

EXCHANGE TRADED CONCEPTS TRUST

Prospectus

September 1, 2022, as revised October 25, 2022

ROBO Global[®] Robotics and Automation Index ETF (Ticker Symbol: ROBO)

ROBO Global[®] Healthcare Technology and Innovation ETF (Ticker Symbol: HTEC)

ROBO Global[®] Artificial Intelligence ETF (Ticker Symbol: THNQ)

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

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

About This Prospectus

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Fund Summary – ROBO Global[®] Robotics and Automation Index ETF

Investment Objective

The ROBO Global[®] Robotics and Automation Index ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the ROBO Global[®] Robotics and Automation Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fee	0.95%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.95%

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
\$97	\$303	\$525	\$1,166

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 of the Fund are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example above, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2022, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 26% 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 or in depositary receipts representing securities of the Index. The Index is designed to measure the performance of robotics-related and/or automation-related companies. Companies eligible for inclusion in the Index derive a significant portion of their revenue from robotics-related and/or automation-related products and/or services, as determined by ROBO Global, LLC[®] (the “Index Provider”) (“Robotics and Automation Companies”). Such products and/or services include any technology, service or device that supports, aids or contributes, in any capacity, to any type of robot, robotic action and/or automation system process, software or management. Examples of such products and/or services include products that incorporate artificial intelligence, unmanned vehicles, software that enables virtualized product design and implementation, three-dimensional printers, navigation systems, and medical robots or robotic instruments. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of Robotics and Automation Companies. This investment policy may be changed without shareholder approval, upon 60 days’ notice to shareholders.

Index components are selected from a proprietary database of Robotics and Automation Companies that are organized into two general categories: technologies and applications. Robotics and Automation Companies are categorized as technologies if they: (1) manufacture or provide services related to any machinery, equipment, devices or sensors supporting a robot performing its task, or (2) provide key-enabling software and processing technologies used to advance the conversion to autonomous systems. Robotics and Automation Companies are categorized as applications if they incorporate multiple robotic and automation technologies into their product or manufacturing process to improve efficiency in traditional business lines as well as the development of entirely new business propositions. Each category’s representation in the Index varies.

Each eligible company is individually analyzed and then given a “ROBO Score” ranging from 1 to 100 that is determined based on the levels of revenue the company receives from robotics and automation activities, levels of investment the company makes in robotics and automation, and the company’s technology and market leadership in the robotics and automation universe. So long as all other Index eligibility requirements are met, companies assigned a ROBO Score greater than or equal to 50 are eligible for inclusion in the Index. The Index is comprised of a minimum of 50 constituents and a maximum of 100 constituents. If, after screening companies based on the factors listed above, there are fewer than 50 companies eligible for inclusion in the Index, the Index Provider may reduce the eligibility requirements until that number is reached. Each constituent’s weight in the Index is determined by its ROBO Score as a percentage of the total score of all eligible constituents. Companies in the Index are reweighted at each rebalance according to their ROBO Score. Scores are reviewed on an ongoing basis by reevaluating the factors described above.

Eligible Index components are common and preferred equity securities of Robotics and Automation Companies that have a market capitalization exceeding \$200 million at the time of inclusion on the Index and a minimum trailing 3-month composite average daily volume of \$2 million at the time of inclusion.

The Index consists of securities of both U.S. and foreign issuers, including securities of issuers located in emerging market countries. The Index Provider expects, under normal circumstances, at least 40% of the Index components to represent securities of non-U.S. issuers. The Index is rebalanced and additions are made quarterly. Deletions from the Index may be made at any time due to changes in business, mergers, acquisitions, bankruptcies, suspensions, de-listings and spin-offs, or for other reasons as determined at the sole discretion of the Index Provider. 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 securities comprising the Index in proportion to the weightings in the Index. However, the Fund may utilize a sampling methodology under various circumstances, including when it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the securities 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 may invest up to 20% of its assets in investments that are not included in the Index, but which the Adviser or Vident Investment Advisory, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”) believes will help the Fund track the Index. Such investments include cash and cash equivalents, including money market funds.

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. As of August 1, 2022, the Index was concentrated in the Machinery Industry. In addition, in replicating the Index, the Fund may from time to time invest a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies in one or more sectors. As of August 1, 2022, the Index had a significant amount of investment exposure in the Information Technology Sector and Industrials Sector.

The Fund is non-diversified under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”) and may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund.

The Index Provider is not affiliated with the Fund, the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser. The Index Provider developed the methodology for determining the securities to be included in the Index and for the ongoing maintenance of the Index. The Index is calculated by Solactive AG, which is not affiliated with the Fund, the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser.

Principal Risks

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

Common Stock 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. The value of the common stock held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or facts relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests.

Currency Exchange Rate Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies, changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund's investment and the value of your shares. Because the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Fund's holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning and you may lose money.

Depository Receipt Risk. Depository receipts are subject to the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities. In addition, investments in depository receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market.

Early Close/Trading Halt Risk. An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk. 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. Differences in regulatory, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting and recordkeeping standards could impede the Sub-Adviser's ability to evaluate local companies and impact the Fund's performance. Investments in securities of issuers in emerging markets may also be exposed to risks related to a lack of liquidity, greater potential for market manipulation, issuers' limited reliable access to capital, and foreign investment structures. Additionally, the Fund may have limited rights and remedies available to it to pursue claims against issuers in emerging markets.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to expropriation, nationalization or adverse political or economic developments. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity and decreased publicly available information about issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. Non-U.S. issuers may also be subject to inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. These and other factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments. In addition, where all or a portion of the Fund's portfolio holdings trade in markets that are closed when the Fund's market is open, there may be valuation differences that could lead to differences between the Fund's market price and the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings.

Geographic Investment Risk. To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies of a single country or region, it is more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country or region.

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

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.

Industry Concentration Risk. Because the Fund's assets will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent 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. As of August 1, 2022, the Index was concentrated in the Machinery Industry.

Machinery Industry Risk. The Machinery Industry can be significantly affected by general economic trends, including employment, economic growth, and interest rates; changes in consumer sentiment and spending; overall capital spending levels, which are influenced by an individual company's profitability and broader factors such as interest rates and foreign competition; commodity prices; technical obsolescence; labor relations legislation; government regulation and spending; import controls; and worldwide competition. Companies in this industry also can be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control.

Issuer-Specific Risk. Fund performance depends on the performance of the issuers to which the Fund has exposure. Issuer-specific events, including changes in the financial condition of an issuer, can have a negative impact on the value of the Fund.

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. The securities of large-capitalization companies may also be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers 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 occurs, the risk of which is higher during periods of market stress, shares of the Fund 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.

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-Adviser's security selection process, which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results.

Market Risk. The market price of a security or instrument could decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. Local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the market generally and on specific securities. The market value of a security may also decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.

Micro-Capitalization Risk. The micro-capitalization companies in which the Fund 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. Securities of micro-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes, are often more vulnerable to market volatility, and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is a non-diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), meaning that, as compared to a diversified fund, it can invest a greater percentage of its assets in securities issued by or representing a small number of issuers. As a result, the performance of these issuers can have a substantial impact on the Fund's performance.

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.

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

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.

Robotics and Automation Companies Risk. The Fund invests primarily in the equity securities of Robotics and Automation Companies and, as such, is particularly sensitive to risks to those types of companies. These risks include, but are not limited to, small or limited markets for such securities, changes in business cycles, world economic growth, technological progress, rapid obsolescence, and government regulation. Securities of Robotics and Automation Companies, especially smaller, start-up companies, tend to be more volatile than securities of companies that do not rely heavily on technology. Rapid change to technologies that affect a company's products could have a material adverse effect on such company's operating results. Robotics and Automation Companies may rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by these companies to protect their proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent the misappropriation of their technology or that competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to such companies' technology.

Sector Focus Risk. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in one or more sectors and thus will be more susceptible to the risks affecting those sectors. While the Fund's sector exposure is expected to vary over time based on the composition of the Index, the Fund anticipates that it may be subject to some or all of the risks described below. As of August 1, 2022, a significant portion of the Index consisted of companies in the Industrials Sector and Information Technology Sector.

Industrials Sector Risk. Stock prices for industrials companies are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for industrials sector products in general. Government regulation, world events, exchange rates and economic conditions, technological developments and liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities will likewise affect the performance of these companies.

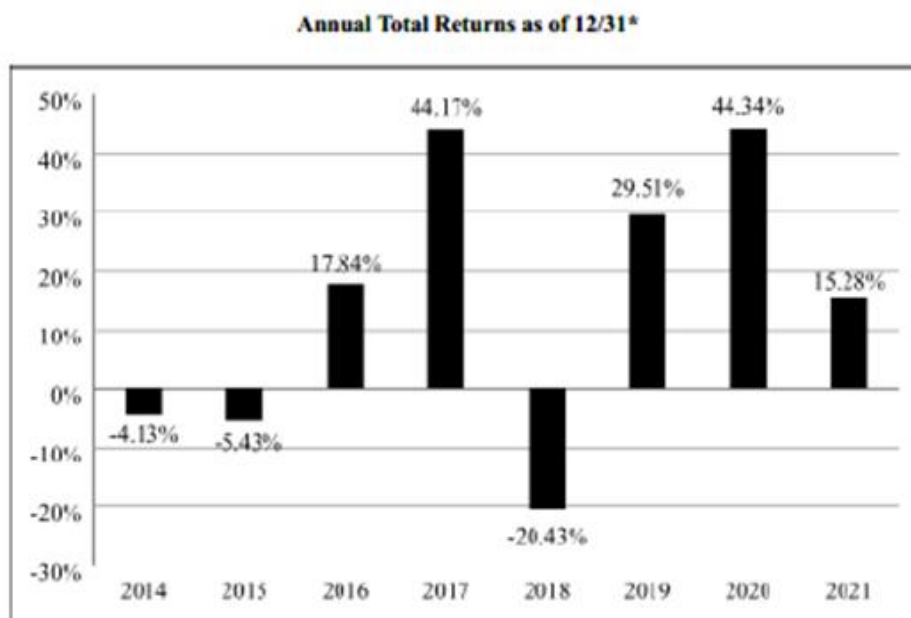
Information Technology Sector Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that market or economic factors impacting information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology advances could have a major effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Risk. The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund invests 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. Securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes, are often more vulnerable to market volatility, and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.

Trading Risk. Shares of the Fund may trade on the Exchange above (premium) or below (discount) their NAV. The NAV of shares of the Fund will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of the Fund's shares will fluctuate continuously throughout trading hours based on market supply and demand and may deviate significantly from the value of the Fund's holdings, particularly in times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay more or receive less than the underlying value of the Fund shares bought or sold. When buying or selling shares in the secondary market, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask), which is known as the bid-ask spread. In addition, although the Fund's 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 of the Fund inadvisable. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. In such a circumstance, the Fund's shares could trade at a premium or discount to their NAV.

