

## **EXCHANGE TRADED CONCEPTS TRUST**

Prospectus

April 1, 2019

### **Hull Tactical US ETF**

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

Ticker Symbol: HTUS

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.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the SEC, paper copies of the Fund’s shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. Please contact your financial intermediary to elect to receive shareholder reports and other Fund communications electronically.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. Please contact your financial intermediary to inform them that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports and for details about whether your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with your financial intermediary.

## About This Prospectus

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

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## **Fund Summary - Hull Tactical US ETF**

### **Investment Objective**

The Hull Tactical US ETF (the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation.

### **Fees and Expenses**

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

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fee	0.91%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.06%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>0.97%</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table may not correlate to the expense ratios in the Fund’s financial highlights and financial statements because the financial highlights and financial statements reflect only the operating expenses of the Fund and do not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, which are fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund through its investments in certain underlying investment companies.

### **Example**

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

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

<b>1 Year</b>	<b>3 Years</b>	<b>5 Years</b>	<b>10 Years</b>
\$99	\$309	\$536	\$1,190

### **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, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2018, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 1320% of the average value of its portfolio.

### **Principal Investment Strategies**

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by taking long and short positions in one or more exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) that seek to track the performance of the S&P 500 Index (each an “S&P 500-related ETF” or an “Underlying ETF”). The S&P 500 Index is a widely recognized benchmark of U.S. stock market performance that is composed primarily of large-capitalization U.S. issuers.

HTAA, LLC (“HTAA” or the “Investment Sub-Adviser”) utilizes various proprietary, analytical investment models that examine current and historical market data to attempt to predict the performance of the S&P 500 Index. The models deliver investment signals that HTAA uses to make investment decisions for the Fund. Depending on the discretion of HTAA and the investment signals delivered by the models, HTAA may take certain long or short positions in one or more S&P 500-related ETFs and S&P 500-related futures. When the Fund takes long positions, it may maintain long exposure of up to 200% of its net assets; exposure to short positions is limited to no more than 100% of its net assets. HTAA may adjust the Fund’s long and short positions when necessary to take into account new market conditions as well as data from the models. Positions may be adjusted at HTAA’s discretion as model predictions and market opportunities fluctuate.

In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund may engage in short sales of S&P 500-related ETFs. The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its total assets in leveraged or inverse ETFs that seek to deliver multiples (long), or the inverse (short), of the performance of the S&P 500 Index, respectively. However, in seeking its investment objective, the Fund does not seek performance that is a specific multiple or inverse, or inverse multiple of the S&P 500 Index. The Fund may invest in leveraged or inverse ETFs on a daily basis or longer consistent with HTAA’s views on prevailing and anticipated market conditions.

The Fund will enter into futures contracts, in conjunction with investing in shares of an S&P 500-related ETF, to seek the desired long or short exposure to the S&P 500 Index. However, the Fund does not use futures as the sole or a primary means of pursuing its investment strategy. Instead, the Fund trades futures when HTAA determines that doing so may provide an efficient means of seeking exposure to the S&P 500 Index that is complementary to its investment in shares of an S&P 500-related ETF. The Fund therefore is not intended to provide investors with a means of accessing a trading strategy that is principally focused on accessing the market for S&P 500 Index futures.

During periods when the Fund’s assets (or portion thereof) are not fully invested in one or more S&P 500-related ETFs or otherwise exposed to the S&P 500 Index, all or a portion of the Fund may be invested in cash instruments, which for this purpose include U.S. Treasury obligations; cash and cash equivalents including commercial paper, certificates of deposit and bankers’ acceptances; repurchase agreements; shares of money market mutual funds; and high-quality, short-term debt instruments including, in addition to U.S. Treasury obligations, other U.S. government securities (collectively, “Cash Instruments”). Additionally, to respond to certain adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Fund may invest 100% of its assets, without limitation, in Cash Instruments. The Fund may be invested in this manner for extended periods, depending on the Investment Sub-Adviser’s assessment of market conditions. During this time, the Fund may not be able to meet its investment objective. To the extent that the Fund invests in Underlying ETFs or money market mutual funds, the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of each such money market fund’s advisory fees and operational expenses.

The Fund’s investment adviser, Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC (the “Adviser”), has claimed, on behalf of the Fund, an exclusion from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” under the Commodity Exchange Act. As a result, neither the Adviser nor the Fund’s sub-advisers are required to be registered as a commodity pool operator or commodity trading advisor with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) with respect to the Fund. The exclusion on which the Fund relies requires the Fund to limit its exposure to futures and other CFTC-regulated derivatives (such as swaps that reference broad-based securities indexes) to certain *de minimis* levels measured as a percentage of the Fund’s liquidation value. HTAA intends to manage the Fund’s investments in S&P 500 futures and S&P 500-related ETFs that trade CFTC-regulated derivatives in accordance with those levels at all times.

## 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.

*Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* Because the Fund is an exchange-traded fund ("ETF"), only a limited number of institutional investors (known as "Authorized Participants") are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Fund. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares of the Fund may trade at a material discount to net asset value ("NAV") and possibly face delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

*Counterparty Risk.* The Fund is subject to the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument may default on its payment obligation to the Fund. Such a default may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease. Changes in the credit rating of a debt security held by the Fund could have a similar effect.

