

EXCHANGE LISTED FUNDS TRUST

Prospectus

November 1, 2019

High Yield ETF (Ticker Symbol: HYLD)

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

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“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

Investment Objective

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

Fees and Expenses

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fee	1.25%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.25%

Example

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$127	\$397	\$686	\$1,511

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when shares 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 June 30, 2019, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 74% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

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

organization or, if unrated, determined to be of comparable credit quality by the Fund's sub-advisers) and are commonly referred to as "high-yield" or "junk" bonds. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in high-yield debt securities. The Fund may invest in debt securities issued by foreign issuers, including issuers in emerging markets. The Fund does not have any portfolio maturity limitation and may invest its assets in instruments with short-term, medium-term or long-term maturities. In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund may invest in closed-end funds. The Fund also may invest in equity securities that a sub-adviser believes will yield high dividends or are otherwise consistent with the Fund's investment objective and in repurchase agreements. The Fund's strategy may frequently involve buying and selling securities, which may lead to relatively high portfolio turnover.

The Fund employs a "multi-manager" approach whereby portions of the Fund's assets are allocated among sub-advisers. Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC ("ETC" or the "Adviser") is responsible for the management of the Fund and supervision of the Fund's sub-advisers, MacKay Shields LLC ("MacKay Shields") and WhiteStar Asset Management LLC ("WhiteStar"). Each sub-adviser manages its allocated portion of the Fund's assets to correspond with its distinct investment style and strategy, as described below, in a manner consistent with the Fund's investment objective, strategies, and restrictions. ETC may allocate assets from or towards each sub-adviser from time to time and may reallocate assets between the sub-advisers. MacKay Shields and WhiteStar act independently of each other and each uses its own methodology for selecting investments.

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

WhiteStar. WhiteStar employs both "top-down" and "bottom-up" analyses to select investments for the Fund. WhiteStar's top-down analysis involves a macro analysis of relative asset valuations, long-term industry trends, business cycles, interest rate expectations, credit fundamentals, and technical factors to target specific industry sectors and asset classes in which to invest. WhiteStar's bottom-up analysis includes a rigorous analysis of the credit fundamentals and capital structure of each potential investment and a determination of relative value compared to alternative investments. Potential investments will be analyzed through a thorough review of the fundamentals of the economy in general and then the particular industry and the strengths and weaknesses of each individual credit. Under this approach, the credit performance of each asset will typically be subjected to stress tests to maximize the selection of investments with favorable risk-adjusted returns.

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.

Bank Loans Risk. Investments in bank loans (through both assignments and participations) are generally subject to the same risks as investments in other types of debt instruments, including, in many cases, investments in junk bonds. There may be limited public information available regarding bank loans and bank loans may be difficult to value. If the Fund holds a bank loan through another financial institution, or relies on a financial institution to administer the loan, its receipt of principal and interest on the loan may be subject to the credit risk of that financial institution. It is possible that any collateral securing a loan may be insufficient or unavailable to the Fund, and that the Fund's rights to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or insolvency laws. In addition, the secondary market for bank loans may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads, and extended trade settlement periods, which may cause the Fund to be unable to realize the full value of its investment in a bank loan. Bank loans may not be considered "securities," and purchasers, such as the Fund, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws.

Credit Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security, such as a corporate bond, may be unable or unwilling to make interest and principal payments when due. The Fund is also subject to the related risk that the value of a fixed income security may decline because of concerns about the issuer's creditworthiness. Credit risk is heightened to the extent the Fund invests in high-yield debt securities.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk. Emerging markets are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than more developed markets. In addition, securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets.

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

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

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

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in foreign securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in foreign securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to expropriation, nationalization or adverse political or economic developments. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity and decreased publicly available information about issuers. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. Foreign issuers may also be subject to inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. These and other factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

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

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.

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

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

Management Risk. The sub-advisers continuously evaluate the Fund’s holdings, purchases and sales with a view to achieving the Fund’s investment objective. However, the achievement of the stated investment objective cannot be guaranteed. The sub-advisers’ judgments about the markets,

the economy, or companies may not anticipate actual market movements, economic conditions or company performance, and these judgments may affect the return on your investment.