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 total returns of the Index, the S&P 500® Index, and the MSCI ACWI 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. Updated performance information is available online at www.roboglobaltfs.com or by calling toll-free 1-855-456-ROBO.



*The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's year-to-date return as of June 30, 2022 was -35.81%.

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

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	28.80%	Q2/2020
Lowest Return	-21.67%	Q4/2018

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2021

ROBO Global® Robotics and Automation Index ETF	1 Year	5 Year	Since Inception (10-21-2013)
Return Before Taxes	15.28%	19.84%	13.64%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	15.27%	19.83%	13.63%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	9.12%	16.27%	11.36%
ROBO Global® Robotics and Automation Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	16.26%	20.67%	14.78%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	28.71%	18.47%	15.26%
MSCI ACWI Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	18.54%	14.40%	10.21%

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 shares of the Fund 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 shares of the Fund at the end of the measurement period.

Investment Advisers

Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. Vident Investment Advisory, LLC serves as the sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Rafael Zayas, CFA, Senior Portfolio Manager of Vident Investment Advisory, LLC, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2018.

Ryan Dofflemeyer, Senior Portfolio Manager of Vident Investment Advisory, LLC, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2020.

For important information about the purchase and sale of shares of the Fund, taxes, and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Summary Information about Purchasing and Selling Shares, Taxes, and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 30 of the Prospectus.

Fund Summary – ROBO Global[®] Healthcare Technology and Innovation ETF

Investment Objective

The ROBO Global[®] Healthcare Technology and Innovation ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the ROBO Global[®] Healthcare Technology and Innovation Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fee	0.80%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.80%
Fee Waiver ¹	(0.12)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	0.68%

¹ Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its fee in an amount equal to 0.12% of the Fund’s average daily net assets through August 31, 2023. This arrangement may be terminated only by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of Exchange Traded Concepts Trust (the “Trust”).

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 (after taking into account one year of waived fees for each period) 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
\$69	\$243	\$432	\$979

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 of the Fund are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example above, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2022, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 38% 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 or in depositary receipts representing securities of the Index. The Index, which was developed and is provided by ROBO Global, LLC[®] (the “Index Provider”), is designed to measure the performance of companies that have a portion of their business and revenue derived from the field of healthcare technology as described below, and the potential to grow within this space through innovation and market adoption of such companies’ products and services (“Healthcare Technology Companies”). Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of Healthcare Technology Companies. This investment policy may be changed without shareholder approval, upon 60 days’ notice to shareholders.

Companies eligible for inclusion in the Index are those included in the ROBO Global Healthcare Technology Database (the “HTEC Database”), a proprietary database, created and maintained by the Index Provider, of companies that have a portion of their business associated with medical technology and health care innovation. To construct the Index, the Index Provider applies the ROBO Global HealthCare Technology Industry Classification, which classifies Healthcare Technology Companies included in the HTEC Database into the following sub-sectors: (1) diagnostic; (2) lab process automation; (3) regenerative medicine; (4) precision medicine; (5) data and analytics; (6) telehealth; (7) robotics; (8) medical instruments; and (9) genomics.

Each eligible company is individually analyzed and then given a “HTEC Score” ranging from 1 to 100, comprised of factors representing levels of revenue a company receives from innovative healthcare technologies, as well as technology and market leadership within the healthcare technology space. Companies whose HTEC Score is greater than or equal to 50 and that meet the market capitalization and liquidity requirements described below are eligible for inclusion in the Index. The Index is comprised of a minimum of 50 constituents and a maximum of 100 constituents. Companies in the Index are reweighted at each rebalance according to their HTEC Score. Scores are reviewed on an ongoing basis by reevaluating the factors described above.

Eligible Index components are exchange-listed equity securities of Healthcare Technology Companies that have a market capitalization exceeding \$200 million at the time of inclusion on the Index and a minimum trailing 3-month composite average daily value of \$2 million at the time of inclusion.

The Index consists of securities of both U.S. and foreign issuers, including securities of issuers located in emerging market countries. The Index Provider expects, under normal circumstances, at least 20% of the Index components to represent securities of non-U.S. issuers. The Index may include China A-shares, which are shares of mainland China-based companies that trade on the Chinese stock exchanges. The Index is rebalanced and additions are made quarterly. Deletions from the Index may be made at any time due to changes in business, mergers, acquisitions, bankruptcies, suspensions, de-listings and spin-offs, or for other reasons as determined at the sole discretion of the Index Provider. 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 securities comprising the Index in proportion to the weightings in the Index. However, the Fund may utilize a sampling methodology under various circumstances, including when it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the securities in the Index. 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. As of August 1, 2022, the Index was concentrated in the Health Care Equipment & Services Industry Group. In addition, in replicating the Index, the Fund may from time to time invest a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies in one or more sectors. As of August 1, 2022, the Index had a significant amount of investment exposure in the Health Care Sector.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in investments that are not included in the Index, but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index.

The Fund is non-diversified under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”) and may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund.

The Index Provider is not affiliated with the Fund or the Adviser. The Index Provider developed the methodology for determining the securities to be included in the Index and for the ongoing maintenance of the Index. The Index is calculated by Solactive AG, which is not affiliated with the Fund or the Adviser.

Principal Risks

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

China A-Shares Investment Risk. The liquidity of the A-shares market and trading prices of A-shares could be more severely affected than the liquidity and trading prices of other markets because the Chinese government restricts the flow of capital into and out of the A-shares market. The Fund may experience losses due to illiquidity of the Chinese securities markets or delay or disruption in execution or settlement of trades. The Fund’s investments in A-shares may become subject to frequent and widespread trading halts.

In addition, Stock Connect, which is a securities trading and clearing link between the mainland China stock exchanges and the Hong Kong stock exchange, only operates on days when the Chinese and Hong Kong stock markets are each open for trading and when banks in each market are open on the corresponding settlement days. The Fund may purchase and sell A-shares through Stock Connect only on days when Stock Connect and U.S. markets are open for trading. Therefore, if it is a normal trading day for the Chinese market but Hong Kong and/or U.S. markets are closed, the Fund will not be able to trade any A-shares. The Fund may be subject to the risk of price fluctuations in A-shares on such days. The Fund is also subject to the risk that it will not be able to buy or sell A-shares in a timely manner on days when the U.S. markets are open but Stock Connect is not.

Common Stock 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. The value of the common stock held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or facts relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests.

Currency Exchange Rate Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies, changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund's investment and the value of your shares. Because the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Fund's holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning and you may lose money.

Depository Receipt Risk. Depository receipts are subject to the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities. In addition, investments in depository receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market.

Early Close/Trading Halt Risk. An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk. 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. Differences in regulatory, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting and recordkeeping standards could impede the Adviser's ability to evaluate local companies and impact the Fund's performance. Investments in securities of issuers in emerging markets may also be exposed to risks related to a lack of liquidity, greater potential for market manipulation, issuers' limited reliable access to capital, and foreign investment structures. Additionally, the Fund may have limited rights and remedies available to it to pursue claims against issuers in emerging markets.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to expropriation, nationalization or adverse political or economic developments. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity and decreased publicly available information about issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. Non-U.S. issuers may also be subject to inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. These and other factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments. In addition, where all or a portion of the Fund's portfolio holdings trade in markets that are closed when the Fund's market is open, there may be valuation differences that could lead to differences between the Fund's market price and the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings.

Geographic Investment Risk. To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies of a single country or region, it is more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country or region.

Healthcare Technology Companies Risk. The Fund invests primarily in the equity securities of Healthcare Technology Companies and, as such, is particularly sensitive to risks to those types of companies. These risks include, but are not limited to, small or limited markets for such securities, changes in business cycles, world economic growth, technological progress, rapid obsolescence, and government regulation. Healthcare Technology Companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Securities of Healthcare Technology Companies, especially smaller, start-up companies, tend to be more volatile than securities of companies that do not rely heavily on technology. Rapid change to technologies that affect a company's products could have a material adverse effect on such company's operating results. Healthcare Technology Companies also rely heavily on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by these companies to protect their proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent the misappropriation of their technology or that competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to such companies' technology. Healthcare Technology Companies typically engage in significant amounts of spending on research and development, and there is no guarantee that the products or services produced by these companies will be successful.

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

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.

Industry Concentration Risk. Because the Fund's assets will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent 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. As of August 1, 2022, the Index was concentrated in the Health Care Equipment & Services Industry Group.

Health Care Equipment & Services Industry Group Risk. Health care equipment and services companies are affected by rising costs of medical products, devices and services and the increased emphasis on the delivery of health care through outpatient services. Competition among health care equipment and services companies is high and can be significantly affected by extensive government regulation or government reimbursement for medical expenses. The equipment and services may be subject to extensive litigation based on malpractice claims, product liability claims or other litigation. Medical equipment manufacturers are heavily dependent on patent protection and the expiration of patents may adversely affect their profitability. Many new health care products are subject to the approval of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (the "FDA"). The process of obtaining FDA approval is often long and expensive.

Issuer-Specific Risk. Fund performance depends on the performance of the issuers to which the Fund has exposure. Issuer-specific events, including changes in the financial condition of an issuer, can have a negative impact on the value of the Fund.

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. The securities of large-capitalization companies may also be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers 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 occurs, the risk of which is higher during periods of market stress, shares of the Fund 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.

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 Adviser’s security selection process, which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results.

Market Risk. The market price of a security or instrument could decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. Local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the market generally and on specific securities. The market value of a security may also decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.

Micro-Capitalization Risk. The micro-capitalization companies in which the Fund 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. Securities of micro-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes, are often more vulnerable to market volatility, and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.

New Fund Risk. A new fund is subject to the risk that its performance may not represent how the fund is expected to or may perform in the long term. In addition, new funds have limited operating histories for investors to evaluate. The Fund may be liquidated by the Board without a shareholder vote. In a liquidation, shareholders of the Fund will receive an amount equal to the Fund's NAV, after deducting the costs of liquidation, including the transaction costs of disposing of the Fund's portfolio investments. Receipt of a liquidation distribution may have negative tax consequences for shareholders. Additionally, during the Fund's liquidation all or a portion of the Fund's portfolio may be invested in a manner not consistent with its investment objective and investment policies.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is a non-diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), meaning that, as compared to a diversified fund, it can invest a greater percentage of its assets in securities issued by or representing a small number of issuers. As a result, the performance of these issuers can have a substantial impact on the Fund's performance.

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.

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

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.

Sector Focus Risk. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in one or more sectors and thus will be more susceptible to the risks affecting those sectors. While the Fund's sector exposure is expected to vary over time based on the composition of the Index, the Fund anticipates that it may be subject to some or all of the risks described below. As of August 1, 2022, a significant portion of the Index consisted of companies in the Health Care Sector.