*Derivatives Risk.* The Fund uses futures contracts, which are a type of derivative contract. Underlying ETFs, and in particular leveraged and inverse ETFs, may use futures contracts and other types of derivatives, such as options and options on futures and enter into swap agreements. A derivative refers to any financial instrument whose value is derived, at least in part, from the price of another security or an asset, rate or, in the case of the Fund, a specified index - the S&P 500. The use of derivatives presents risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in traditional securities. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Gains or losses in a derivative may be magnified and may be much greater than the derivative's original cost. The SEC has proposed a rule to regulate the use of derivatives by registered investment companies, such as the Fund. Whether and when this proposed rule will be adopted and its potential effects on the Fund are unclear as of the date of this Prospectus.

*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.

*Equity Risk.* The prices of equity securities in which the Fund's Underlying ETFs invest may rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual issuers, industries or the stock market as a whole.

*Futures Contracts Risk.* There may be an imperfect correlation between the changes in market value of the securities or other underlying assets held by the Fund and the prices of futures contracts. When the Fund has an open futures contract position, it is subject to daily variation margin calls that could be substantial in the event of adverse price movements. If the Fund has insufficient cash to meet daily variation margin requirements, it might need to sell securities at a time when such sales are disadvantageous.

*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 or achieve its desired exposure to the S&P 500 Index.

*Interest Rate Risk.* The value of the Fund's fixed-income assets will decline because of rising interest rates. The magnitude of this decline will often be greater for longer-term fixed-income securities than shorter-term fixed-income securities.

*Investment Focus Risk.* The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss due to adverse occurrences to the extent that the Fund's investments are focused in a particular country, region, market, group of industries, sector or asset class.

*Issuer Risk.* Issuer-specific events, including changes in the financial condition of an issuer, may have a negative impact on the value of the Fund. To the extent that the Fund has exposure to issuers via its short positions, the Fund is more susceptible to the risk that an issuer's securities may appreciate in value because of, among other events, increased demand for the issuer's products or services or improved management performance.

*Large-Capitalization Risk.* The Fund, through its investments in Underlying ETFs, will invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in the securities of large-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of large-capitalization companies underperform (or in the case of short positions, outperform) securities of smaller-capitalization companies or the market as a whole. The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.

*Leveraging Risk.* The Fund is subject to the risk that certain transactions of the Fund, such as short sales and investments in Underlying ETFs that use leverage to seek to deliver multiples (long), or the inverse (short), of the performance of the S&P 500 Index, will cause the Fund to be more volatile than if the Fund had not entered into those transactions. The greater the investment in instruments that give rise to leverage, the more this leverage will magnify any losses on those investments.

*Management Risk.* The Investment Sub-Adviser continuously evaluates the Fund's holdings, purchases and sales with a view to achieving the Fund's investment objective. However, the achievement of the stated investment objective cannot be guaranteed over short- or long-term market cycles. The Investment Sub-Adviser's judgments about the markets, the economy, or companies may not anticipate actual market movements, economic conditions or company performance, and these judgments may affect the return on your investment. The quantitative models used by the Investment Sub-Adviser may not perform as expected, particularly in volatile markets.

*Market Risk.* Due to market conditions, the value of the Fund's investments may fluctuate significantly from day to day. This volatility may cause the value of your investment in the Fund to decrease.

*Model and Data Risk.* The Investment Sub-Adviser utilizes, in part, proprietary, analytical investment models to attempt to predict the performance of the S&P 500 Index. The use of predictive models has inherent risks. Because the use of predictive models are usually constructed based on data supplied by third parties, the success of using such models as part of the Investment Sub-Adviser's investment approach may depend heavily on the accuracy and reliability of the supplied data. If incorrect data is used, the resulting information will be incorrect, which could cause the Fund to underperform. In addition, the models may not perform as intended for many reasons, including errors, omissions, imperfections or malfunctions.

*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 of Trustees 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.

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

*Portfolio Turnover Risk.* The Fund's investment strategy may result in relatively high portfolio turnover, which may result in increased transaction costs and may lower Fund performance.

*Short Sales Risk.* Short sales are transactions in which the Fund sells a security it does not own. To complete the transaction, the Fund must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund is then obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing the security at the market price at the time of replacement. The price at such time may be higher or lower than the price at which the security was sold by the Fund. If the underlying security goes down in price between the time the Fund sells the security and buys it back, the Fund will realize a gain on the transaction. Conversely, if the underlying security goes up in price during the period, the Fund will realize a loss on the transaction. Any such loss is increased by the amount of premium or interest the Fund must pay to the lender of the security. Likewise, any gain will be decreased by the amount of premium or interest the Fund must pay to the lender of the security. Because a short position loses value as the security's price increases and the market price of the security sold short could increase without limit, the loss on a short sale is theoretically unlimited. Short sales involve leverage because the Fund borrows securities and then sells them, effectively leveraging its assets. The use of leverage may magnify gains or losses for the Fund.

*Trading Risk.* Shares of the Fund may trade on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") above or below their NAV. The NAV of shares of the Fund will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. 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 shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable.

*Underlying ETF Risk.* The Fund will invest in (and short) ETFs, and its performance will be directly related to the performance of the Underlying ETFs. Through its positions in these Underlying ETFs, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with such vehicles, including the possibility that the value of the securities or instruments held by an ETF could decrease (or increase in the case of short positions). Lack of liquidity in an Underlying ETF can result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio investment. In addition, by investing in the Fund, shareholders indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the Underlying ETFs in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund may exceed the costs of investing directly in Underlying ETFs. The Fund may purchase ETFs at prices that exceed the net asset value of their underlying investments and may sell ETF investments at prices below such net asset value, and will likely incur brokerage costs when it purchases and sells ETFs.