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

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

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

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

Risks of Investing in Closed-End Funds. The organizational documents of certain closed-end funds include provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of a closed-end fund or to change the composition of its board, which could limit the ability of shareholders to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the closed-end fund. In addition, the closed-end funds in which the Fund may invest may be leveraged, thereby exposing the Fund indirectly to leverage. An investment in shares of closed-end funds that use leverage may expose the Fund to higher volatility in the market value of such shares and the possibility that the Fund's long-term returns on such shares (and, indirectly, the long-term returns of the shares) will be diminished. Moreover, the shares of closed-end funds may trade at a discount or premium to their NAV. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that a closed-end fund's NAV could decrease as a result of investment activities. Whether investors, such as the Fund, will realize gains or losses upon the sale of shares will depend not on a closed-end fund's NAV, but entirely upon whether the market price of the closed-end fund's shares at the time of sale is above or below an investor's purchase price for shares.

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 Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares of the Fund inadvisable.

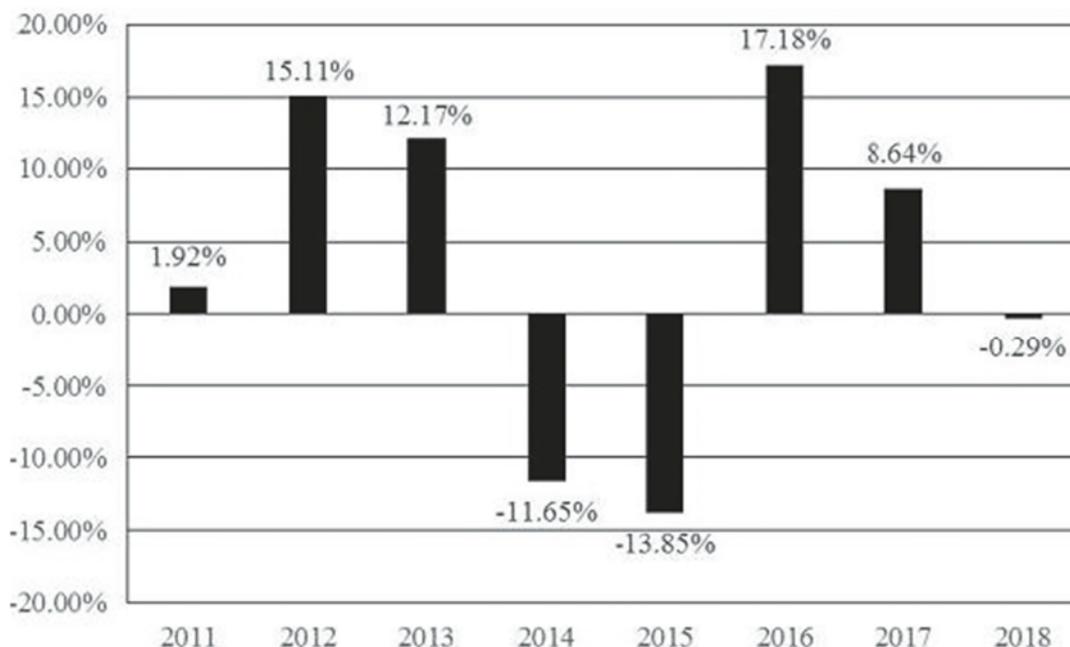
Performance Information

On June 22, 2018, the Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the AdvisorShares Peritus High Yield ETF (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of AdvisorShares Trust, in exchange for shares of beneficial interest of the Fund (the "Reorganization"). As a result of the Reorganization, the

Fund is the accounting successor of the Predecessor Fund. The historical performance information shown below reflects, for the period prior to the Reorganization, the historical performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was advised by another investment adviser and sub-adviser.

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for certain time periods compare with the average annual total returns of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield Index, which is an unmanaged index considered representative of the universe of U.S. fixed rate, non-investment-grade debt. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at <http://www.hyldef.com> or by calling toll-free 844-880-3837.

Annual Total Returns as of 12/31*



* The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's year-to-date total return as of September 30, 2019 was 6.20%.