Health Care Sector Risk. Companies in the health care sector are subject to extensive government regulation and their profitability can be significantly affected by restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure (including price discounting), limited product lines and an increased emphasis on the delivery of healthcare through outpatient services. Companies in the health care sector are heavily dependent on obtaining and defending patents, which may be time consuming and costly, and the expiration of patents may also adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Health care companies are also subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. In addition, their products can become obsolete due to industry innovation, changes in technologies or other market developments. Many new products in the health care sector require significant research and development and may be subject to regulatory approvals, all of which may be time consuming and costly with no guarantee that any product will come to market.

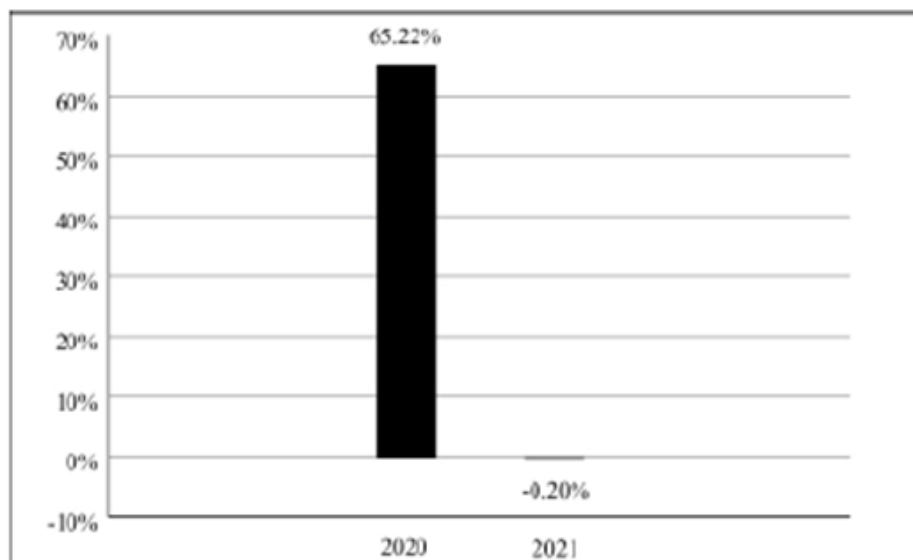
Small- and Mid-Capitalization Risk. The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies, and may underperform other segments of the market or the equity market as a whole. Securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes, are often more vulnerable to market volatility, and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.

Trading Risk. Shares of the Fund may trade on the Exchange above (premium) or below (discount) their NAV. The NAV of shares of the Fund will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of the Fund's shares will fluctuate continuously throughout trading hours based on market supply and demand and may deviate significantly from the value of the Fund's holdings, particularly in times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay more or receive less than the underlying value of the Fund shares bought or sold. When buying or selling shares in the secondary market, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask), which is known as the bid-ask spread. In addition, although the Fund's 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 of the Fund inadvisable. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. In such a circumstance, the Fund's shares could trade at a premium or discount to their NAV.

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 total returns of the Index, the S&P 500® Index, and the MSCI ACWI 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. Updated performance information is available online at www.roboglobalefs.com or by calling toll-free 1-855-456-ROBO.

Annual Total Returns as of 12/31*



*The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's year-to-date return as of June 30, 2022 was -33.49%.

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

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	30.72%	Q2/2020
Lowest Return	-11.15%	Q1/2020

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2021

ROBO Global [®] Healthcare Technology and Innovation ETF	1 Year	Since Inception (6-24-2019)
Return Before Taxes	-0.20%	26.11%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	0.21%	26.10%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-0.11%	20.66%
ROBO Global [®] Healthcare Technology and Innovation Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	0.35%	26.97%
S&P 500 [®] Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	28.71%	23.07%
MSCI ACWI Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	18.54%	17.50%

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 shares of the Fund 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 shares of the Fund at the end of the measurement period.

Investment Adviser

Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Andrew Serowik, Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2019.

Todd Alberico, Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2020.

Gabriel Tan, Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2020.

For important information about the purchase and sale of shares of the Fund, taxes, and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to “Summary Information about Purchasing and Selling Shares, Taxes, and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 30 of the Prospectus.

Fund Summary - ROBO Global[®] Artificial Intelligence ETF

Investment Objective

The ROBO Global[®] Artificial Intelligence ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the ROBO Global[®] Artificial Intelligence Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fee	0.75%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.75%
Fee Waiver ¹	(0.07)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	0.68%

¹ Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its fee in an amount equal to 0.07% of the Fund’s average daily net assets through August 31, 2023. This arrangement may be terminated only by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of Exchange Traded Concepts Trust (the “Trust”).

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 (after taking into account one year of waived fees for each period) 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
\$69	\$233	\$410	\$924

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 of the Fund are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example above, affect the Fund’s performance. This rate excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of the Fund’s shares. For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2022, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 30% 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 or in depositary receipts representing securities of the Index. The Index, which was developed and is provided by ROBO Global, LLC[®] (the “Index Provider”), is designed to measure the performance of publicly-traded companies that have a significant portion of their revenue derived from the field of artificial intelligence as described below (“Artificial Intelligence Companies”). Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of Artificial Intelligence Companies. This investment policy may be changed without shareholder approval, upon 60 days notice to shareholders.

Companies eligible for inclusion in the Index are those included in the ROBO Global Artificial Intelligence Database (the “AI Database”), a proprietary database, created and maintained by the Index Provider, of companies that have a significant portion of their revenue derived from one or more of the sub-sectors within the field of artificial intelligence represented in the ROBO Global Artificial Intelligence Industry Classification (“ROBO AI Industry Classification”), and the potential to grow within this space through innovation and/or market adoption of their products and services.

To construct the AI Database, the Index Provider applies the ROBO AI Industry Classification. Like peer group artificial intelligence indexes, the Index measures the performance of companies across sectors such as information technology, communications, consumer discretionary, healthcare and industrials that are involved in artificial intelligence activities. The Index Provider then applies its proprietary methodology to further classify companies included in the AI Database by “Infrastructure” or “Applications & Services” and further divides such classifications into sub-sectors, which are unique to the ROBO AI Industry Classification. Infrastructure companies include companies that build artificial intelligence engine and platform solutions that enable the use of artificial intelligence technology. Within the Infrastructure classification are the following subsectors: (1) big data/analytics; (2) cloud providers; (3) cognitive computing; (4) network and security; and (5) semiconductors. Applications & Services companies include companies that apply artificial intelligence technology to their business. Within the Applications & Services classification are the following subsectors: (1) healthcare; (2) factory automation; (3) eCommerce; (4) consumer; (5) consulting services; and (6) business process.

Each eligible company is individually analyzed and then given a “THNQ Score” ranging from 1 to 100 that is determined based on the levels of revenue the company receives from Artificial Intelligence activities, levels of investment the firm makes in Artificial Intelligence, and the company’s technology and market leadership in the Artificial Intelligence universe. Companies whose THNQ Score is greater than or equal to 50 and that meet the market capitalization and liquidity requirements described below are eligible for inclusion in the Index. The Index is comprised of a minimum of 50 constituents and a maximum of 100 constituents. Companies in the Index are reweighted at each rebalance according to their THNQ Score. Scores are reviewed on an ongoing basis by reevaluating the factors described above.

Eligible Index components are exchange-listed equity securities of Artificial Intelligence Companies that have a market capitalization exceeding \$200 million at the time of inclusion on the Index and a minimum trailing 3-month composite average daily value of \$2 million at the time of inclusion.

The Index consists of securities of both U.S. and foreign issuers, including securities of issuers located in emerging market countries. The Index Provider expects, under normal circumstances, at least 25% of the Index components to represent securities of non-U.S. issuers, including China A-shares, which are shares of mainland China-based companies that trade on the Chinese stock exchanges. The Index is rebalanced and additions are made quarterly. Deletions from the Index may be made at any time due to changes in business, mergers, acquisitions, bankruptcies, suspensions, de-listings and spin-offs, or for other reasons as determined at the sole discretion of the Index Provider. 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 securities comprising the Index in proportion to the weightings in the Index. However, the Fund may utilize a sampling methodology under various circumstances, including when it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the securities in the Index. 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. As of August 1, 2022, the Index was concentrated in the Software Industry. In addition, in replicating the Index, the Fund may from time to time invest a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies in one or more sectors. As of August 1, 2022, the Index had a significant amount of investment exposure in the Information Technology Sector.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in investments that are not included in the Index, but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index.

The Fund is non-diversified under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”) and may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund.

The Index Provider is not affiliated with the Fund or the Adviser. The Index Provider developed the methodology for determining the securities to be included in the Index and for the ongoing maintenance of the Index. The Index is calculated by Solactive AG, which is not affiliated with the Fund or the Adviser.

Principal Risks

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

Artificial Intelligence Companies Risk. The Fund invests primarily in the equity securities of Artificial Intelligence Companies and, as such, is particularly sensitive to risks to those types of companies. These risks include, but are not limited to, small or limited markets for such securities, changes in business cycles, world economic growth, technological progress, rapid obsolescence, and government regulation. Artificial Intelligence Companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Securities of Artificial Intelligence Companies, especially smaller, start-up companies, tend to be more volatile than securities of companies that do not rely heavily on technology. Rapid change to technologies that affect a company's products could have a material adverse effect on such company's operating results. Artificial Intelligence Companies also rely heavily on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by these companies to protect their proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent the misappropriation of their technology or that competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to such companies' technology. Artificial Intelligence Companies typically engage in significant amounts of spending on research and development, and there is no guarantee that the products or services produced by these companies will be successful.

China A-Shares Investment Risk. The liquidity of the A-shares market and trading prices of A-shares could be more severely affected than the liquidity and trading prices of other markets because the Chinese government restricts the flow of capital into and out of the A-shares market. The Fund may experience losses due to illiquidity of the Chinese securities markets or delay or disruption in execution or settlement of trades. The Fund's investments in A-shares may become subject to frequent and widespread trading halts.

In addition, Stock Connect, which is a securities trading and clearing link between the mainland China stock exchanges and the Hong Kong stock exchange, only operates on days when the Chinese and Hong Kong stock markets are each open for trading and when banks in each market are open on the corresponding settlement days. The Fund may purchase and sell A-shares through Stock Connect only on days when Stock Connect and U.S. markets are open for trading. Therefore, if it is a normal trading day for the Chinese market but Hong Kong and/or U.S. markets are closed, the Fund will not be able to trade any A-shares. The Fund may be subject to the risk of price fluctuations in A-shares on such days. The Fund is also subject to the risk that it will not be able to buy or sell A-shares in a timely manner on days when the U.S. markets are open but Stock Connect is not.

Common Stock 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. The value of the common stock held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or facts relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests.