An Underlying ETF may not be actively managed and therefore the Underlying ETF would not sell shares of an equity security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector, unless that security is removed from the S&P 500 Index or the selling of shares is otherwise required upon a rebalancing of the S&P 500 Index. Also, an Underlying ETF will not be able to replicate exactly the

performance of the S&P 500 Index because the total return generated by portfolio securities of an Underlying ETF will be reduced by transaction costs and other expenses not incurred by the S&P 500 Index.

Through its investment in Underlying ETFs, the Fund is also indirectly subject to Counterparty Risk, Investment Focus Risk, Derivatives Risk, Equity Risk, Issuer Risk, Large-Capitalization Risk, Leveraging Risk, Management Risk, Market Risk and Trading Risk.

*Underlying Leveraged and Inverse ETF Risk.* When the Fund invests in Underlying ETFs that seek to provide investment results that are the inverse of the performance of an underlying index, the Fund will indirectly be subject to the risk that the performance of such Underlying ETFs will fall as the performance of the Underlying ETF's benchmark rises - a result that is the opposite from traditional mutual funds. In addition, the Underlying ETFs held by the Fund may utilize leverage (*i.e.*, borrowing) to acquire their underlying portfolio investments. The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in an Underlying ETF's share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments in Underlying ETFs may be more volatile and all other risks, including the risk of loss of an investment, tend to be compounded or magnified. Any losses suffered by an Underlying ETF as a result of the use of leverage could adversely affect the Fund's net asset value and an investor could incur a loss in their investment in the Fund. Inverse and leveraged Underlying ETFs are designed to achieve their objectives for a single day only. For periods longer than a single day, a leveraged or inverse Underlying ETF will lose money when the level of the underlying index is flat over time, and it is possible that a leveraged or inverse Underlying ETF will lose money over time even if the level of the underlying index rises or, in the case of an inverse Underlying ETF, falls. Longer holding periods, higher index volatility, greater leverage and inverse exposure each exacerbate the impact of compounding on a fund's returns.

*U.S. Government Securities Risk.* The Fund may invest in U.S. government securities, which are subject to price fluctuations and to default in the event that an agency or instrumentality defaults on an obligation not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

### **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 S&P 500 Index and a 60/40 hybrid index consisting of the S&P 500 Index and Citigroup 3-Month Treasury Bill 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 <http://www.hulltacticalfunds.com> or by calling toll-free (844) Hull ETF ((844) 485-5383).



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

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	5.55%	Q4/2017
Lowest Return	-8.76%	Q4/2018

### Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2018

Hull Tactical US ETF	1 Year	Since Inception (06-24-2015)
Return Before Taxes	-5.96%	3.70%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-9.49%	1.27%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-3.92%	1.76%
S&P 500 Index	-4.38%	7.93%
60/40 Hybrid Index Consisting of S&P 500 Index and Citigroup 3-Month Treasury Bill Index	-1.66%	5.22%

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 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. HTAA, LLC and Vident Investment Advisory, LLC (the “Trading Sub-Adviser”) serve as sub-advisers to the Fund.

#### **Portfolio Managers**

Petra Bakosova, Chief Operating Officer of the Investment Sub-Adviser, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2015.

Denise M. Krisko, CFA, President and Co-Founder of the Trading Sub-Adviser, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2015.

#### **Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares**

The Fund issues (or redeems shares to certain institutional investors (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of at least 25,000 shares known as “Creation Units.” Creation Unit transactions are typically conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a portfolio of securities closely approximating the holdings of the Fund and/or a specified amount of cash, together totaling the NAV of the Creation Unit(s). Individual shares may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through a broker-dealer. You can purchase and sell individual shares of the Fund throughout the trading day like any publicly traded security. The Fund’s shares are listed on the Exchange. The price of the Fund’s shares is based on market price and, because exchange-traded fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

Investors buying or selling Fund shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. **Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Fund's shares are not redeemable securities.**

### **Tax Information**

Distributions made by the Fund may be taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or long-term capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. In that case, you may be taxed when you take a distribution from such account, depending on the type of account, the circumstances of your distribution, and other factors.

### **Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries**

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

### **More Information about the Fund's Investment Objective**

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

### **More Information about the Fund's Principal Investment Strategies**

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

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 and instruments issued by or economically tied to U.S. issuers. For purposes of this policy, the Fund considers a security or instrument to be economically tied to a U.S. issuer if the issuer (a) has been organized under the laws of, or has a principal place of business in, the United States, (b) derives at least 50% of its revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, investments made, or services performed in the United States, or (c) has the principal trading market for its securities in the United States. This investment policy may be changed without shareholder approval, upon 60 days' notice to shareholders.

### **More Information about the Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund**

The following section provides additional information regarding the principal risks of the Fund.

*Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration.* Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, 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.

*Counterparty Risk.* The Fund will be subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that a counterparty is unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount the Fund expects to receive from counterparties to financial instruments and repurchase agreements entered into by the Fund. The Fund may be negatively impacted if a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations. Such a default may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease. Changes in the credit rating of a debt security held by the Fund could have a similar effect.

*Derivatives Risk.* The Fund uses futures contracts, which are a type of derivative contract. Underlying ETFs, and in particular leveraged and inverse ETFs, may use futures contracts and other types of derivatives, such as options and options on futures and enter into swap agreements. To the extent the Fund invests in Underlying ETFs that hold derivatives positions, the Fund will indirectly be subject to derivatives risk. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the gains or losses of an Underlying ETF. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives bought and sold by an Underlying ETF. An Underlying ETF could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent an Underlying ETF from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its objective and to realize profits or limit losses. Since derivatives may be purchased for a fraction of their value, relatively small price movement in a derivative may result in an immediate and substantial loss or gain to an Underlying ETF. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and an Underlying ETF may lose more than a derivative than it originally invested in it.