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

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

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

High Yield ETF	1 Year	5 Year	Since Inception*
Return Before Taxes	-0.29%	-0.69%	3.17%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-3.24%	-3.92%	-0.10%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-0.11%	-1.94%	1.06%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-2.08%	3.83%	6.03%

* The Predecessor Fund commenced operations on November 30, 2010.

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. 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. MacKay Shields LLC and WhiteStar Asset Management LLC serve as sub-advisers to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

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

Michael Ning, Chief Investment Officer of MacKay Shields, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since September 2018.

Gibran Mahmud, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of WhiteStar, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since August 2019.

Barry Boland, portfolio manager of WhiteStar, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since August 2019.

Nathan Hall, portfolio manager of WhiteStar, has served as a portfolio manager of the fund since August 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue (or redeem) shares to certain institutional investors (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of at least 50,000 shares known as "Creation Units." Creation Unit transactions are typically conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a

portfolio of securities closely approximating the holdings of the Fund and/or a specified amount of cash. Individual shares of the Fund 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 prices greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). 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. **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.

Additional 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.

Additional Principal Investment Strategies Information

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

In response to actual or perceived adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Fund may (but will not necessarily), without notice, depart from its principal investment strategies by temporarily investing for defensive purposes. Temporary defensive positions may include, but are not limited to, U.S. government securities, high quality fixed income securities, money market instruments, overnight and fixed-term repurchase agreements, cash and cash equivalents with maturities of one year or less. If the Fund invests for defensive purposes, it may not achieve its investment objective. In addition, the defensive strategy may not work as intended.

To the extent the Fund invests in closed-end funds, it will bear its pro rata portion of the closed-end funds' expenses, including advisory fees. These expenses are in addition to the direct expenses of the Fund's own operations.

MacKay Shields

MacKay Shields seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective by selecting a focused portfolio largely of high-yield debt securities, which include senior and subordinated corporate debt obligations (such as loans, bonds, debentures, notes and commercial paper). MacKay Shields often aims to acquire these securities at discounts to par (\$100), which will allow for a potential opportunity to generate additional capital gains. Debt securities that comprise the Fund's portfolio are individually picked by MacKay Shields in the belief that each security can add value in terms of high risk adjusted returns. By holding a diversified but limited number of securities, MacKay Shields can pick and choose the industries and securities it believes offer the most value to the Fund. These high-yield corporate debt obligations are principally purchased in the public secondary market. The Fund also may invest up to 20% of its net assets in equity securities that MacKay Shields believes will yield high dividends or are otherwise consistent with the Fund's investment objective.

Investment Philosophy

MacKay Shields seeks to take advantage of the fact that most fixed income investors continue to use ratings as one of their primary investment tools. MacKay Shields, however, believes that the focus should be on the fundamentals of the businesses in which the Fund invests rather than ratings. MacKay Shields views credit as either of the highest quality or "D" (*i.e.*, it either pays or does not). Due to this investment ideology, MacKay Shields places limited value on credit ratings and instead focuses on true cash flow while looking to buy credit at prices that it feels provide a margin of safety. Additional factors are considered when constructing the portfolio, including, but not limited to, excess cash on the balance sheet and/or a history of producing real free cash flow, as well as a capital structure that can be sustained on conservative forecasts.

Selection Process

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



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

Investment Approach

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

Investment Process

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

Portfolio Focus

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

WhiteStar

WhiteStar follows a defined investment process based on a comprehensive analysis of company creditworthiness, generally including a quantitative and qualitative assessment of a company’s business, an evaluation of management performance, an analysis of business strategy, regulatory and legal considerations, industry trends and an examination of capital structure, financial results and projections. The due diligence process typically includes: (i) an assessment of the outlook for the industry based on discussions with industry participants, industry analysts, suppliers to and customers of the industry, and relevant trade group representatives; (ii) discussions with company management as to the business outlook, competitive position within the industry, and flexibility of capital structure relative to business objectives; (iii) an analysis of fundamental asset values and enterprise value of the company (based on valuation comparisons to other industry participants) to assess the degree to which the investment under consideration has above average downside protection; (iv) a review of the company’s core competencies and competitive advantages and formation of a judgment as to the sustainability of each; (v) preparation of historical and projected financial statements to assess the company’s liquidity, fundamental creditworthiness, and prospects for future value creation; (vi) a review of any tax, legal, or regulatory contingencies that could negatively impact the company’s value or ability to continue as a going concern; and (vii) a thorough review of the company’s capitalization, its financial flexibility and debt amortization

requirements, including an analysis of the terms and covenants of each of the company's outstanding debt and equity securities.

