

EXCHANGE TRADED CONCEPTS TRUST

FMQQ The Next Frontier Internet & Ecommerce ETF

Summary Prospectus | December 29, 2023

Principal Listing Exchange for the Fund: NYSE Arca, Inc. | (Ticker Symbol: FMQQ)

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund online at www.fmqqetf.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-855-888-9892, by sending an e-mail request to FMQQETF@seic.com or by asking any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund's [prospectus and statement of additional information](#), each dated December 29, 2023, as each may be amended or supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website, phone number or email address noted above.

Investment Objective

FMQQ The Next Frontier Internet & Ecommerce ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the FMQQ The Next Frontier Internet & Ecommerce IndexTM (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fee	0.86%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.86%

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
\$88	\$274	\$477	\$1,061

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when shares of the Fund are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example above, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2023, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 24% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities comprising the Index or in depositary receipts representing securities of the Index. The Index was designed by EMQQ Global LLC (the “Index Provider”) to measure the performance of an investable universe of publicly traded emerging market and frontier market internet and e-commerce companies. Companies eligible for inclusion in the Index will derive a majority of their assets or revenues from internet and e-commerce activities in certain emerging market and frontier market nations that are considered by the Index Provider to be in the “next frontier” of the evolution of the internet and e-commerce space (collectively, “Internet Companies”). Internet Companies include, but are not limited to, companies in the following sectors, as defined by the Index Provider: Internet Services, Internet Retail, Internet Broadcasting, Internet Media, Online Advertising, Online Travel, Online Gaming, Search Engines, and Social Networks. Products and services of Internet Companies may include internet, mobile, and telecommunication value-added services, online advertising, online direct sales, internet security software and services, mobile applications, e-mail service, web portals, electronic media subscription services, online entertainment, and online gaming services. Internet Companies eligible for inclusion in the Index must hold a majority of their assets in or derive a majority of their revenues from one or more of the following 44 currently eligible emerging market or frontier market nations: Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam. From time to time, the Index may be more heavily weighted in a single country or a small number of countries. As of December 1, 2023, securities of Indian companies comprised approximately 25% of the Index. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in the securities of Internet Companies.

Eligible Index constituents include publicly issued common equity securities, exchange-traded American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), American Depositary Shares (“ADSs”), Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), and International Depositary Receipts (“IDRs”) of Internet Companies that have a free-float adjusted market capitalization of at least \$300 million at the time of inclusion in the Index. A free-float adjusted market capitalization of at least \$200 million is required for ongoing inclusion in the Index. Index constituents are weighted by their modified float-adjusted market capitalization in accordance with the index methodology developed by the Index Provider. “Float-adjusted” means that the share amounts used in calculating the Index reflect only shares available to investors. Eligible constituents must have a three-month average daily turnover of at least \$1 million. Companies traded in markets with restrictions on foreign ownership may be excluded from the Index.

The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced on a semi-annual basis in June and December. The target weight of any single position is limited to 8% of the Index. At each rebalance, any security with an Index weighting of greater than 8% will be rebalanced back to 8% and the excess weighting will be applied proportionally to all remaining Index constituents. Then, all positions whose float-adjusted market capitalization weights are over 5% are added together. If the total weight is less than 50%, no further modifications are made. If the total weight is equal to or greater than 50% then the highest weighted position is capped at 8%. The excess weight is then applied on a pro-rata basis to all the remaining index constituents and the process is then repeated, if necessary, with the next largest stock being capped at a weight 0.5% less than the previous constituent (*i.e.*, 7.5%, 7%, 6.5%, 6%, 5.5%, 5%, 4.5%) until the total combined weight of index constituents over 5% is less than 50%. The 4.5% maximum target weight is then applied to all the remaining stocks. Due to market actions, security weights may fluctuate above the targeted caps set forth above between rebalances. As of December 1, 2023, the Index comprised 61 securities and the average free float market capitalization of the Index components was \$10.859 billion.

The Index is maintained by Solactive AG (the “Index Administrator”). The Index Administrator is responsible for implementing the semi-annual rebalance and reconstitution, monitoring and implementing any adjustments, additions and deletions to the Index based upon the Index methodology or certain corporate actions, such as initial public offerings, mergers, acquisitions, bankruptcies, suspensions, de-listings, tender offers and spin-offs. The Index is unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly.