An Underlying ETF may purchase or sell options, which involve the payment or receipt of a premium by the investor and the corresponding right or obligation, as the case may be, to either purchase or sell the underlying security for a specific price at a certain time or during a certain period. Purchasing options involves the risk that the underlying instrument will not change price in the manner expected, so that the investor loses its premium. Selling options involves potentially greater risk because the investor is exposed to the extent of the actual price movement in the underlying security rather than only the premium payment received (which could result in a potentially unlimited loss). Over-the-counter options also involve counterparty solvency risk. A derivative refers to any financial instrument whose value is derived, at least in part, from the price of another security or an asset, rate or, in the case of the Fund, a specified index - the S&P 500. The use of derivatives presents risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in traditional securities. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Gains or losses in a derivative may be magnified and may be much greater than the derivative's original cost.

The SEC has proposed a rule related to the use of derivatives by registered investment companies, such as the Fund. Whether and when this proposed rule will be adopted and its potential effects on the Fund are unclear, although they could be substantial and adverse to the Fund. The regulation of the use of derivatives in the United States is a changing area of law and is subject to ongoing modification by government, self-regulatory and judicial action.

*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.

*Equity Risk.* The prices of equity securities in which the Fund's Underlying ETFs invest may rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. Individual companies may report better than expected results or be positively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may increase in response. In addition, the equity market tends to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to rise over short or extended periods of time.

*Futures Contracts Risk.* The Fund's use of futures contracts involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. Because futures require only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit or margin, they involve a high degree of leverage. Accordingly, the fluctuation of the value of futures in relation to the underlying assets upon which they are based is magnified. Thus, the Fund may experience losses that exceed losses experienced by funds that do not use futures contracts. There may be imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of a futures contract and price movements of investments for which futures are used as a substitute. Lack of correlation (or tracking) may be due to factors unrelated to the value of the investments being hedged, such as speculative or other pressures on the markets in which these instruments are traded. Consequently, the effectiveness of futures as a security substitute will depend, in part, on the degree of correlation between price movements in the futures and price movements in underlying securities. While futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions they may become illiquid. Futures exchanges may impose daily or intra-day price change limits and/or limit the volume of trading. Additionally, government regulation may further reduce liquidity through similar trading restrictions. As a result, the Fund may be unable to close out its futures contracts at a time which is advantageous. The successful use of futures depends upon a variety of factors, particularly the ability of the Investment Sub-Adviser to predict movements of the underlying securities markets, which requires different skills than predicting changes in the prices of individual securities. There can be no assurance that any particular futures strategy adopted will succeed.

*Illiquid Investments Risk.* In certain circumstances, it may be difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell particular portfolio investments due to infrequent trading in such investments. The prices of such securities may experience significant volatility, make it more difficult for the Fund to transact significant amounts of such securities without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices, or make it difficult for the Fund to dispose of such securities at a fair price.

*Interest Rate.* Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed-income securities fall. However, market factors, such as the demand for particular fixed-income securities, may cause the price of certain fixed-income securities to fall while the prices of other securities rise or remain unchanged.

*Investment Focus Risk.* The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss due to adverse occurrences to the extent the Fund's investments are focused in a particular country, region, market, group of industries, sector or asset class. The Underlying ETFs track a subset of the U.S. stock market, which could cause the Fund to perform differently than the overall stock market. An Underlying ETF's index may, at times, become focused in stocks of a particular sector, which would subject the Fund to proportionately higher exposure to the risks of that sector.

*Issuer Risk.* Issuer-specific events, including changes in the financial condition of an issuer, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security, and changes in general

economic or political conditions, may have a negative impact on the value of the Fund. To the extent that the Fund has exposure to issuers via its short positions, the Fund is more susceptible to the risk that an issuer's securities may appreciate in value because of, among other events, increased demand for the issuer's products or services or improved management performance.

*Large-Capitalization Risk.* The Fund, through its investments in Underlying ETFs, will invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in the securities of large-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of large-capitalization companies underperform (or in the case of short positions, outperform) securities of smaller-capitalization companies or the market as a whole. The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.

*Leveraging Risk.* The Fund may engage in transactions and purchase instruments that give rise to forms of leverage, including reverse repurchase agreements and other borrowings, futures contracts and short sales. To the extent that the Fund invests in Underlying ETFs, and in particular in leveraged and inverse ETFs, the Fund will indirectly be subject to leveraging risk. The greater the investment in instruments that give rise to leverage, the more this leverage will magnify any losses on those investments. Such transactions and instruments may include, among others, the use of reverse repurchase agreements and other borrowings, the investment of collateral from loans of portfolio securities, forward commitment transactions or short sales. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund or an Underlying ETF to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements. Certain types of leveraging transactions, such as short sales that are not "against the box," could theoretically be subject to unlimited losses in cases where the Fund or an Underlying ETF, for any reason, is unable to close out the transaction. In addition, to the extent that the Fund or an Underlying ETF borrows money, interest costs on such borrowed money may not be recovered by any appreciation of the securities purchased with the borrowed funds and could exceed the fund's investment income, resulting in greater losses. The value of a leveraged fund's shares will tend to increase or decrease more than the value of any increase or decrease in its underlying index due to the fact that a fund's investment strategies involve consistently applied leverage.