Additional Principal Risk Information

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

Bank Loans Risk. Bank loans are arranged through private negotiations between a company and one or more financial institutions (lenders). Investments in bank loans are generally subject to the same risks as investments in other types of debt instruments, including, in many cases, investments in junk bonds. This means bank loans are subject to greater credit risks than other investments, including a greater possibility that the borrower will be adversely affected by changes in market or economic conditions and may default or enter bankruptcy. Bank loans made in connection with highly leveraged transactions, including operating loans, leveraged buyout loans, leveraged capitalization loans and other types of acquisition financing, are subject to greater credit risks than other types of bank loans. In addition, it may be difficult to obtain reliable information about and value any bank loan.

The Fund may invest in bank loans in the form of participations in the loans (participations) and assignments of all or a portion of the loans from third parties (assignments). In connection with purchasing participations, the Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement relating to the loan, nor any rights of set-off against the borrower, and the Fund may not benefit directly from any collateral supporting the loan in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, the Fund will assume the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender that is selling the participation. When the Fund purchases assignments from lenders, the Fund will acquire direct rights against the borrower on the loan. The Fund may have difficulty disposing of bank loans because, in certain cases, the market for such instruments is not highly liquid. The lack of a highly liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on the value of such instruments and on the Fund's ability to dispose of the bank loan in response to a specific economic event, such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower. Furthermore, transactions in many loans settle on a delayed basis, and the Fund may not receive the proceeds from the sale of a loan for a substantial period of time after the sale. As a result, those proceeds will not be available to make additional investments or to meet the Fund's redemption obligations.

Bank loans may not be considered "securities," and purchasers, such as the Fund, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws.

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

Emerging Markets Securities Risk. Emerging markets are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than more developed

markets. In addition, securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. Investments in debt securities of foreign governments present special risks, including the fact that issuers may be unable or unwilling to repay principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt, or may be unable to make such repayments when due in the currency required under the terms of the debt. Political, economic and social events also may have a greater impact on the price of debt securities issued by foreign governments than on the price of U.S. securities. In addition, brokerage and other transaction costs on foreign securities exchanges are often higher than in the United States and there is generally less government supervision and regulation of exchanges, brokers and issuers in foreign countries.

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

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may decline in response. In addition, the equity market tends to move in cycles which may cause stock prices to rise over short or extended periods of time.

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

in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal will also affect the value of these investments.

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

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

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 a sub-adviser to dispose of such securities at a fair price at the time the sub-adviser believes it is desirable to do so. The Fund's investments in such securities may restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of other market opportunities and adversely affect the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. The secondary market for high-yield securities may not be as liquid as the secondary market for more highly rated securities, a factor that may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to dispose of a particular security. There are fewer dealers in the market for high-yield securities than the market for investment grade securities. The prices quoted by different dealers for high-yield securities may vary significantly, and the spread between the bid and ask price is generally much larger for below investment grade municipal securities than for higher quality instruments. Under adverse market or economic conditions, the secondary market for high-yield securities could contract further, independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer, and these instruments may become illiquid. As a result, the Fund could find it more difficult to sell these securities or may be able to sell the securities only at prices lower than if such securities were widely traded. Prices realized upon the sale of such lower rated or unrated securities, under these circumstances, may be less than the prices used in calculating the

Fund's net asset value. The Fund's investments also may be subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules.

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

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Fund shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions. An active trading market for shares of the Fund may not develop or be maintained, and, particularly during times of market stress, Authorized Participants or market makers may step away from their respective roles in making a market in shares of the Fund and in executing purchase or redemption orders. This could, in turn, lead to variances between the market price of the Fund's shares and the value of its underlying securities.

