value in accordance with the Trust’s valuation policies and procedures, which were approved by the Board. 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 Exchange (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.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares

The Fund does not impose any restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Creation Units; 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 Authorized Participants, and that most trading in the Fund 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 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. However, the Board has determined that no payments pursuant to the Distribution and Service Plan will be made for at least the first twelve (12) months of operation. Thereafter, 12b-1 fees may only be imposed after approval by the Board. Any forgone 12b-1 fees during the initial 12 months will not be recoverable during any subsequent period. Because these fees, if imposed, 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 at least annually and 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. 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. This summary does not apply to Shares held in an individual retirement account or other tax-qualified plans, which are generally not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to Shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future. More information about taxes is located in the SAI.

Recently enacted legislation known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act") makes significant changes to the U.S. federal income tax rules for taxation of individuals and

corporations, generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Many of the changes applicable to individuals are temporary and would apply only to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026. There are only minor changes to the regulated investment company rules, but the Tax Act makes numerous other changes to the tax rules that may affect shareholders and the Fund.

You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding specific questions as to federal, state, and local income taxes, including specific guidance regarding the impact of the Tax Act on the tax effects of your investment in the Fund.

Tax Status of the Fund

The Fund intends to qualify for the special tax treatment afforded to regulated investment companies under the Code. If the Fund maintains its qualification as a regulated investment company and meets certain minimum distribution requirements, then the Fund is generally not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, if the Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company or to meet minimum distribution requirements it would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and consequently a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless you are a tax-exempt entity or your investment in Fund Shares is made through 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 for 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 income dividends you receive from the Fund may be taxed as either ordinary income or “qualified dividend income.” Dividends that are reported by the Fund as qualified dividend income are generally taxable to non-corporate shareholders at a maximum tax rate currently set at 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Qualified dividend income generally is income derived from dividends paid to the Fund 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 the 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 such dividends to be taxed as qualified dividend income to a non-corporate shareholder, the Fund must satisfy certain holding period requirements with respect to the underlying stock and the non-corporate shareholder must satisfy holding

period requirements with respect to his or her ownership of the Fund's Shares. Holding periods may be suspended for these purposes for stock that is hedged. The Fund's investment strategies will significantly limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income.

- Distributions from the Fund's short-term capital gains are generally taxable as ordinary income. 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 a maximum tax rate currently set at 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets).
- U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly) are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes 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 Fund 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 should note that if you purchase Shares just before a distribution, the purchase price would reflect the amount of the upcoming distribution. In this case, you would be taxed on the entire amount of the distribution received, even though, as an economic matter, the distribution simply constitutes a return of your investment. This is known as "buying a dividend" and should be avoided by taxable investors.
- The Fund (or your broker) will inform you of the amount of your ordinary income dividends, qualified dividend income, 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 to you. 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 twelve months. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund Shares held for twelve months 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 is 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 disposition of Shares. For tax purposes, an exchange of Shares for shares of a different fund is the same as a sale.

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 (i) the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange plus any cash received in the exchange and (ii) 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 (i) the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and (ii) the aggregate market value of the securities and the amount of cash received. The Internal Revenue Service (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 not mark-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.

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, 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. 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.

The Fund (or financial intermediaries, such as brokers, through which shareholders own Fund Shares) generally is required to withhold and to remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and the sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that he, she or it is not subject to such withholding.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the consequences under current U.S. federal income 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 on which the Trust relies permitting registered investment companies to invest in exchange-traded funds offered by the Trust, including the Fund, 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.

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 Transfer Agent, 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 of 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 Exchange 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 Shares of the Fund traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the Fund for various time periods is available can be found at www.hyldefund.com.

Financial Highlights

On June 22, 2018, the Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Predecessor Fund in exchange for shares of beneficial interest of the Fund. As a result of the Reorganization, the Fund adopted the financial and performance history of the Predecessor Fund.

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance since the Fund commenced operations. 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).

The information, except for the six months ended December 31, 2017, below has been derived from the financial statements audited by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. The Predecessor Fund's most recent Annual Report, which is available upon request, includes the Predecessor Fund's audited financial statements, including notes thereto, and the report of Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, which are incorporated by reference into the Fund's SAI.