Currency Exchange Rate Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies, changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund's investment and the value of your shares. Because the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Fund's holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning and you may lose money.

Depository Receipt Risk. Depository receipts are subject to the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities. In addition, investments in depository receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market.

Early Close/Trading Halt Risk. An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk. 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. Differences in regulatory, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting and recordkeeping standards could impede the Adviser's ability to evaluate local companies and impact the Fund's performance. Investments in securities of issuers in emerging markets may also be exposed to risks related to a lack of liquidity, greater potential for market manipulation, issuers' limited reliable access to capital, and foreign investment structures. Additionally, the Fund may have limited rights and remedies available to it to pursue claims against issuers in emerging markets.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to expropriation, nationalization or adverse political or economic developments. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity and decreased publicly available information about issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. Non-U.S. issuers may also be subject to inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. These and other factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments. In addition, where all or a portion of the Fund's portfolio holdings trade in markets that are closed when the Fund's market is open, there may be valuation differences that could lead to differences between the Fund's market price and the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings.

Geographic Investment Risk. To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies of a single country or region, it is more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country or region.

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

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.

Industry Concentration Risk. Because the Fund’s assets will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent 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. As of August 1, 2022, the Index was concentrated in the Software Industry.

Software Industry Risk. Technological developments, fixed-rate pricing and the ability to attract and retain skilled employees can significantly affect companies operating in the software industry. Changing domestic and international demand, research and development costs and product obsolescence can affect the profitability of software companies. Software company stocks may experience substantial fluctuations in market price.

Issuer-Specific Risk. Fund performance depends on the performance of individual securities to which the Fund has exposure. Issuer-specific events, including changes in the financial condition of an issuer, can have a negative impact on the value of the Fund.

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. The securities of large-capitalization companies may also be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers 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 occurs, the risk of which is higher during periods of market stress, shares of the Fund 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.

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 Adviser’s security selection process, which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results.

Market Risk. The market price of a security or instrument could decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. Local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the market generally and on specific securities. The market value of a security may also decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.

Micro-Capitalization Risk. The micro-capitalization companies in which the Fund 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. Securities of micro-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes, are often more vulnerable to market volatility, and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.

New/Smaller Fund Risk. A new or smaller fund is subject to the risk that its performance may not represent how the fund is expected to or may perform in the long term. In addition, new funds have limited operating histories for investors to evaluate and new and smaller funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment and trading efficiencies. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve an economically viable size, in which case it could ultimately liquidate. The Fund may be liquidated by the Board without a shareholder vote. In a liquidation, shareholders of the Fund will receive an amount equal to the Fund's NAV, after deducting the costs of liquidation, including the transaction costs of disposing of the Fund's portfolio investments. Receipt of a liquidation distribution may have negative tax consequences for shareholders. Additionally, during the Fund's liquidation all or a portion of the Fund's portfolio may be invested in a manner not consistent with its investment objective and investment policies.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is non-diversified under the 1940 Act, meaning that, as compared to a diversified fund, it can invest a greater percentage of its assets in securities issued by or representing a small number of issuers. As a result, the performance of these issuers can have a substantial impact on the Fund's performance.

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.

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

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.

Sector Focus Risk. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in one or more sectors and thus will be more susceptible to the risks affecting those sectors. While the Fund's sector exposure is expected to vary over time based on the composition of the Index, the Fund anticipates that it may be subject to some or all of the risks described below. As of August 1, 2022, a significant portion of the Index consisted of companies in the Information Technology Sector.

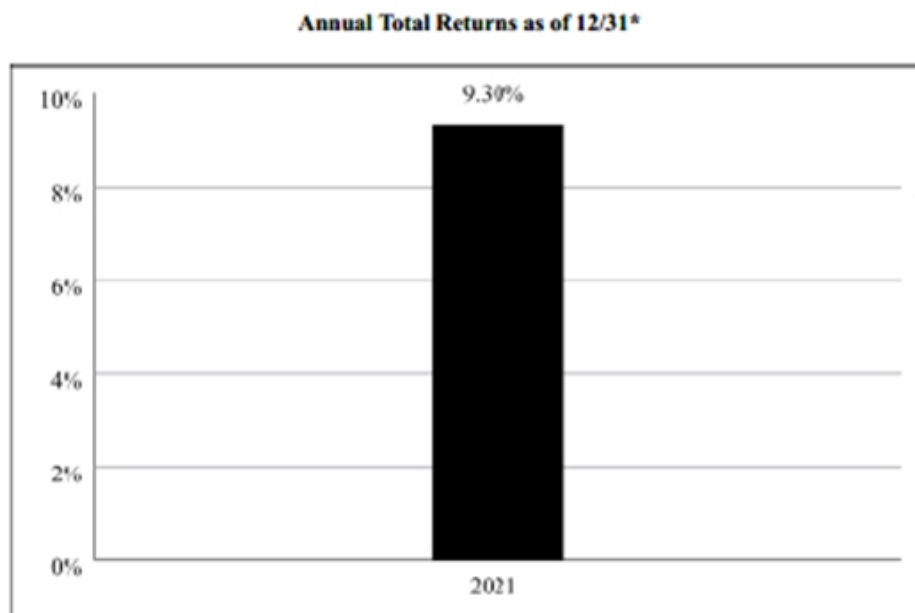
Information Technology Sector Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that market or economic factors impacting information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology advances could have a major effect on the value of the Fund's investments in the information technology sector. The value of stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Risk. The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund invests 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. Securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes, are often more vulnerable to market volatility, and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.

Trading Risk. Shares of the Fund may trade on the Exchange above (premium) or below (discount) their NAV. The NAV of shares of the Fund will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of the Fund's shares will fluctuate continuously throughout trading hours based on market supply and demand and may deviate significantly from the value of the Fund's holdings, particularly in times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay more or receive less than the underlying value of the Fund shares bought or sold. When buying or selling shares in the secondary market, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask), which is known as the bid-ask spread. In addition, although the Fund's 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 of the Fund inadvisable. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. In such a circumstance, the Fund's shares could trade at a premium or discount to their NAV.

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 total returns of the Index, the S&P 500® Index, and the MSCI ACWI 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. Updated performance information is available online at www.roboglobalaetfs.com or by calling toll-free 1-855-456-ROBO.



*The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's year-to-date return as of June 30, 2022 was -39.28%.

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

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	9.23%	Q2/2021
Lowest Return	-1.38%	Q1/2021

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2021

ROBO Global® Artificial Intelligence ETF	1 Year	Since Inception (5-8-2020)
Return Before Taxes	9.30%	40.25%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	9.30%	40.25%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	5.51%	31.41%
ROBO Global® Artificial Intelligence Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	9.74%	40.88%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	28.71%	36.41%
MSCI ACWI Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	18.54%	31.88%

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 shares of the Fund 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 shares of the Fund at the end of the measurement period.

Investment Adviser

Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Andrew Serowik, Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2020.

Todd Alberico, Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2020.

Gabriel Tan, Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2020.

For important information about the purchase and sale of shares of the Fund, taxes, and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to “Summary Information about Purchasing and Selling Shares, Taxes, and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 30 of the Prospectus.

**Summary Information About Purchasing and Selling Shares, Taxes
and Financial Intermediary Compensation**

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Funds issue shares to and redeem shares from certain institutional investors known as “Authorized Participants” (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of shares known as “Creation Units.” Creation Unit transactions for a Fund are generally conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a portfolio of in-kind securities designated by a Fund and a specified cash payment. Individual shares of a Fund may only be purchased and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at a market price. You can purchase and sell individual shares of each Fund throughout the trading day like any publicly traded security. Each Fund’s shares are listed on the Exchange. The price of a Fund’s shares is based on a market price and, because exchange-traded fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). When buying or selling shares in the secondary market, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of a Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information regarding each Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available at www.roboglobaletfs.com.

Tax Information

Distributions made by each 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 tax-advantaged 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 a Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser 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 a Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

Index Information/Trademark License/Disclaimer

The ROBO Global® Robotics and Automation Index was created on August 2, 2013 and is designed to measure the performance of Robotics and Automation Companies. Eligible Index components are common and preferred equity securities. Convertible stock, bonds, warrants, rights, and preferred stock that provide a guaranteed fixed return are not eligible for inclusion in the Index. Robotics and Automation Companies eligible for inclusion in the Index will derive a portion of revenues and profits from robotics-related and/or automation-related products and/or services, as determined by the Index Provider. As of August 1, 2022, the ROBO Global® Robotics and Automation Index comprised 82 securities. As of August 1, 2022, the average market capitalization and one-year trading volume of the Index components were \$24.64 billion and 2.89 million shares, respectively.

The ROBO Global® Healthcare Technology and Innovation Index launched on April 30, 2019, and is designed to measure the performance of companies that have a portion of their business and revenue derived from the field of healthcare technology, and the potential to grow within this space through innovation and/or market adoption of such companies' products and/or services ("Healthcare Technology Companies"). Healthcare Technology Companies eligible for inclusion in the Index will derive a distinct portion of their business and revenue the Healthcare Technology field. Eligible Index components are companies that are exchange listed, have a market capitalization exceeding \$200 million at the time of inclusion on the Index and a minimum trailing 3-month average daily volume of USD \$1,000,000 at the time of inclusion. Existing Index components must maintain a market capitalization of at least \$100 million. Index components that meet the foregoing eligibility requirements are selected from a proprietary database of Healthcare Technology Companies ("HTEC Database") that are organized into several different sub-sectors. The Index consists of securities of both U.S. and foreign issuers, including securities of issuers located in emerging market countries. The Index Provider expects, under normal circumstances, at least 20% of the Index components to represent securities of non-U.S. issuers, including China A shares, which are shares of mainland China-based companies that trade on the Chinese stock exchanges. Index constituents are weighted according to their HTEC Score. Such weighting is calculated by dividing a company's HTEC score by the sum of all available HTEC Scores in the eligible universe (except that China A Shares' weightings are subject to reduction if their weight exceeds a certain number and such excess is redistributed pro-rata across the remaining constituents). The Index is rebalanced and additions are made quarterly. Deletions from the Index may be made at any time due to changes in business, mergers, acquisitions, bankruptcies, suspensions, de-listings and spin-offs, or for other reasons as determined at the sole discretion of the Index Provider. As of August 1, 2022, the Index comprised 79 securities. As of August 1, 2022, the average market capitalization and one-year trading volume of the Index components were \$31.22 billion and 1.56 million shares, respectively.