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

Market Risk. Investments in securities in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The Fund's investments may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions or changes in interest or currency rates, or particular countries, segments, economic sectors, industries or companies within those markets. The value of securities convertible into equity securities, such as warrants or convertible debt, is also affected by prevailing interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and any call provision. Fluctuations in the value of securities and financial instruments in which the Fund invests will cause the NAV of the Fund to fluctuate. Historically, the markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's securities may fluctuate drastically from day

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

Operational Risk. 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.

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

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

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

Leverage Risk. The closed-end funds in which the Fund may invest may be leveraged. As a result, the Fund may be exposed indirectly to leverage through investment in the closed-end funds. An investment in securities of closed-end funds that use leverage may expose the Fund to higher volatility in the market value of such securities and the possibility that the Fund's long-term returns on such securities (and, indirectly, the long-term returns of the shares) will be diminished. The closed-end funds may employ the use of leverage in their portfolios through the issuance of preferred shares, borrowing from banks or other methods. While this leverage often serves to increase yield, it also subjects a closed-end fund to increased risks. These risks may include the likelihood of increased volatility and

the possibility that a closed-end fund's common stock income will fall if the dividend rate on the preferred shares or the interest rate on any borrowings rises. The use of leverage is premised upon the expectation that the cost of leverage will be lower than the return on the investments made with the proceeds. However, if the income or capital appreciation from the securities purchased with such proceeds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage or if the closed-end fund incurs capital losses, the return to common stockholders, such as the Fund, will be less than if leverage had not been used. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed.

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

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 Fund shares may be halted by a listing exchange because of market conditions or for other reasons. In addition, trading in Fund shares is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing of the shares of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Shares of the Fund may trade at, above or below their most recent NAV. The per share NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings since the prior most recent calculation. The trading prices of the Fund's shares will fluctuate continuously throughout trading hours based on market supply and demand. The trading prices of the Fund's shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. These factors, among others, may lead to the Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. However, given that shares of the Fund 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 of the Fund. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to

pay for shares of the Fund (the “bid” price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell shares of the Fund (the “ask” price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the “spread” or “bid/ask spread.” The bid/ask spread varies over time for shares of the Fund 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.

Portfolio Holdings

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

Fund Management

Exchange Traded Concepts. Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC, or the Adviser, is an Oklahoma limited liability company located at 10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 207, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120, its primary place of business, and 295 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10017. The Adviser was formed in 2009 and provides investment advisory services to other exchange-traded funds. The Adviser serves as investment adviser to the Fund and provides investment advisory services to the Fund primarily in the form of oversight of the sub-advisers, including daily monitoring of the purchase and sale of securities by the sub-advisers and regular review of the sub-advisers’ performance. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration and accounting, and other non-distribution related services necessary for the Fund to operate. The Adviser administers the Fund’s business affairs, provides office facilities and equipment and certain clerical, bookkeeping and administrative services, and provides its officers and employees to serve as officers or Trustees of the Trust. For the services it provides to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 1.25% based on the average daily net assets of the Fund.

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

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

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the investment advisory agreement with the Adviser is available in the Fund’s Annual Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

MacKay Shields. MacKay Shields LLC is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal offices at 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10105. MacKay Shields was incorporated in 1969 as an independent investment advisory firm and was privately held until 1984 when it became a wholly-owned, fully autonomous subsidiary of New York Life. MacKay Shields is responsible for selecting investments for its allocated portion of the Fund's assets in accordance with the Fund's investment objective, policies and restrictions.

MacKay Shields started serving as a sub-adviser to the Fund on April 15, 2019. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the sub-advisory agreement with MacKay Shields is available in the Fund's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

WhiteStar. WhiteStar Asset Management LLC is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal offices at 300 Crescent Court, Suite 200 Dallas, TX 75201. WhiteStar was formed in 2013 and provides investment advisory services, including as collateral manager for pooled investment vehicles that are collateralized loan obligation funds. WhiteStar is responsible for selecting investments for its allocated portion of the Fund's assets in accordance with the Fund's investment objective, policies and restrictions. WhiteStar also 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.