*Management Risk.* The Investment Sub-Adviser continuously evaluates the Fund's holdings, purchases and sales with a view to achieving the Fund's investment objectives. However, the achievement of the stated investment objectives cannot be guaranteed. Various legislative, regulatory, or tax restrictions, policies or developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Investment Sub-Adviser and a portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objectives. The Investment Sub-Adviser's judgments about the markets, the economy, or companies may not anticipate actual market movements, economic conditions or company performance, and these judgments may affect the return on your investment. The quantitative models used by the Investment Sub-Adviser may not perform as expected, particularly in volatile markets. If the Investment Sub-Adviser is incorrect in its assessment of the income, growth or price realization potential of the Fund's holdings or incorrect in its assessment of general market or economic conditions, then the value of the Fund's shares may decline.

*Market Risk.* Investments in securities, in general, are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The Fund's investments may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions or changes in interest or currency rates, or particular countries, segments, economic sectors, industries or companies within those markets. Fluctuations in the value of securities in which the Fund invests, directly or indirectly through Underlying ETFs, will cause the NAV of the Fund to fluctuate. Historically, the markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Because of its link to the markets,

an investment in the Fund may be more suitable for long-term investors who can bear the risk of short-term principal fluctuations, which at times may be significant.

*Model and Data Risk.* The Investment Sub-Adviser may use investment programs that are fundamentally dependent on proprietary or licensed technology through the Investment Sub-Adviser's use of, among other things, certain hardware, software, model-based strategies, data gathering systems, order execution, and trade allocation systems, and/or risk management systems. These strategies may not be successful on an ongoing basis or could contain errors, omissions, imperfections, or malfunctions. Any such errors, imperfections or limitations in a model could affect the ability of the Investment Sub-Adviser to implement strategies. Despite testing, monitoring and independent safeguards, these errors may result in, among other things, execution and allocation failures and failures to properly gather and organize data – all of which may have a negative effect on the Fund. Such errors are often extremely difficult to detect and some may go undetected for long periods of time and some may never be detected. The adverse impact caused by these errors can compound over time. The Investment Sub-Adviser may detect certain errors that it chooses, in its sole discretion, not to address or fix. By necessity, models make simplifying assumptions that limit their efficacy. Models that appear to explain prior market data can fail to predict future market events.

*New/Smaller Fund Risk.* 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, the fund may face the risk of being delisted if the fund does not meet certain conditions of the listing exchange. If the 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 the Fund will achieve an economically viable size. Any of the foregoing may result in the Fund being liquidated. The Fund may be liquidated by the Board of Trustees without a shareholder vote. In a liquidation, shareholders of the Fund will receive an amount equal to the Fund's NAV, after the 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.

*Operational Risk.* Your ability to transact in shares of the Fund 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.

*Portfolio Turnover Risk.* The Fund's investment strategies may result in relatively high portfolio turnover, which may result in increased transaction costs and may lower Fund performance. The relatively high

portfolio turnover may also result in a substantial amount of distributions from the Fund to be characterized as short-term capital gain distributions. Short-term capital gain distributions from the Fund are subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates and are to be reported by shareholders as ordinary income on their U.S. federal income tax returns.

*Short Sales Risk.* Short sales are transactions in which the Fund sells a security it does not own. To complete the transaction, the Fund must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund is then obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing the security at the market price at the time of replacement. The price at such time may be higher or lower than the price at which the security was sold by the Fund. If the underlying security goes down in price between the time the Fund sells the security and buys it back, the Fund will realize a gain on the transaction. Conversely, if the underlying security goes up in price during the period, the Fund will realize a loss on the transaction. Any such loss is increased by the amount of premium or interest the Fund must pay to the lender of the security. Likewise, any gain will be decreased by the amount of premium or interest the Fund must pay to the lender of the security. The Fund is also required to segregate other assets on its books to cover an obligation to return the security to the lender which means that those other assets may not be available to meet the Fund's needs for immediate cash or other liquidity. The Fund's investment performance may also suffer if the Fund is required to close out a short position earlier than it had intended. This would occur if the securities lender required the Fund to deliver the securities the Fund borrowed at the commencement of the short sale and the Fund was unable to borrow the securities from another securities lender or otherwise obtain the security by other means. In addition, the Fund may be subject to expenses related to short sales that are not typically associated with investing in securities directly, such as costs of borrowing and margin account maintenance costs associated with the Fund's open short positions. These expenses negatively impact the performance of the Fund. For example, when the Fund sells short an equity security that pays a dividend, the Fund must pay out the dividend rate of the equity security to the lender and records this as an expense of the Fund and reflects the expense in the financial statements. However, a dividend paid on a security sold short generally has the effect of reducing the market value of the shorted security and thus, increases the Fund's unrealized gain or reduces the Fund's unrealized loss on its short sale transaction. To the extent that the dividend that the Fund is obligated to pay is greater than the interest earned by the Fund on investments, the performance of the Fund will be negatively impacted. These types of short sales expenses are sometimes referred to as the "negative cost of carry," and will tend to cause the Fund to lose money on a short sale even in instances where the price of the underlying security sold short does not change over the duration of the short sale. Regulatory bans on certain short selling activities may prevent the Fund from fully implementing its strategies.