The ROBO Global® Artificial Intelligence Index was created on August 21, 2018 and is designed to measure the performance of Artificial Intelligence Companies. Artificial Intelligence Companies eligible for inclusion in the Index will derive a distinct portion of their business and revenue the Artificial Intelligence field. Eligible Index components are companies that are exchange listed, have a market capitalization exceeding \$200 million at the time of inclusion on the Index and a minimum trailing 3-month average daily volume of USD \$1,000,000 at the time of inclusion. Existing Index components must maintain a market capitalization of at least \$100 million. Index components that meet the foregoing eligibility requirements are selected from a proprietary database of Artificial Intelligence Companies ("AI Database") that are organized into two general categories: infrastructure and applications and services. The Index consists of securities of both U.S. and foreign issuers, including securities of issuers located in emerging market countries. The Index Provider expects, under normal circumstances, at least 25% of the Index components to represent securities of non-U.S. issuers, including China A-shares, which are shares of mainland China-based companies that trade on the Chinese stock exchanges. Index constituents are weighted according to their THNQ Score. Such weighting is calculated by dividing a company's THNQ score by the sum of all available THNQ Scores in the AI Database (except that China A Shares' weightings are subject to reduction if their weight exceeds a certain number and such excess is redistributed pro-rata across the remaining constituents). The Index is rebalanced and additions are made quarterly. Deletions from the Index may be made at any time due to changes in business, mergers, acquisitions, bankruptcies, suspensions, de-listings and spin-offs, or for other reasons as determined at the sole discretion of the Index Provider. As of August 1, 2022, the Index comprised 75 securities. As of August 1, 2022, the average market capitalization and one-year trading volume of the Index components were \$139.31 billion and 6.43 million shares, respectively.

Daily index values can be viewed on Bloomberg and Reuters.

The Index Provider for each Index is ROBO Global, LLC[®]. The Index Provider is not affiliated with Exchange Traded Concepts Trust (the “Trust”), the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, the Funds’ administrator, custodian, transfer agent or distributor, or any of their respective affiliates. The Adviser has entered into a license agreement with the Index Provider pursuant to which the Adviser is permitted to use each Index. The Adviser is sub-licensing rights to each Index to the relevant Fund at no charge.

More information about each Index may be reviewed on the following website: www.roboglobal.com.

The ROBO Global[®] indexes are the exclusive property of ROBO Global, LLC[®]. ROBO Global[®], the ROBO Global[®] Robotics and Automation Index, and the ROBO Global[®] Healthcare Technology and Innovation Index are service mark(s) of ROBO Global, LLC[®] or its affiliates and have been licensed for use for certain purposes by the Adviser. Each Fund’s shares referred to herein are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by ROBO Global, LLC[®], and ROBO Global, LLC[®] bears no liability with respect to any such shares. No purchaser, seller or holder of this product, or any other person or entity, should use or refer to any ROBO Global, LLC[®] trade name, trademark or service mark to sponsor, endorse, market or promote this product without first contacting ROBO Global, LLC[®] to determine whether ROBO Global, LLC[®]’s permission is required. Under no circumstances may any person or entity claim any affiliation with ROBO Global, LLC[®] without the prior written permission of ROBO Global, LLC[®].

Each Index is calculated by Solactive AG. Solactive AG is not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, the Funds’ administrator, custodian, transfer agent or distributor, or any of their respective affiliates.

Additional Principal Investment Strategies Information

Each Fund, using an “indexing” investment approach, seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of its Index. Each Fund may change its investment objective and index without shareholder approval.

The Adviser or the Sub-Adviser, as relevant, may sell securities that are represented in an Index or purchase securities not yet represented in an Index, in anticipation of their removal from or addition to that Index. There may also be instances in which the Adviser or Sub-Adviser, as relevant, may choose to overweight securities in an Index, thus causing the Adviser or Sub-Adviser to purchase or sell securities not in the relevant Index that the Adviser or Sub-Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for certain securities in that Index or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques in seeking to track the relevant Index. Neither Fund will take defensive positions.

Additional Principal Risk Information

The following section provides additional information regarding the principal risks of the Funds. Risk information is applicable to each Fund unless otherwise noted.

Artificial Intelligence Companies Risk (ROBO Global[®] Artificial Intelligence ETF only). The Fund invests primarily in the equity securities of Artificial Intelligence Companies and, as such, is particularly sensitive to risks to those types of companies. These risks include, but are not limited to, small or limited markets for such securities, changes in business cycles, world economic growth, technological progress, rapid obsolescence, and government regulation. Artificial Intelligence Companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Securities of Artificial Intelligence Companies, especially smaller, start-up companies, tend to be more volatile than securities of companies that do not rely heavily on technology. Rapid change to technologies that affect a company's products could have a material adverse effect on such company's operating results. Artificial Intelligence Companies also rely heavily on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by these companies to protect their proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent the misappropriation of their technology or that competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to such companies' technology. Artificial Intelligence Companies typically engage in significant amounts of spending on research and development, and there is no guarantee that the products or services produced by these companies will be successful.

China A-Shares Investment Risk (ROBO Global[®] Healthcare Technology and Innovation ETF and ROBO Global[®] Artificial Intelligence ETF only). The liquidity of the A-shares market and trading prices of A-shares could be more severely affected than the liquidity and trading prices of other markets because the Chinese government restricts the flow of capital into and out of the A-shares market. The nature, duration and impact of a market disruption on the A-shares market and a Fund's investments cannot be predicted. Depending on its allocation to A-shares, the Funds may experience significant losses, or may not be able fully to implement or pursue its investment objectives or strategies, due to illiquidity of the Chinese securities markets or delay or disruption in execution or settlement of trades. Each Fund's investments in A-shares may become subject to frequent and widespread trading halts. The Chinese government previously has acted in a manner that has benefitted holders of A-shares, but there can be no guarantee that it will do so in the future.

Trading through Stock Connect, which is a securities trading and clearing link between the Shanghai Stock Exchange, the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, is subject to a number of restrictions that may affect a Fund's investments and returns. For example, trading through Stock Connect is subject to daily quotas that limit the maximum daily net purchases on any particular day, which may restrict or preclude a Fund's ability to invest in China A-shares through Stock Connect. In addition, investments made through Stock Connect are subject to trading, clearance and settlement procedures that are relatively untested, which could pose risks to the Funds. Moreover, China A-shares purchased through Stock Connect generally may not be sold, purchased or otherwise transferred other than through Stock Connect in accordance with applicable rules. A primary feature of Stock Connect is the application of the home market's laws and rules applicable to investors in China A-shares. Therefore, a Fund's investments in China A-shares purchased through Stock Connect are generally subject to Chinese securities regulations and listing rules, among other restrictions. While overseas investors currently are exempt from paying capital gains or value added taxes on income and gains from investments in China A-shares purchased through Stock Connect, these tax rules could be changed, which could result in unexpected tax liabilities for the Funds. Stock Connect only operates on days when the Chinese and Hong Kong stock markets are each open for trading and when banks in each market are open on the corresponding settlement days. The Funds may purchase and sell A-shares through Stock Connect only on days when Stock Connect and U.S. markets are open for trading. Therefore, if it is a normal trading day for the Chinese market but Hong Kong and/or U.S. markets are closed, the Funds will not be able to trade any A-shares. The Funds may be subject to the risk of price fluctuations in A-shares on such days. A Fund is also subject to the risk that it will not be able to buy or sell A-shares in a timely manner on days when the U.S. markets are open but Stock Connect is not. Stock Connect is a relatively new program. Further developments are likely and there can be no assurance as to the program's continued existence or whether future developments regarding the program may restrict or adversely affect a Fund's investments or returns. In addition, the application and interpretation of the laws and regulations of Hong Kong and China, and the rules, policies or guidelines published or applied by relevant regulators and exchanges in respect of Stock Connect are uncertain, and they may have a detrimental effect on a Fund's investments and returns.

Fund purchases of China A-shares through Stock Connect involve ownership rights that are exercised differently than those involved in U.S. securities markets. When a Fund buys China A-shares through Stock Connect, that Fund is purchasing a security registered under the name of the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC") that acts as a nominee holder for the beneficial owner of the China A-shares. A Fund as the beneficial owner of the China A-shares can exercise its rights through its nominee HKSCC. However, due to the indirect nature of holding its ownership interest through a nominee holder, the Funds might encounter difficulty in exercising or timely exercising its rights as the beneficial owner when trading through HKSCC under Stock Connect, and such difficulty may expose the Funds to risk of loss.

Common Stock 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. Holders of common stocks incur more risk than holders of preferred stocks and debt obligations because common stockholders, as owners of the issuer, generally have inferior rights to receive payments from the issuer in comparison with the rights of creditors or holders of debt obligations or preferred stocks. Further, unlike debt securities, which typically have a stated principal amount payable at maturity (whose value, however, is subject to market fluctuations prior thereto), or preferred stocks, which typically have a liquidation preference and which may have stated optional or mandatory redemption provisions, common stocks have neither a fixed principal amount nor a maturity. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular common stock. Also, prices of common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and economic conditions, and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence and perceptions change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors, including expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction; and global or regional political, economic or banking crises.

Currency Exchange Rate Risk. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of a Fund's investments and the value of your shares. Because each Fund's NAV is determined on the basis of U.S. dollars, the U.S. dollar value of your investment in a Fund may go down if the value of the local currency of the non-U.S. markets in which that Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar. This is true even if the local currency value of securities in a Fund's holdings goes up. Conversely, the dollar value of your investment in a Fund may go up if the value of the local currency appreciates against the U.S. dollar. The value of the U.S. dollar measured against other currencies is influenced by a variety of factors. These factors include: national debt levels and trade deficits, changes in balances of payments and trade, domestic and foreign interest and inflation rates, global or regional political, economic or financial events, monetary policies of governments, actual or potential government intervention, and global energy prices. Political instability, the possibility of government intervention and restrictive or opaque business and investment policies may also reduce the value of a country's currency. Government monetary policies and the buying or selling of currency by a country's government may also influence exchange rates. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in a Fund may change quickly and without warning, and you may lose money.

Depository Receipt Risk. Depository receipts are subject to the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities. In addition, investments in depository receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and may be more volatile.

Early Close/Trading Halt Risk. An exchange or market may close early or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. The ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk. Emerging markets are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than more developed markets. In addition, securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. Investments in debt securities of foreign governments present special risks, including the fact that issuers may be unable or unwilling to repay principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt, or may be unable to make such repayments when due in the currency required under the terms of the debt. Political, economic and social events also may have a greater impact on the price of debt securities issued by foreign governments than on the price of U.S. securities. In addition, brokerage and other transaction costs on foreign securities exchanges are often higher than in the United States and there is generally less government supervision and regulation of exchanges, brokers and issuers in foreign countries. Differences in regulatory, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting and recordkeeping standards could impede the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's ability to evaluate local companies and impact the Fund's performance. Investments in securities of issuers in emerging markets may also be exposed to risks related to a lack of liquidity, greater potential for market manipulation, issuers' limited reliable access to capital, and foreign investment structures. Additionally, the Fund may have limited rights and remedies available to it to pursue claims against issuers in emerging markets.