WhiteStar started serving as a sub-adviser to the Fund on August 19, 2019. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the sub-advisory agreement with WhiteStar will be available in the Fund's Semi-Annual Report for the fiscal period ending December 31, 2019.

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

Portfolio Managers

Michael DePalma joined MacKay Shields in 2019. Prior to joining MacKay Shields, Mr. DePalma was CEO and co-CIO of PhaseCapital LP, a boutique asset manager that managed both credit and global macro strategies, including the Fund. Before that, Mr. DePalma was CIO of Quantitative Investment Strategies and Head of Fixed Income Absolute Return Strategies at AllianceBernstein, where he worked for 25 years.

Michael Ning joined MacKay Shields in 2019. Prior to joining MacKay Shields, Dr. Ning was co-CIO and Director of Risk Management at PhaseCapital LP, the Fund's prior sub-adviser. Before joining PhaseCapital, Dr. Ning was a portfolio manager at First Eagle Investments where he managed multi-asset and tail hedging strategies. Before joining First Eagle, he spent 12 years at AllianceBernstein in various roles, more recently as portfolio manager for Unconstrained Bond and Fixed Income Macro strategies, as well as Director of Research for Credit and Absolute Return Strategies.

Gibran Mahmud, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of WhiteStar, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since August 2019. Prior to joining WhiteStar in 2013, Mr. Mahmud was a Senior Vice President and Head of Mergers, Acquisitions and Business Strategy for a private family office. Previously Mr. Mahmud served as Senior Portfolio Manager and Head of Structured Products at Highland Capital Management, L.P. Prior to joining Highland in 2001, he served as a Senior Analyst at Fleet Capital where he was involved in originating, structuring, modeling and credit analysis for clients primarily in the manufacturing, retail and services industries. Prior to joining Fleet, in 2000, he was a Senior Auditor at Arthur Andersen. Mr. Mahmud received a Master of Business Administration in Finance and a Bachelor of Business Administration in Accounting from Baylor University. He is a Certified Public Accountant (CPA).

Barry Boland, portfolio manager of WhiteStar, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since August 2019. Prior to joining WhiteStar in 2014, Mr. Boland was an Associate Director in the Proprietary Investing group of ORIX USA, where he managed a portfolio of leveraged loans, high yield bonds, equities, and derivatives. Prior to joining Orix in 2006, Mr. Boland was a proprietary trader with Hold Brothers, a direct access equity trading firm. Prior to joining Hold Brothers in 2001, Mr. Boland was a senior auditor with Ernst & Young. Mr. Boland began his career as a staff auditor with Deloitte & Touche. Mr. Boland received a Master of Science in Applied Mathematics for Finance from Baruch College, City University of New York and a Bachelor of Business Administration in Finance and Bachelor of Accountancy from the University of Oklahoma.

Nathan Hall, portfolio manager of WhiteStar, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since August 2019. Before joining WhiteStar in 2013, Mr. Hall served as a Vice President with H.I.G. WhiteHorse, managing a portfolio of syndicated bank loans. Additionally, Mr. Hall worked with Managing Directors at Bayside Capital, the distressed debt affiliate of H.I.G., to source, evaluate, and manage distressed debt investments across multiple sectors from inception to ultimate resolution. Prior to joining WhiteHorse in 2007, Mr. Hall worked at an integrated asset management firm, gaining exposure to bank debt, bonds, and equities across a wide variety of structures and strategies. He has also received credit management and underwriting training from Wells Fargo. Mr. Hall received a Bachelor of Business Administration in Finance from Texas A&M 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 the Fund's shares on the secondary market, you will pay or receive the market price. You may incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. The shares 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, ETC, the sub-advisers nor any of their affiliates are involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of such 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 market value of the security, the security will be valued by another method that the Trust’s Valuation Committee believes will better reflect fair value in accordance with the Trust’s valuation policies and procedures, which were approved by the Board. Fair value pricing may be used in a variety of circumstances, including but not limited to, situations when the value of a security in the Fund’s portfolio has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the market on which the security is principally traded but prior to the close of the Exchange (such as in the case of a corporate action or other news that may materially affect the price of a security) or trading in a security has been suspended or halted. Accordingly, the Fund’s NAV may reflect certain portfolio securities’ fair values rather than their market prices.