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

Shares of the Fund may trade at, above or below their most recent NAV. The per share NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings since the prior most recent calculation. The trading prices of the Fund's shares will fluctuate continuously throughout trading hours based on market supply and demand. The trading prices of the Fund's shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. These factors, among others, may lead to the Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. However, given that shares can be created and redeemed only in Creation Units at NAV (unlike shares of many closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their NAVs), the Adviser does not believe that large discounts or premiums to NAV will exist for extended periods of

time. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that the Fund's shares normally will trade close to its NAV, exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with NAV due to timing reasons as well as market supply and demand factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions or the existence of extreme volatility may result in trading prices that differ significantly from NAV. If a shareholder purchases at a time when the market price of the Fund is at a premium to its NAV or sells at time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Investors buying or selling shares of the 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 shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread." The bid/ask spread varies over time for shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of the Fund, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of such shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in the Fund's shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

*Underlying ETF Risk.* The Fund will invest in (and short) ETFs. Through their positions in these Underlying ETFs, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with such vehicles, including the possibility that the value of the securities or instruments held by an Underlying ETF could decrease (or increase in the case of short positions). Lack of liquidity in an Underlying ETF can result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio investment. In addition, by investing in the Fund, shareholders indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the Underlying ETFs in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses.

*Underlying Leveraged and Inverse ETF Risk.* When the Fund invests in Underlying ETFs that seek to provide investment results that are the inverse of the performance of an underlying index, the Fund will indirectly be subject to the risk that the performance of such Underlying ETF will fall as the performance of the Underlying ETF's benchmark rises - a result that is the opposite from traditional mutual funds. In addition, the Underlying ETFs held by the Fund may utilize leverage (*i.e.*, borrowing) to acquire their underlying portfolio investments. The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in an Underlying ETF's share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments in Underlying ETFs may be more volatile and all other risks, including the risk of loss of an investment, tend to be compounded or magnified. Any losses suffered by an Underlying ETF as a result of the use of leverage could adversely affect the Fund's NAV and an investor could incur a loss in their investment in the Fund. Inverse and leveraged Underlying ETFs are designed to achieve their objectives for a single day only. For periods longer than a single day, a leveraged or inverse Underlying ETF will lose money when the level of the underlying index is flat over time, and it is possible that a leveraged or inverse Underlying ETF will lose money over time even if the level of the underlying index rises or, in the case of an inverse Underlying ETF, falls. Longer holding periods, higher index volatility, greater leverage and inverse exposure each exacerbate the impact of compounding on a fund's returns.

*U.S. Government Securities Risk.* Obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies, authorities and instrumentalities and backed by the full faith and credit of the United States only guarantee principal and interest will be timely paid to holders of the securities. The entities do not guarantee that the value of the securities will increase and, in fact, the market values of such obligations may fluctuate. In addition, not all U.S. government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States;

some are the obligation solely of the entity through which they are issued. There is no guarantee that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies and instrumentalities if not required to do so by law.

### **Portfolio Holdings**

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The Fund's portfolio holdings are disclosed on the Fund's website at [www.hulltacticalfunds.com](http://www.hulltacticalfunds.com) daily after the close of trading on the Exchange and prior to the opening of trading on the Exchange the following day.

### **Fund Management**

*Adviser.* Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC, or the Adviser, an Oklahoma limited liability company, is located at 10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 207, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120. The Adviser was formed in 2009 and provides investment advisory services to other exchange-traded funds. Under an investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and the Adviser, the Adviser provides investment advisory services to the Fund primarily in the form of oversight of the Investment Sub-Adviser and Trading Sub-Adviser, including daily monitoring of the purchase and sale of securities by the Trading Sub-Adviser and regular review of the Investment Sub-Adviser and Trading Sub-Adviser's performance. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration and accounting, and other non-distribution related services necessary for the Fund to operate. The Adviser administers the Fund's business affairs, provides office facilities and equipment and certain clerical, bookkeeping and administrative services, and provides its officers and employees to serve as officers or Trustees of the Trust.

For the services it provided to the Fund for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2018, the Fund paid the Adviser a fee, calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.91% of the average daily net assets of the Fund.

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

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

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's renewal of the investment advisory agreement with the Adviser is available in the Fund's Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2018.

*Investment Sub-Adviser.* HTAA, LLC, or the Investment Sub-Adviser, is a Delaware limited liability company, located at 141 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 1650, Chicago, Illinois 60604. The Investment Sub-Adviser is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hull Investments, LLC, a family office with more than \$250 million in assets under management. Other than certain functions delegated to the Trading Sub-Adviser, as discussed further below, the Investment Sub-Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the

Fund. The Investment Sub-Adviser makes investment decisions for the Fund and continuously reviews, supervises and administers the investment program of the Fund, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and 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. The Investment Sub-Adviser has agreed to assume the Adviser's responsibility to pay, or cause to be paid, all expenses of the Fund, except Excluded Expenses. The Investment Sub-Adviser is not affiliated with the Adviser or the Trading Sub-Adviser.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's renewal of the sub-advisory agreement with the Investment Sub-Adviser is available in the Fund's Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2018.

*Trading Sub-Adviser.* Vident Investment Advisory, LLC, or the Trading Sub-Adviser, is a Delaware limited liability company, located at 300 Colonial Center Parkway, Suite 330, Roswell, Georgia, 30076. The Trading Sub-Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities and other investment instruments on behalf of the Fund and selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. Under a sub-advisory agreement, the Adviser pays the Trading Sub-Adviser a fee calculated daily and paid monthly out of the fee the Adviser receives from the Fund. The Trading Sub-Adviser is not affiliated with the Adviser or the Investment Sub-Adviser.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the sub-advisory agreement with the Trading Sub-Adviser is available in the Fund's Annual Report to Shareholders dated November 30, 2018.