The Fund employs a “passive management” investment strategy in seeking to achieve its investment objective. The Fund generally will use a replication methodology, meaning it will invest in all of the securities comprising the Index in proportion to the weightings in the Index. However, the Fund may utilize a sampling methodology under various circumstances, including when it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the securities in the Index. Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC (the “Adviser”) expects that over time, if the Fund has sufficient assets, the correlation between the Fund’s performance, before fees and expenses, and that of the Index will be 95% or better. A figure of 100% would indicate perfect correlation.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in investments that are not included in the Index, but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index. Such investments include cash and cash equivalents, other investment companies and other securities not included in the Index.

The Fund will concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries. As of December 1, 2023, the Index was concentrated in the Online Services Industry. In addition, in replicating the Index, the Fund may from time to time invest a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies in one or more sectors. As of December 1, 2023, a significant portion of the Index consisted of companies in the Technology Sector.

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

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

Principal Risks

As with all funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. 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.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk. Emerging markets are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than more developed markets. In addition, securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. Differences in regulatory, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting and recordkeeping standards could impede the Adviser’s ability to evaluate local companies and impact the Fund’s performance. Investments in securities of issuers in emerging markets may also be exposed to risks related to a lack of liquidity, greater potential for market manipulation, issuers’ limited reliable access to capital, and foreign investment structures. Additionally, the Fund may have limited rights and remedies available to it to pursue claims against issuers in emerging markets.

Internet Companies Risk. The Fund invests in the securities of Internet Companies, including internet services companies and internet retailers. Internet Companies are subject to rapid changes in technology, worldwide competition, rapid obsolescence of products and services, loss of patent protections, cyclical market patterns, evolving industry standards, frequent new product introductions and the considerable risk of owning small capitalization companies that have recently begun operations.

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

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

Market Risk. The market price of an investment could decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market value of an investment also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries such as labor shortages, increased production costs, and competitive conditions. Local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the market generally and on specific investments. For example, in recent years, the COVID-19 pandemic, the large expansion of government deficits and debt as a result of government actions to mitigate the effects of the pandemic, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and the rise of inflation have resulted in extreme volatility in the global economy and in global financial markets. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected. As a result, whether or not the Fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic and financial difficulties, the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected.

Common Stock Risk. Common stock holds the lowest priority in the capital structure of a company and, therefore, takes the largest share of the company's risk and its accompanying volatility. The value of the common stock held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or facts relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests.

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

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

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

Frontier Markets Risk. Certain foreign markets are only in the earliest stages of development and may be considered "frontier markets." Frontier financial markets generally are less liquid and more volatile than other markets, including markets in developing and emerging economies. Frontier markets have a high concentration of market capitalization and trading volume in a small number of issuers representing a limited number of industries. Securities may have limited marketability and be subject to erratic price movements. Frontier markets, particularly countries in the Middle East, have been, and may continue to be, impacted by political instability, war, terrorist activities and religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest. These and other factors make investing in frontier market countries significantly riskier than investing in developed market or emerging market countries.

Geographic Investment Risk. To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies of a single country or region, it is more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country or region. As of December 1, 2023, the Fund invested a significant portion of its assets in the securities of Indian issuers.

Risks of Investing in India. The Fund may, from time to time, invest a significant portion of its assets in companies in India. In addition to the risks incurred in investing in foreign securities and emerging markets, as noted above, risks associated with investing in India include the following. Foreign investment in the securities of issuers in India is usually restricted or controlled to some degree. In India, “Foreign Portfolio Investors” (“FPIs”) may predominately invest in exchange-traded securities (and securities to be listed, or those approved on the OTC market of India) subject to the conditions specified in Indian guidelines and regulations (the “Guidelines”). FPIs are required to apply for registration through a designated depository participant, which facilitates the registration with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (“SEBI”). The Guidelines require SEBI to review the professional experience and reputation of the FPI and custodian arrangements for Indian securities. Although the Fund is a registered FPI, it must still seek renewal of this status periodically and any corporate changes to the Fund must be reviewed and accepted by SEBI. There can be no guarantee that regulatory approval will be granted to continue the Fund’s FPI status and the Fund’s ability to buy or sell Indian securities may be impaired if the Fund’s ability to transact is denied, delayed, suspended or not renewed by local regulators. FPIs are required to observe certain investment restrictions, including limiting the aggregate ownership of any one company by an FPI and its investors to less than 10% of the company’s total paid-up equity capital. In addition, the shareholdings of all registered FPIs may not exceed 24% of the issued share capital of most companies. It is expected that this limit will automatically change from 24% to the relevant applicable limit established for certain sectors, such as telecommunications or banking have restrictions that limit foreign investment above a specified percentage (or requires regulatory approval to exceed that percentage). It is possible that this restriction could be raised or potentially lifted, subject to that company’s approval. Under normal circumstances, income, gains and initial capital with respect to such investments are freely repatriable, subject to payment or withholding of applicable Indian taxes. There can be no assurance that these investment control regimes will not change in a way that makes it more difficult or impossible for the Fund to reach its investment objectives or repatriate its income, gains and initial capital from India.