Specifically, with respect to index funds, the conditions in emerging markets may lead to potential errors in index data, index computation, and/or index construction if information on non-U.S. companies is unreliable or outdated, or if less information about the non-U.S. companies is publicly available due to differences in regulatory, accounting, auditing and financial recordkeeping standards. This, in turn, may limit a fund adviser's ability to oversee the index provider's due diligence process over index data prior to its use in index computation, construction, and/or rebalancing. All of these factors may adversely impact fund performance. In addition, the rights and remedies associated with investments in a fund that tracks an index comprised of foreign securities may be different than a fund that tracks an index of domestic securities.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there is also the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Because foreign exchanges may be open on days when a Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in that Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell such Fund's shares. Conversely, shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in a Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

Geographic Investment Risk. To the extent a Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies of a single country or region, it is more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country or region. For example, political and economic conditions and changes in regulatory, tax, or economic policy in a country could significantly affect the market in that country and in surrounding or related countries and have a negative impact on a Fund's performance. Currency developments or restrictions, political and social instability, and changing economic conditions have resulted in significant market volatility.

Healthcare Technology Companies Risk (ROBO Global[®] Healthcare Technology and Innovation Index ETF only). The Fund invests primarily in the equity securities of Healthcare Technology Companies and, as such, is particularly sensitive to risks to those types of companies. These risks include, but are not limited to, small or limited markets for such securities, changes in business cycles, world economic growth, technological progress, rapid obsolescence, and government regulation. Healthcare Technology Companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Securities of Healthcare Technology Companies, especially smaller, start-up companies, tend to be more volatile than securities of companies that do not rely heavily on technology. Rapid change to technologies that affect a company's products could have a material adverse effect on such company's operating results. Healthcare Technology Companies also rely heavily on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by these companies to protect their proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent the misappropriation of their technology or that competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to such companies' technology. Healthcare Technology Companies typically engage in significant amounts of spending on research and development, and there is no guarantee that the products or services produced by these companies will be successful.

Illiquid Investments Risk. In certain circumstances, it may be difficult for the Funds 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 Funds to transact significant amounts of such securities without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices, or make it difficult for the Adviser or Sub-Adviser, as relevant, to dispose of such securities at a fair price.

Index Tracking Risk. Tracking error refers to the risk that the Adviser or Sub-Adviser, as relevant, may not be able to cause a Fund's performance to match or correlate to that of its Index, either on a daily or aggregate basis. There are a number of factors that may contribute to a Fund's tracking error, such as Fund expenses, imperfect correlation between a Fund's investments and those of its Index, rounding of share prices, the timing or magnitude of changes to the composition of an Index, regulatory policies, and high portfolio turnover rate. Each Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to its Index and incurs costs associated with buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing that Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of its Index. Tracking error may cause a Fund's performance to be less than expected. In addition, a Fund's use of a representative sampling approach may cause that Fund's returns to not be as well correlated with the return of its Index as would be the case if that Fund purchased all of the securities in its Index in the proportions represented in such Index and can be expected to result in greater tracking error than if such Fund used a replication indexing strategy.

Industry Concentration Risk. Because each Fund's assets will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent the Fund's Index concentrates in a particular industry or group of industries, each Fund is subject to loss due to adverse occurrences that may affect that industry or group of industries. To the extent a Fund concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry, that Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified more broadly over numerous industries. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect a Fund, 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 may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole. As of August 1, 2022, the ROBO Global[®] Robotics and Automation Index was concentrated in the Machinery Industry, the ROBO Global[®] Healthcare Technology and Innovation Index was concentrated in the Health Care Equipment & Services Industry Group, and the ROBO Global[®] Artificial Intelligence Index was concentrated in the Software Industry.

Health Care Equipment & Services Industry Group Risk (ROBO Global[®] Healthcare Technology and Innovation ETF only). Health care equipment and services companies are affected by rising costs of medical products, devices and services and the increased emphasis on the delivery of health care through outpatient services. Competition is high among health care equipment and services companies and can be significantly affected by extensive government regulation or government reimbursement for medical expenses. The equipment and services may be subject to extensive litigation based on malpractice claims, product liability claims or other litigation. Medical equipment manufacturers are heavily dependent on patent protection and the expiration of patents may adversely affect their profitability. Many new health care products are subject to the approval of the FDA. The process of obtaining FDA approval is often long and expensive.

Machinery Industry Risk (ROBO Global[®] Robotics and Automation Index ETF only). The Machinery Industry can be significantly affected by general economic trends, including employment, economic growth, and interest rates; changes in consumer sentiment and spending; overall capital spending levels, which are influenced by an individual company's profitability and broader factors such as interest rates and foreign competition; commodity prices; technical obsolescence; labor relations legislation; government regulation and spending; import controls; and worldwide competition. Companies in the Machinery Industry also can be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control. The Machinery Industry is capital-intensive. Working capital and cash flow management can be crucial to a company's success, as investments in research and development and acquisitions may be important to maintain sales and earnings. A long capital investment cycle can add challenges to management decisions regarding the expansion of capacity, which may limit a company's ability to grow during periods of increasing demand and may result in overcapacity during periods of decreasing demand. The performance of the Machinery Industry may therefore be highly dependent on the business cycle and highly correlated with the performance of the broader equity market. Machinery industry companies with large barriers to entry based on proprietary technology may face potentially rapid product obsolescence. Conversely, Machine Industry companies that produce commodity-like offerings are likely to face thin margins and must maintain expansive distribution and support networks in order to maintain adequate volume.

Software Industry Risk (ROBO Global[®] Artificial Intelligence ETF only). Various factors may significantly affect the software industry, such as technological developments, fixed-rate pricing and the ability to attract and retain skilled employees. Changing domestic and international demand, research and development costs and product obsolescence can affect the profitability of software companies. Software company stocks may experience substantial fluctuations in market price.

The market for software products is characterized by rapidly changing technology, rapid product obsolescence, cyclical market patterns, evolving industry standards and frequent new product introductions. The success of software and services companies depends substantially on the timely and successful introduction of new products. An unexpected change in one or more of the technologies affecting a company's products or in the market for products based on a particular technology could have a material adverse effect on the company's operating results. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that the software companies will be able to respond in a timely manner to compete in the rapidly developing marketplace.

Many software companies rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by software companies to protect their proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent misappropriation of their technology or that competitors will not develop technologies independently that substantially are equivalent or superior to such companies' technology.

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

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. The securities of large capitalization companies may also be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Funds. Each 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. Particularly in times of market stress, Authorized Participants, market makers, or liquidity providers may exit the business, reduce their business activities, or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and there is a possibility that no other entities will step forward to perform these services. This may result in a significantly diminished trading market for a Fund's shares, differences between the market price of a Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares, and delisting of the shares.

Management Risk. Because a Fund may not fully replicate its Index, may hold fewer than the total number of securities in its Index, and may hold securities not included in its Index, the Funds are subject to management risk. This is the risk that the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's (as relevant) security selection process, which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results.

Market Risk. An investment in a Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities prices. Local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the market generally and on specific securities. For example, since December 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus has spread globally, which has resulted in the temporary closure of many corporate offices, retail stores, manufacturing facilities and factories, and other businesses across the world. As the extent of the impact on global markets from the coronavirus pandemic is difficult to predict, the extent to which the pandemic may negatively affect a Fund's performance or the duration of any potential business disruption is uncertain. Any potential impact on performance will depend to a large extent on future developments and new information that may emerge regarding the duration and severity of the pandemic and the actions taken by authorities and other entities to contain the pandemic or treat its impact.

The values of the securities in which a Fund invests could decline generally or could underperform other investments. Different types of securities tend to go through cycles of out-performance and under-performance in comparison to the general securities markets. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally. During a general market downturn, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Changes in market conditions and interest rates generally do not have the same impact on all types of securities and instruments.

Russia's military invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the resulting responses by the United States and other countries, and the potential for wider conflict could increase volatility and uncertainty in the financial markets and adversely affect regional and global economies. The United States and other countries have imposed broad-ranging economic sanctions on Russia, certain Russian individuals, banking entities and corporations, and Belarus as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and may impose sanctions on other countries that provide military or economic support to Russia. The extent and duration of Russia's military actions and the repercussions of such actions (including any retaliatory actions or countermeasures that may be taken by those subject to sanctions, including cyber attacks) are impossible to predict, but could result in significant market disruptions, including in certain industries or sectors, such as the oil and natural gas markets, and may negatively affect global supply chains, inflation and global growth. These and any related events could significantly impact a Fund's performance and the value of an investment in that Fund, even if that Fund does not have direct exposure to Russian issuers or issuers in other countries affected by the invasion.

Micro-Capitalization Risk. The micro-capitalization companies in which the 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. Securities of micro-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes, are often more vulnerable to market volatility, and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.

New/Smaller Fund Risk (Robo Global[®] Healthcare Technology and Innovation ETF and ROBO Global[®] Artificial Intelligence ETF only). A new or smaller fund's performance may not represent how the fund is expected to or may perform in the long term if and when it becomes larger and has fully implemented its investment strategies. Investment positions may have a disproportionate impact (negative or positive) on performance in new and smaller funds. New and smaller funds may also require a period of time before they are fully invested in securities that meet their investment objectives and policies and achieve a representative portfolio composition. Fund performance may be lower or higher during this "ramp-up" period, and may also be more volatile, than would be the case after the fund is fully invested. Similarly, a new or smaller fund's investment strategy may require a longer period of time to show returns that are representative of the strategy. New funds have limited performance histories for investors to evaluate and new and smaller funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment and trading efficiencies. If a new or smaller fund were to fail to successfully implement its investment strategies or achieve its investment objective, performance may be negatively impacted. Further, when a fund's size is small, the fund may experience low trading volumes and wide bid/ask spreads. In addition, a fund may face the risk of being delisted if the fund does not meet certain conditions of the listing exchange. If a fund were to be required to delist from the listing exchange, the value of the fund may rapidly decline and performance may be negatively impacted. There can be no assurance that a Fund will achieve an economically viable size. Any of the foregoing may result in a Fund being liquidated. The Funds may be liquidated by the Board without a shareholder vote. In a liquidation, shareholders of a Fund will receive an amount equal to such Fund's NAV, after deducting the costs of liquidation, including the transaction costs of disposing of the Fund's portfolio investments. Receipt of a liquidation distribution may have negative tax consequences for shareholders. Additionally, during the Fund's liquidation all or a portion of the Fund's portfolio may be invested in a manner not consistent with its investment objective and investment policies.

Non-Diversification Risk. As non-diversified investment companies under the 1940 Act, each Fund may hold a smaller number of portfolio securities than many other funds and may be more sensitive to any single economic, business, political or regulatory occurrence than a diversified fund. To the extent a Fund invests in a relatively small number of issuers, a decline in the market value of a particular security held by that Fund may affect its value more than if it invested in a larger number of issuers. The value of a Fund's shares may be more volatile than the values of shares of more diversified funds.