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

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares

The Fund does not impose any restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Creation Units; however, the Fund reserves the right to reject or limit purchases at any time as described in the SAI. When considering that no restriction or policy was necessary, the Board evaluated the risks posed by arbitrage and market timing activities, such as whether frequent purchases and redemptions would interfere with the efficient implementation of the Fund’s investment strategy, or whether they would cause the Fund to experience increased transaction costs. The Board considered that, unlike traditional mutual funds, shares of the Fund are issued

and redeemed only in large quantities of shares known as Creation Units available only from the Fund directly to Authorized Participants, and that most trading in the Fund occurs on the Exchange at prevailing market prices and does not involve the Fund directly. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is unlikely that trading due to arbitrage opportunities or market timing by shareholders would result in negative impact to the Fund or its shareholders. In addition, frequent trading of shares of the Fund by Authorized Participants and arbitrageurs is critical to ensuring that the market price remains at or close to NAV.

Distribution and Service Plan

The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act pursuant to which payments of up to 0.25% of the Fund's average daily net assets may be made for the sale and distribution of its Fund shares. However, the Board has determined that no payments pursuant to the Distribution and Service Plan will be made 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 generally pays out dividends from its net investment income monthly 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. This summary does not apply to shares of the Fund held in an individual retirement account or other tax-qualified plans, which are generally not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future. More information about taxes is located in the SAI.

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, such as the Fund. The Tax Act, however, made numerous other changes to the tax rules that may affect shareholders and the Fund.

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

Tax Status of the Fund

The Fund intends to qualify for the special tax treatment afforded to regulated investment companies under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. If the Fund maintains its qualification as a regulated investment company and meets certain minimum distribution requirements, then the Fund is generally not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, if the Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company or to meet minimum distribution requirements it would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and consequently a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless you are a tax-exempt entity or your investment in Fund shares is made through a tax-deferred retirement account, such as an individual retirement account, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when the Fund makes distributions, you sell Fund shares and you purchase or redeem Creation Units (institutional investors only).

Tax Status of Distributions

- The Fund intends to distribute for each year substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains income.
- Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares.
- The income dividends you receive from the Fund may be taxed as either ordinary income or “qualified dividend income.” Dividends that are reported by the Fund as qualified dividend income are generally taxable to non-corporate shareholders at a maximum tax rate currently set at 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Qualified dividend income generally is income derived from dividends paid to the Fund by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that the Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. For such dividends to be taxed as qualified dividend income to a non-corporate shareholder, the Fund must satisfy certain holding period requirements with respect to the underlying stock and the non-corporate shareholder must satisfy holding period

requirements with respect to his or her ownership of the Fund's shares. Holding periods may be suspended for these purposes for stock that is hedged. The Fund's investment strategies 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% 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 trading 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 just before a distribution, the purchase price would reflect the amount of the upcoming distribution. In this case, you would be taxed on the entire amount of the distribution received, even though, as an economic matter, the distribution simply constitutes a return of your investment. This is known as "buying a dividend" and should be avoided by taxable investors.
- The Fund (or your broker) will inform you of the amount of your ordinary income dividends, qualified dividend income, and net capital gain distributions shortly after the close of each calendar year.

Tax Status of Share Transactions.

Each sale of Fund shares or redemption of Creation Units will generally be a taxable event to you. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund shares is generally treated as a long-term gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than twelve months. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund shares held for twelve months or less is generally treated as short-term gain or loss. Any capital loss on the sale of shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent distributions of long-term capital gain were paid (or treated as paid) with

respect to such shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent shares of the Fund are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of shares.

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

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

Non-U.S. Investors.

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

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

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

Additional Information

Investments by Other Registered Investment Companies

For purposes of the 1940 Act, the Fund is treated as a registered investment company. Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including shares of the Fund. The SEC has issued an exemptive order on which the Trust relies permitting registered investment companies to invest in exchange-traded funds offered by the Trust, including the Fund, beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions, including that such registered investment companies enter into an agreement with the Trust.