HIGH YIELD ETF

	Six months ended December 31, 2017 (Unaudited)	Year ended <u>June 30, 2017</u>	Year ended <u>June 30, 2016</u>	Year ended <u>June 30, 2015</u>	Year ended <u>June 30, 2014</u>	Year ended <u>June 30, 2013</u>
Selected Data for a Share of Capital Stock Outstanding						
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year/Period	<u>\$36.52</u>	<u>\$33.88</u>	<u>\$40.65</u>	<u>\$53.27</u>	<u>\$50.43</u>	<u>\$48.59</u>
Investment Operations						
Net Investment Income (Loss) ⁽¹⁾	1.29	2.71	3.11	3.59	4.14	4.28
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss)	0.18	2.49	(6.93)	(12.33)	2.69	1.66
Distributions of Net Realized Gains by other investment companies	---	<u>0.00⁽²⁾</u>	---	---	---	---
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Investment Operations ⁽³⁾	<u>1.47</u>	<u>5.20</u>	<u>(3.82)</u>	<u>(8.74)</u>	<u>6.83</u>	<u>5.94</u>
Distributions from Net Investment Income	(1.36)	(2.56)	(2.95)	(3.88)	(3.95)	(4.09)
Distributions from Realized Capital Gains	---	---	---	---	<u>(0.04)</u>	<u>(0.01)</u>
Total Distributions	<u>(1.36)</u>	<u>(2.56)</u>	<u>(2.95)</u>	<u>(3.88)</u>	<u>(3.99)</u>	<u>(4.10)</u>
Net Asset Value, End of Year/Period	<u>\$36.63</u>	<u>\$36.52</u>	<u>\$33.88</u>	<u>\$40.65</u>	<u>\$53.27</u>	<u>\$50.43</u>
Market Value, End of Year/Period	<u>\$36.15</u>	<u>\$36.00</u>	<u>\$33.84</u>	<u>\$40.58</u>	<u>\$53.27</u>	<u>\$49.91</u>
Total Return						
Total Investment Return Based on Net Asset Value ⁽⁴⁾	4.10%	15.72%	(9.34)%	(16.82)%	14.04%	12.58%
Total Investment Return Based on Market Value ⁽⁴⁾	4.27%	14.33%	(9.20)%	(16.88)%	15.20%	11.29%
Ratios/Supplemental Data						
Net Assets, End of Year/Period (000's omitted)	\$153,842	\$169,810	\$201,601	\$375,991	\$1,075,997	\$259,729
Ratio to Average Net Assets of:						
Expenses, net of expense waivers and reimbursements ⁽⁵⁾	1.26%	1.24%	1.22%	1.23%	1.18%	1.25%
Expenses, prior to expense waivers and reimbursements ⁽⁵⁾	1.26%	1.24%	1.28%	1.23%	1.18%	1.23%
Net Investment Income (Loss) ⁽⁵⁾	6.95%	7.55%	8.77%	7.65%	7.95%	8.44%
Portfolio Turnover Rate ⁽⁶⁾	68%	147%	79%	88%	87%	37%

⁽¹⁾ Based on average shares outstanding.

⁽²⁾ Amount represents less than \$0.005 or 0.005%.

⁽³⁾ The amount shown for a share distribution throughout the period may not correlate with the Statement of Operations for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of Fund Shares in relation to income earned and/or fluctuating fair value of the investments of the Fund.

⁽⁴⁾ Net asset value total investment return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions on ex-date, if any, at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Periods less than one year are not annualized. Market value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market value during the period on pay date, and sale at the market value on the last day of the period.

⁽⁵⁾ Ratios of periods of less than one year have been annualized. Excludes expenses incurred by the underlying investments in other funds.

⁽⁶⁾ Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized and excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as in-kind creations or redemptions of the Fund's capital shares.

Exchange Listed Funds Trust
10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 207
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120

ANNUAL/SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

Additional information about the Fund's investments will be available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the annual report, when available, 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.

HOW TO OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

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

Call:	1-844-880-3837 Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. (Eastern time)	Write:	Exchange Listed Funds Trust 10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 207 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120
Visit:	www.hyldefund.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.

The Trust's Investment Company Act file number: 811-22700