### **Portfolio Managers**

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

Petra Bakosova, Chief Operating Officer, has been with HTAA since October 2014. Prior to HTAA, Ms. Bakosova worked five months at Toji Trading Group, LLC, as a quantitative researcher and three years at ArbHouse, LLC, as a strategist. Prior to Arbhouse, Ms. Bakosova was working towards and received her Master of Science degree in Financial Mathematics from the University of Chicago.

Denise M. Krisko, CFA, joined Vident Investment Advisory, LLC as its President in November 2014 and has over twenty years of investment management experience. Prior to joining Vident, Ms. Krisko was the Chief Investment Officer of Index Management Solutions. Prior to that, she was a Managing Director and Co-Head of the Equity Index Management and Head of East Coast Equity Index Strategies for Mellon Capital Management. She was also a Managing Director of The Bank of New York and Head of Equity Index Strategies for BNY Investment Advisors from August 2005 until the merger of The Bank of New York with Mellon Bank in 2007, when she assumed her role with Mellon Capital Management. Ms. Krisko attained the Chartered Financial Analyst designation in 2000. Ms. Krisko graduated with a BS from Pennsylvania State University and obtained her MBA from Villanova University.

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

### **Buying and Selling Fund Shares**

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange. When you buy or sell shares of the Fund 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 the 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 the 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, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

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

The Exchange (or market data vendors or other information providers) will disseminate, every fifteen seconds during the regular trading day, an intraday value of shares of the Fund, also known as the “intraday indicative value,” or IIV. The IIV calculations are estimates of the value of the Fund’s NAV per share and are based on the current market value of the securities and/or cash required to be deposited in exchange for a Creation Unit. Premiums and discounts between the IIV and the market price may occur. The IIV does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the current portfolio of securities held by the Fund at a particular point in time or the best possible valuation of the current portfolio. Therefore, it should not be viewed as a “real-time” update of the NAV per share of the Fund, which is calculated only once a day. The quotations of certain holdings of the Fund may not be updated during U.S. trading hours if such holdings do not trade in the United States. Neither the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers nor any of their affiliates are involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the IIVs and make no warranty as to their accuracy.

When determining NAV, the value of the Fund’s portfolio securities is based on market prices of the securities, which generally means a valuation obtained from an exchange or other market (or based on a price quotation or other equivalent indication of the value supplied by an exchange or other market) or a valuation obtained from an independent pricing service. If a security’s market price is not readily available or does not otherwise accurately reflect the fair value of the security, the security will be valued by another method that the Trust’s Fair Value Committee believes will better reflect fair value in accordance with the Trust’s valuation policies and procedures, which were approved by the Board. Fair value pricing may be used in a variety of circumstances, including but not limited to, situations when the value of a security in the Fund’s portfolio has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the market on which the security is principally traded but prior to the close of the Exchange (such as in the case of a corporate action or other news that may materially affect the price of a security) or trading in a security has been suspended or halted. Accordingly, the Fund’s NAV may reflect certain portfolio securities’ fair values rather than their market prices.

Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security will materially differ from the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security.

#### *Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares*

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange, which allows retail investors to purchase and sell individual shares at market prices throughout the trading day similar to other publicly traded securities. Because these secondary market trades do not involve the Fund directly, it is unlikely that secondary market trading would cause any harmful effects of market timing for example: dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund’s trading costs or realization of capital gains. The Board has determined not to adopt policies and procedures designed to prevent or monitor for frequent purchases and redemptions of the Fund’s shares because the Fund sells and redeems its shares at NAV only in Creation

Units pursuant to the terms of a Participant Agreement between the Distributor and an Authorized Participant, principally in exchange for a basket of securities that mirrors the composition of the Fund's portfolio and a specified amount of cash. Direct trading by Authorized Participants is critical to ensuring that the Fund's shares trade at or close to NAV. The Fund also imposes transaction fees on such Creation Unit transactions that are designed to offset the Fund's transfer and other transaction costs associated with the issuance and redemption of the Creation Unit shares.

### **Distribution and Service Plan**

The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act pursuant to which payments of up to 0.25% of the Fund's average daily net assets may be made for the sale and distribution of its 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 the Fund's assets on an on-going basis, if payments are made in the future, these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

### **Dividends, Distributions and Taxes**

#### *Fund Distributions*

The Fund pays out dividends from its net investment income 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 the 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 the Fund's shareholders to adhere to specific procedures and timetables.

#### *Tax Information*

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

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act") made significant changes to the U.S. federal income tax rules for taxation of individuals and corporations, generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Many of the changes applicable to individuals are temporary and only apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026. There are only minor changes with respect to the specific rules applicable to a regulated investment company ("RIC"), such as the Fund. The Tax Act, however, makes numerous other changes to the tax rules that may affect shareholders and the Fund. You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor regarding how the Tax Act affects your investment in the Fund.

### *Tax Status of the Fund*

The Fund intends to qualify for the special tax treatment afforded to RICs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code”). If the Fund maintains its qualification as a RIC and meets certain minimum distribution requirements, then the Fund is generally not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, if the Fund fails to qualify as a 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 shares of the Fund is made through a tax-deferred retirement account, such as an individual retirement account, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when the Fund makes distributions, you sell your shares of the Fund and you purchase or redeem Creation Units (institutional investors only).