Operational Risk. Your ability to transact in shares of the Funds or the valuation of your investment may be negatively impacted because of the operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors and human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel, and errors caused by third party service providers or trading counterparties. Although the Fund attempts to minimize such failures through controls and oversight, it is not possible to identify all of the operational risks that may affect the Fund or to develop processes and controls that completely eliminate or mitigate the occurrence of such failures. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Passive Investment Risk. The Funds are not actively managed. Therefore, unless a specific security is removed from an Index, or selling that security is otherwise required upon a rebalancing of an Index as addressed in the Index's methodology, a Fund generally would not sell a security because the security's issuer was in financial trouble. If a specific security is removed from an Index, a Fund may be forced to sell such security at an inopportune time or for a price other than the security's current market value. An investment in a Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any equity securities traded on an exchange, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in security prices. It is anticipated that the value of a Fund's shares will decline, more or less, in correspondence with any decline in value of its Index. An Index may not contain the appropriate mix of securities for any particular point in the business cycle of the overall economy, particular economic sectors, or narrow industries within which the commercial activities of the companies comprising the portfolio securities holdings of a Fund are conducted, and the timing of movements from one type of security to another in seeking to replicate its Index could have a negative effect on that Fund. Unlike other funds that select investments based on analyses of financial or other information relating to companies, the economy or markets, the Funds, like other sector-focused or other narrowly-focused index funds, invests in companies included in their respective Index in accordance with their investment objective of tracking the performance of their respective Index. There can be no assurance that an investment in such companies would not underperform the broader market or investments with a different focus. A Fund should not be considered a complete investment program. Unlike with an actively managed fund, the Adviser does not use techniques or defensive strategies designed to lessen the effects of market volatility or to reduce the impact of periods of market decline. This means that, based on market and economic conditions, a Fund's performance could be lower than other types of mutual funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline.

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.

Robotics and Automation Companies Risk (ROBO Global[®] Robotics and Automation Index ETF only). The Fund invests primarily in the equity securities of Robotics and Automation Companies and, as such, is particularly sensitive to risks to those types of companies. These risks include, but are not limited to, small or limited markets for such securities, changes in business cycles, world economic growth, technological progress, rapid obsolescence, and government regulation. Securities of Robotics and Automation Companies, especially smaller, start-up companies, tend to be more volatile than securities of companies that do not rely heavily on technology. Rapid change to technologies that affect a company's products could have a material adverse effect on such company's operating results. Robotics and Automation Companies may rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by these companies to protect their proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent the misappropriation of their technology or that competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to such companies' technology.

Sector Focus Risk. Each Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in one or more sectors and thus will be more susceptible to the risks affecting those sectors. While a Fund's sector exposure is expected to vary over time based on the composition of its Index, the Funds anticipate that they may be subject to some or all of the risks described below. As of August 1, 2022, a significant portion of the ROBO Global[®] Robotics and Automation Index consisted of companies in the Industrials Sector and Information Technology Sector, a significant portion of the ROBO Global[®] Healthcare Technology and Innovation Index consisted of companies in the Health Care Sector, and a significant portion of the ROBO Global[®] Artificial Intelligence Index consisted of companies in the Information Technology Sector.

Health Care Sector Risk (ROBO Global[®] Healthcare Technology and Innovation ETF only). Companies in the Health Care Sector are subject to extensive government regulation and their profitability can be significantly affected by restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure (including price discounting), limited product lines and an increased emphasis on the delivery of healthcare through outpatient services. Companies in the Health Care Sector are heavily dependent on obtaining and defending patents, which may be time consuming and costly, and the expiration of patents may also adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Health care companies are also subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. In addition, their products can become obsolete due to industry innovation, changes in technologies or other market developments. Many new products in the Health Care Sector require significant research and development and may be subject to regulatory approvals, all of which may be time consuming and costly with no guarantee that any product will come to market.

Industrials Sector Risk (ROBO Global[®] Robotics and Automation Index ETF only). Stock prices for industrials companies are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for Industrials Sector products in general. Government regulation, world events, exchange rates and economic conditions, technological developments and liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities will likewise affect the performance of these companies. Aerospace and defense companies, a component of the Industrials Sector, can be significantly affected by government spending policies because companies involved in this industry rely to a significant extent on U.S. and foreign government demand for their products and services. Thus, the financial condition of, and investor interest in, aerospace and defense companies are heavily influenced by governmental defense spending policies which are typically under pressure from efforts to control the U.S. (and other) government budgets. Transportation stocks, a component of the Industrials Sector, are cyclical and have occasional sharp price movements which may result from changes in the economy, fuel prices, labor agreements and insurance costs.

Information Technology Sector Risk (ROBO Global[®] Robotics and Automation Index ETF and ROBO Global[®] Artificial Intelligence ETF only). The Fund is subject to the risk that market or economic factors impacting information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology advances could have a major effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the information technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Risk. The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which a Fund invests 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. Securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes, are often more vulnerable to market volatility, and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small- and mid-capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to large capitalization companies. Also, there is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies. Small- and mid-capitalization companies also may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, government regulation, borrowing costs and earnings.

Trading Risk. Although each Fund's shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for a Fund's shares will develop or be maintained. Secondary market trading in a Fund's shares may be halted by the Exchange because of market conditions or for other reasons. In addition, trading in a Fund's 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 a Fund's shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Shares of the Funds may trade at, above or below their most recent NAV. The per share NAV of a Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of that Fund's holdings since the prior most recent calculation. The trading prices of a Fund's shares will fluctuate continuously throughout trading hours based on market supply and demand. The trading prices of a Fund's shares may deviate significantly from the value of a Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, particularly in times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay more or receive less than the underlying value of a Fund shares bought or sold. This can be reflected as a spread between the bid and ask prices for a Fund's shares quoted during the day or a premium or discount in the closing price from a Fund's NAV. In stressed market conditions, the market for a Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for that Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. These factors, among others, may lead to a 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 shares of a Fund normally will trade close to its NAV, exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with a Fund's 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.

As with all ETFs, each Fund's shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of a Fund's shares will approximate that Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. 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 of a Fund 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 Fund 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 of a Fund (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell shares of a Fund (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 of a Fund based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if a Fund's shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if a 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 of the Funds, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of such shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in a Fund's shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Portfolio Holdings

A description of each Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the relevant Fund's portfolio securities is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI").

Fund Management

Adviser

Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC, an Oklahoma limited liability company, is located at 10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 400, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120, its primary place of business, and 295 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10017. The Adviser was formed in 2009 and provides investment advisory services to exchange-traded funds.

Under an investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the ROBO Global[®] Robotics and Automation Index ETF, and the Adviser, the Adviser provides investment advisory services 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. Under investment advisory agreements between the Trust, on behalf of the ROBO Global[®] Healthcare Technology and Innovation ETF and ROBO Global[®] Artificial Intelligence ETF, and the Adviser, the Adviser provides investment advisory services to the Funds. The Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds, including, among other things, implementing changes to each Fund's portfolio in connection with any rebalancing or reconstitution of its Index, trading portfolio securities on behalf of the Funds, and selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions, subject to the oversight of the Board. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration and accounting, and other non-distribution related services necessary for the Funds to operate. The Adviser administers the business affairs of the Funds, 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 the Adviser provides to the Funds, each Fund pays the Adviser a fee calculated daily and paid monthly at an annual rate as follows:

ROBO Global [®] Robotics and Automation Index ETF	0.95% on up to \$2 billion in assets, 0.75% on the next \$3 billion in assets, and 0.65% on assets greater than \$5 billion
ROBO Global [®] Healthcare Technology and Innovation ETF	0.80% ¹
ROBO Global [®] Artificial Intelligence ETF	0.75% ²

¹ The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its fee in an amount equal to 0.12% of the Fund's average daily net assets through August 31, 2023. This arrangement may be terminated only by the Trust's Board of Trustees.

² The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its fee in an amount equal to 0.07% of the Fund's average daily net assets through August 31, 2023. This arrangement may be terminated only by the Trust's Board of Trustees.

For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2022, the ROBO Global[®] Robotics and Automation Index ETF paid the Adviser 0.95% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2022, the ROBO Global[®] Healthcare Technology and Innovation ETF paid the Adviser 0.68% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2022, the ROBO Global[®] Artificial Intelligence ETF paid the Adviser 0.68% of the average daily net assets of the Fund.

Under the investment advisory agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by the Funds 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, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Funds under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act ("Excluded Expenses").

The Adviser has entered into an arrangement with the Index Provider pursuant to which the Adviser is permitted to use each Index. As part of the arrangement between the Index Provider and the Adviser, the Index Provider has agreed to assume the Adviser's obligation to pay all expenses of the Funds (except Excluded Expenses) and, to the extent applicable, to pay the Adviser a minimum fee.

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 such changes.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's renewal of the investment advisory agreements with respect to the Funds is available in the Funds' annual shareholder report for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2022.

Sub-Adviser (ROBO Global[®] Robotics and Automation Index ETF only)

Vident Investment Advisory, LLC, or the Sub-Adviser, is a Delaware limited liability company located at 1125 Sanctuary Parkway, Suite 515, Alpharetta, Georgia 30009. The Sub-Adviser was formed in 2014 and provides investment advisory services to exchange-traded funds, including the ROBO Global[®] Robotics and Automation Index ETF. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities and other investment instruments on behalf of the Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions, as instructed by the Adviser or in connection with any rebalancing or reconstitution of the Index, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and oversight of the Board. Under a sub-advisory agreement, the Adviser pays the Sub-Adviser a fee, calculated daily and paid monthly, out of the fee the Adviser receives from the Fund.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's renewal of the sub-advisory agreement with the Sub-Adviser is available in the annual shareholder report for the ROBO Global[®] Robotics and Automation Index ETF for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2022.

Portfolio Managers

Portfolio Managers of the ROBO Global[®] Robotics and Automation Index ETF

Rafael Zayas, CFA, has over 15 years of trading and portfolio management experience in global equity products and ETFs. He specializes in managing developed, emerging, and frontier market portfolios, including currency and market hedged strategies. Prior to joining Vident Investment Advisory, he was a portfolio manager at Russell Investments for over \$5 billion in quantitative strategies across global markets, including emerging, developed and frontier markets and listed alternatives. Before that, he was an equity portfolio manager at Mellon Capital Management, where he was responsible for \$150 million in internationally listed global equity ETFs and assisted in managing \$3 billion of global ETF assets. Mr. Zayas holds a BS in Electrical Engineering from Cornell University. He also holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Ryan Dofflemeyer has over 16 years of trading and portfolio management experience across various asset classes, including both ETFs and mutual funds. He is Senior Portfolio Manager for Vident Investment Advisory, specializing in managing and trading of global equity and multi-asset portfolios. Prior to joining Vident Investment Advisory, he was a Senior Portfolio Manager at ProShares for over \$3 billion in ETF assets across global equities, commodities, and volatility strategies. Before that, he was a Research Analyst at the Investment Company Institute in Washington DC. Mr. Dofflemeyer holds a BA from the University of Virginia and an MBA from the University of Maryland.