Continuous Offering

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

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the 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 of the Fund, 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 regarding how often the shares of the Fund traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV of the Fund for various time periods can be found at www.hyldefund.com.

Financial Highlights

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

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the past five years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single share of the Fund. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost, on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

The information for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and 2019 has been derived from the financial statements audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, are included in the Fund's Annual Report, which is available upon request. The information for the fiscal years June 30, 2017 and prior were audited by the prior independent registered public accounting firm for the Predecessor Fund ("Predecessor Accounting Firm"). The reports of the Predecessor Accounting Firm, along with the Predecessor Fund's financial statements (which have been adopted by the Fund), are included in the annual reports of the Predecessor Fund, which are available upon request.

Financial Highlights – High Yield ETF

Selected data for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout the periods indicated

	<u>Investment Activities</u>				<u>Distribution to Shareholders</u> <u>From</u>			<u>Ratios to Average Net Assets</u>			<u>Supplemental Data</u>				
	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income ⁽¹⁾	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	Distributions of Net Realized Gains by other Investment Companies	Total from Investment Activities ⁽³⁾	Net Investment Income	Total Distributions	Net Asset Value, End of Period	Total Return ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	Total Return at Market Price ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	Expenses, net of expense waivers and reimbursements ⁽⁶⁾	Expenses, prior to expense waivers and reimbursements ⁽⁶⁾	Net Investment Income ⁽⁶⁾	Net Assets at End of Period (000's)	Portfolio Turnover ⁽²⁾⁽⁸⁾
High Yield ETF*															
Year ended June 30, 2019	\$36.72	\$2.66	\$(2.16)	--	\$0.50	\$(2.64)	\$(2.64)	\$34.58	1.47%	1.26%	1.25% ⁽¹⁰⁾	1.25% ⁽¹⁰⁾	7.51%	\$141,785	74%
Year ended June 30, 2018	\$36.52	\$2.66	\$0.23	--	\$2.89	\$(2.69)	\$(2.69)	\$36.72	8.19%	9.34%	1.28% ⁽⁷⁾	1.28% ⁽⁷⁾	7.23%	\$176,253	133%
Year ended June 30, 2017	\$33.88	\$2.71	\$2.49	\$0.00 ⁽⁹⁾	\$5.20	\$(2.56)	\$(2.56)	\$36.52	15.72%	14.33%	1.24%	1.24%	7.55%	\$169,810	147%
Year ended June 30, 2016	\$40.65	\$3.11	\$(6.93)	--	\$(3.82)	\$(2.95)	\$(2.95)	\$33.88	(9.34)%	(9.20)%	1.22%	1.28%	8.77%	\$201,601	79%
Year ended June 30, 2015	\$53.27	\$3.59	\$(12.33)	--	\$(8.74)	\$(3.88)	\$(3.88)	\$40.65	(16.82)%	(16.88)%	1.23%	1.23%	7.65%	\$375,991	88%

* Formerly known as, Peritus High Yield ETF.

(1) Per share numbers have been calculated using the average shares method.

(2) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

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

- (4) Net asset value total investment return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions on ex-date, if any, at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period.
- (5) Market value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at market value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market value during the period, if any, and redemption on the last day of the period at market value. Market value is determined by the composite closing price. Composite closing security price is defined as the last reported sale price on the NYSE Arca, Inc., regardless of volume, and not an average price, and may have occurred on a date prior to the close of the reporting period. Market value may be greater or less than net asset value, depending on the Fund's closing price on the NYSE Arca, Inc.
- (6) Annualized for periods less than one year.
- (7) The expense ratio includes expense for Dividend Payable on Securities Sold Short of 0.00% for the year ended June 30, 2018.
- (8) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized and excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as in-kind creations or redemptions of the Fund's capital shares.
- (9) Amount represents less than \$0.005 or 0.005%.
- (10) Effective July 1, 2018, the Fund changed its expenses to a unitary fee and waivers and reimbursements have been discontinued.

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

ANNUAL/SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

Additional information about the Fund's investments 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 the 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:	1-844-880-3837 Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. (Eastern time)	Write:	Exchange Listed Funds Trust 10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 207 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120
Visit:	www.hyldef.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 U.S. 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.

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