### *Tax Status of Distributions*

- The Fund intends to distribute each year substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains income.
- Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares.
- The income dividends you receive from the Fund may be taxed as either ordinary income or “qualified dividend income.”
- Dividends that are reported by the Fund as qualified dividend income are generally taxable to non-corporate shareholders at a maximum tax rate currently set at 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Qualified dividend income generally is income derived from dividends paid to the Fund by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that the Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. For such dividends to be taxed as qualified dividend income to a non-corporate shareholder, the Fund must satisfy certain holding period requirements with respect to the underlying stock and the non-corporate shareholder must satisfy holding period requirements with respect to his or her ownership of the Fund’s shares. Holding periods may be suspended for these purposes for stock that is hedged. The Fund’s investment strategies may significantly limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income.
- Distributions from the Fund’s short-term capital gains are generally taxable as ordinary income. Distributions from the Fund’s net capital gain (the excess of the Fund’s net long-term capital gains over its net short-term capital losses) are taxable as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your shares. For non-corporate shareholders, long-term capital gains are generally taxable at a maximum tax rate currently set at 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets).
- U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly) are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,”

which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (including certain capital gain distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of shares of the Fund). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

- Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends-received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from the Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. The Fund's investment strategies may significantly limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporations.
- Distributions paid in January but declared by the Fund in October, November or December of the previous year payable to shareholders of record in such a month may be taxable to you in the previous year.
- You should note that if you purchase shares of the 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.
- The Fund (or your broker) will inform you of the amount of your ordinary income dividends, qualified dividend income, and net capital gain distributions shortly after the close of each calendar year.

*Tax Status of Share Transactions.* Each sale of shares of the Fund or redemption of Creation Units will generally be a taxable event. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of shares of the Fund is generally treated as a long-term gain or loss if such shares have been held for more than twelve months. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of shares of the Fund held for twelve months or less is generally treated as short-term gain or loss. Any capital loss on the sale of shares of the Fund held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent distributions of long-term capital gains were paid (or treated as paid) with respect to such shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent shares of the Fund are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the sale of such shares.

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

The Fund may include cash when paying the redemption price for Creation Units in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities. The Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the

redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

*Non-U.S. Investors.* If you are a nonresident alien individual or a foreign corporation, trust or estate, (i) the Fund's ordinary income dividends will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies, but (ii) gains from the sale or other disposition of shares of the Fund generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. The Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if you are a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of a tax treaty.

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

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

### **Additional Information**

#### *Investments by Other Registered Investment Companies*

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

#### *Continuous Offering*

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

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into individual shares, and sells such shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and

circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are effecting transactions in shares of the Fund, whether or not participating in the distribution of shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act is not available with respect to such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker dealer-firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with shares of the Fund that are part of an over-allotment within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(a) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to shares of the Fund are reminded that under Rule 153 under the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the 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 showing the number of days that the market price of the Fund’s shares was greater than the Fund’s NAV per share (*i.e.*, at a premium) and the number of days it was less than the Fund’s NAV per share (*i.e.*, at a discount) for various time periods is available by visiting the Fund’s website at [www.hulltacticalfunds.com](http://www.hulltacticalfunds.com).

#### **Financial Highlights**

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund’s financial performance since the Fund commenced operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost, on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been derived from the financial statements audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund’s financial statements, are included in the Fund’s Annual Report, which is available upon request.

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios  
For the Year or Period Ended November 30  
For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Year or Period

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income (Loss)*	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	Total from Operations	Distributions from Investment Income	Distributions from Net Realized Capital Gains	Total Distributions	Net Asset Value, End of Period	Market Price, End of Period	Total Return <sup>(1)</sup>	Net Assets End of Period (000)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets <sup>(7)</sup>	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets <sup>(7)</sup>	Portfolio Turnover <sup>(2)</sup>
2018	\$28.73	\$ 0.23	\$0.60	\$0.83	\$(0.16)	\$(2.05)	\$(2.21)	\$27.35	\$27.34	3.01%	\$62,916	0.91%	0.83%	1320%
2017	26.74	0.06	2.95	3.01	–	(1.02)	(1.02)	28.73	28.74	11.60	99,136	0.91	0.20	1827
2016	24.71	(0.16)	2.19	2.03	–	0.00 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.00 <sup>(3)</sup>	26.74	26.78	8.23	82,885	0.91	(0.63)	5091
2015‡	25.00	(0.10)	(0.19) <sup>(4)</sup>	(0.29)	–	–	–	24.71	24.73	(1.16) <sup>(6)</sup>	23,478	0.91 <sup>(5)</sup>	(0.89) <sup>(5)</sup>	465

\* Per share data calculated using average shares method.

‡ Inception date June 24, 2015.

(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 creations or redemptions.

(3) Amount represents less than \$0.005 per share.

(4) The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period does not accord with the aggregate net gains on investments for that period because of the sales of Fund shares in relation to fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.

(5) Annualized.

(6) Total return for the period has not been annualized.

(7) These ratios exclude the impact of expenses of the underlying security holdings as represented in the Schedule of Investments. Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the underlying closed-end investment companies in which the Fund invests.

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

#### ANNUAL/SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

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

#### STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (SAI)

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

#### HOUSEHOLDING

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

#### HOW TO OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

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

Call:	(844) 485-5383 ((844) Hull ETF) Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. (Eastern Time)	Write:	Exchange Traded Concepts Trust 10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 207 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120
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Visit: [www.hulltacticalfunds.com](http://www.hulltacticalfunds.com)

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

#### INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Reports and other information about the Fund 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 emailing the SEC at: [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov).

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

HTU-PS-001-0600