Portfolio Managers of the ROBO Global[®] Healthcare Technology and Innovation ETF and ROBO Global[®] Artificial Intelligence ETF

Andrew Serowik joined the Adviser from Goldman Sachs in May 2018. He began his career at Spear, Leeds & Kellogg (“SLK”), continuing with Goldman after its acquisition of SLK in September 2000. During his career of more than 18 years at the combined companies, he held various roles, including managing the global Quant ETF Strats team and One Delta ETF Strats. He designed and developed systems for portfolio risk calculation, algorithmic ETF trading, and execution monitoring, with experience across all asset classes. He graduated from the University of Michigan with a Bachelor of Business Administration degree in finance.

Gabriel Tan joined the Adviser in May 2019 as an Associate Portfolio Manager and was promoted to Portfolio Manager in December 2020. He began his career at UBS and BBR Partners where he worked as a financial planning analyst and a portfolio strategist for over four years. During his time there, he developed comprehensive wealth management solutions focused on portfolio optimization, trust and estate planning, and tax planning.

Todd Alberico joined the Adviser in November 2020, having spent the past 14 years in ETF trading at Goldman Sachs, Cantor Fitzgerald, and, most recently, Virtu Financial. He spent most of that time focused on the Trading and Portfolio Risk Management of ETFs exposed to international and domestic equity. He has worked on several different strategies including lead market-making and electronic trading, to customer facing institutional business developing models for block trading as well as transitional trades. Mr. Alberico graduated from St. John’s University in NY with a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance.

The SAI provides additional information about each portfolio manager’s compensation, other accounts managed, and ownership of each Fund’s shares.

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

General

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

NAV per share of a Fund is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of that 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).

When determining NAV, the value of a Fund's portfolio investments is based on market prices, 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 current market quotation is not readily available or is not reliable, the Trust's valuation policy requires the investment to be fair valued by the Adviser in accordance with fair value policy and procedures approved by the Board, which has designated the Adviser as the valuation designee with responsibility for fair valuation subject to oversight by the Board. An investment may be fair valued in a variety of circumstances, including but not limited to, situations when the value of an investment in a Fund's portfolio has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the market on which the investment 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 an investment has been suspended or halted. Accordingly, a Fund's NAV may reflect certain portfolio investments' 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 investment. In addition, fair value pricing could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate a Fund's NAV and the prices used by its Index. This may result in a difference between a Fund's performance and the performance of its Index.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares

The Funds do not impose any restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Creation Units; however, each 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 a Fund's investment strategy, or whether they would cause a Fund to experience increased transaction costs. The Board considered that, unlike traditional mutual funds, shares of each Fund are issued and redeemed only in large quantities of shares known as Creation Units available only from the Funds directly to Authorized Participants, and that most trading in the Funds occurs on the Exchange at prevailing market prices and does not involve the Funds 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 Funds or its shareholders. In addition, frequent trading of a Fund's shares by Authorized Participants and arbitrageurs is critical to ensuring that the market price remains at or close to NAV.

Distribution and Service Plan

Each 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 a Fund's average daily net assets may be made for the sale and distribution of that Fund's shares. No payments pursuant to the Distribution and Service Plan will be made during the twelve (12) month period from the date of this Prospectus. Thereafter, 12b-1 fees may only be imposed after approval by the Board. Because these fees, if imposed, would be paid out of a 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

Each Fund pays out dividends from its net investment income 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 of a Fund 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 a 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 Funds and their 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 Funds, or the tax consequences of an investment in the Funds. More information about taxes is located in the SAI.

You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding specific questions as to federal, state and local income taxes.

Tax Status of the Funds

Each Fund has elected and intends to qualify for the special tax treatment afforded to a regulated investment company ("RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. If a Fund maintains its qualification as a RIC and meets certain minimum distribution requirements, then that 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 a Fund fails to qualify as a RIC 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 a Fund makes distributions, you sell Fund shares, and you purchase or redeem Creation Units (Authorized Participants only).

Tax Status of Distributions

- Each 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 of a Fund.
- The income dividends you receive from a Fund may be taxed as either ordinary income or “qualified dividend income.” Dividends that are reported by a 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 a 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 a 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, a 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.
- Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long a Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned their shares. Sales of assets held by a Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by a Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions from a Fund’s short-term capital gains are generally taxable as ordinary income. Distributions from a 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 of a Fund. 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).

- 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 a Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. Certain of the Funds' investment strategies may limit their ability to make distributions eligible for the dividends received deduction.
- In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. However, distributions paid in January but declared by a 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 of a Fund 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.
- Each 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. In general, any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares by a shareholder will be treated as capital gain or loss if the shares are capital assets in the shareholder's hands, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than 12 months, and short-term capital gain or loss if the shares are held for 12 months or less. Any capital loss on the sale of shares of a Fund 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 a 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 Fund shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

An Authorized Participant 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. An Authorized Participant 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, 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. Authorized Participants should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sales rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

A 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. A Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause a 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, a Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

Foreign Taxes

To the extent a Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest the Fund received from sources in foreign countries. If more than 50% of the total assets of a Fund consist of foreign securities, the Fund will be eligible to elect to treat some of those taxes as a distribution to shareholders, which would allow shareholders to offset some of their U.S. federal income tax. A Fund (or your broker) will notify you if it makes such an election and provide you with the information necessary to reflect foreign taxes paid on your income tax return.

Net Investment Income Tax

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 a 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.

Non-U.S. Investors

If you are a nonresident alien individual or a foreign corporation, trust or estate, (i) a 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 a 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. A 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. Non-U.S. shareholders who fail to provide an applicable Internal Revenue Service form may be subject to backup withholding on certain payments from a Fund. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that are subject to the 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) withholding tax described in this paragraph. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if you are a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of a tax treaty.

Backup Withholding

A 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 a Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in a Fund under all applicable tax laws.

More information about taxes is in the SAI.

Additional Information

Investments by Other Registered Investment Companies

For purposes of the 1940 Act, each 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 Funds. Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act permits registered investment companies to invest in exchange-traded funds offered by the Trust, including the Funds, beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions, including that such registered investment companies enter into an agreement with the Trust. However, if a Fund were to invest in securities of other investment companies beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1)(A), other registered investment companies would not be permitted to rely on Rule 12d1-4 to invest in that Fund in excess of the limits.

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 Funds on an ongoing basis, at any point a “distribution,” as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933 (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 Funds’ distributor, breaks them down into individual shares, and sells such shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares of a Fund. 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 of a Fund, whether or not participating in the distribution of such 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 of a Fund that are part of an “unsold allotment” within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) 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 a Fund are reminded that under Rule 153 under the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the Fund’s Prospectus is available on the SEC’s electronic filing system. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

Premium/Discount Information

Information regarding how often the shares of each 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 can be found at www.roboglobaltfs.com.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Funds' financial performance for the past five years or since inception, as applicable. 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 Funds (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been derived from the financial statements audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, are included in the Funds' Annual Report, which is available upon request.

Exchange Traded Concepts Trust

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	Net Investment Income (Loss)*	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	Total from Operations	Distributions from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Net Realized Capital Gains	Total Distributions	Net Asset Value, End of Year	Market Price, End of Year	Total Return ⁽¹⁾	Net Assets End of Year (000)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Including Waivers)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers)	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover ⁽²⁾
ROBO Global[®] Healthcare Technology and Innovation ETF															
2022	\$ 46.39	\$ (0.18)	\$ (15.28)	\$ (15.46)	\$ —	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)	\$ 30.91	\$ 30.80	(33.33)%	\$ 129,833	0.68%	0.80%	(0.42)%	38%
2021	27.49	(0.15)	19.05	18.90	—	—	—	46.39	46.43	68.75	218,013	0.68	0.80	(0.36)	28
2020†	24.29	(0.07)	3.27	3.20	—	—	—	27.49	27.54	13.17	13,747	0.68 ⁽³⁾	0.80 ⁽³⁾	(0.32) ⁽³⁾	20
ROBO Global[®] Robotics and Automation Index ETF															
2022	64.61	(0.09)	(13.67)	(13.76)	(0.12)	—	(0.12)	50.73	50.34	(21.35)	1,390,114	0.95	0.95	(0.14)	26
2021	38.95	0.10	25.68	25.78	(0.12)	—	(0.12)	64.61	64.69	66.21	1,886,545	0.95	0.95	0.19	29
2020	41.55	0.09	(2.53)	(2.44)	(0.16)	—	(0.16)	38.95	38.77	(5.91)	1,063,451	0.95	0.95	0.22	25
2019	40.41	0.16	1.10^	1.26	(0.12)	—	(0.12)	41.55	41.61	3.22	1,504,174	0.95	0.95	0.41	29
2018	33.03	0.03	7.36	7.39	(0.01)	—	(0.01)	40.41	40.26	22.37	2,232,427	0.95	0.95	0.07	30
ROBO Global[®] Artificial Intelligence ETF															
2022	41.42	(0.06)	(10.46)	(10.52)	—	—	—	30.90	30.81	(25.40)	29,353	0.68	0.75	(0.15)	30
2021‡	25.02	(0.16)	16.56	16.40	—	—	—	41.42	41.55	65.55	37,281	0.68 ⁽³⁾	0.75 ⁽³⁾	(0.42) ⁽³⁾	30

* Per share data calculated using average shares method.

^ The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period does not accord with the aggregate net gains on investments for the period because of the sales and repurchases of fund shares in relation to fluctuating fair value of the investments of the Fund.

† The Fund commenced operations on June 24, 2019.

‡ The Fund commenced operations on May 8, 2020.

(1) Total return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized for periods less than one year. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes the shareholder would pay on fund distributions or redemption of Fund shares.

(2) Portfolio turnover rate is for the period indicated and periods of less than one year have not been annualized. Excludes effect of securities received or delivered from processing in-kind creations or redemptions.

(3) Annualized.

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ANNUAL/SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

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

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (SAI)

The SAI provides more detailed information about the Funds. 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 FUNDS

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

Call: 1-855-456-ROBO
Monday through Friday
8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Eastern Time)

Write: Exchange Traded Concepts Trust
10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 400
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120

Visit: www.roboglobaletfs.com

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

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Reports and other information about the Funds are available on the EDGAR Database at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of this information also may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by e-mailing the SEC at publicinfo@sec.gov.

The Trust's Investment Company Act file number: 811-22263

ROB-PS-001-1100