The government in India has exercised and continues to exercise significant influence over many aspects of the economy. Government actions, bureaucratic obstacles and inconsistent economic reform within the Indian government have had a significant effect on its economy and could adversely affect market conditions, economic growth and the profitability of companies in India. Further, any actions or other factors that may impede the flow of foreign capital to India may also inhibit its growth.

Large portions of many Indian companies remain in the hands of their founders (including members of their families) and the corporate governance of such family-owned companies may be weaker and less transparent. In addition, a high proportion of the shares of many Indian issuers are held by a limited number of persons or entities, which may limit the number of shares available for investment by the Fund. In addition, further issuances (or the perception that such issuances may occur) of securities by Indian issuers in which the Fund has invested could dilute the earnings per share of the Fund’s investment and could adversely affect the market price of such securities. Sales of securities by such issuer’s major shareholders, or the perception that such sales may occur, may also significantly and adversely affect the market price of such securities and, in turn, the Fund’s investment. A limited number of issuers represent a disproportionately large percentage of market capitalization and trading value. Large portions of many Indian companies remain in the hands of their founders (including members of their families) and the corporate governance of such family-owned companies may be weaker and less transparent. In addition, a high proportion of the shares of many Indian issuers are held by a limited number of persons or entities, which may limit the number of shares available for investment by the Fund. In addition, further issuances (or the perception that such issuances may occur) of securities by Indian issuers in which the Fund has invested could dilute the earnings per share of the Fund’s investment and could adversely affect the market price of such securities. Sales of securities by such issuer’s major shareholders, or the perception that such sales may occur, may also significantly and adversely affect the market price of such securities and, in turn, the Fund’s investment. A limited number of issuers represent a disproportionately large percentage of market capitalization and trading value.

The ability of a Fund to invest in Indian securities, exchange Indian rupees into U.S. dollars and repatriate investment income, capital and proceeds of sales realized from its investments in Indian securities is subject to the Indian Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, and the rules, regulations and notifications issued thereunder. There can be no assurance that the Indian government in the future, whether for purposes of managing its balance of payments or for other reasons, will not impose restrictions on foreign capital remittances abroad or otherwise modify the exchange control regime applicable to foreign institutional investors in such a way that may adversely affect the ability of a Fund to repatriate its income and capital.

Religious and border disputes persist in India. Moreover, India has from time to time experienced civil unrest and hostilities with neighboring countries such as Pakistan. Both India and Pakistan have tested nuclear arms, and the threat of deployment of such weapons could hinder development of the Indian economy. Escalating tensions between India and Pakistan could impact the broader region. The Indian government has confronted separatist movements in several Indian states. The longstanding dispute with Pakistan over the bordering Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, a majority of whose population is Muslim, remains unresolved. Attacks by terrorists believed to be based in Pakistan against India have further damaged relations between the two countries. If the Indian government is unable to control the violence and disruption associated with these tensions, the results could destabilize the economy and, consequently, adversely affect the Fund's investments.

The India securities market is substantially smaller than major securities markets in the U.S. and India experiences many of the risks associated with developing economies, including relatively low levels of liquidity, which may result in extreme volatility in the prices of Indian securities. India has less developed clearance and settlement procedures, and there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities and have been significantly delayed. The Indian stock exchanges have in the past been subject to closure, broker defaults and broker strikes, and there can be no certainty that this will not recur. In addition, significant delays are possible in registering transfers of securities and the Fund may be unable to sell securities until the registration process is completed and may experience delays in receiving dividends and other entitlements. In addition, India has takeover regulations containing provisions that may discourage or prevent a third-party from taking control of an Indian company, including if it was beneficial to the Fund or for a price that is at a premium to the market price.

Geopolitical Risk. Some countries and regions in which the Fund invests have experienced security concerns, war or threats of war and aggression, terrorism, economic uncertainty, natural and environmental disasters and/or systemic market dislocations that have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on the U.S. and world economies and markets generally, each of which may negatively impact the Fund's investments.

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

Index Tracking Risk. The Fund's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of the Index. To the extent the Fund utilizes a sampling approach, it may experience tracking error to a greater extent than if the Fund sought to replicate the Index.

Industry Concentration Risk. Because the Fund's assets will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent the Index concentrates in a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund is subject to loss due to adverse occurrences that may affect that industry or group of industries. The list below is not a comprehensive list of the industries to which the Fund may have exposure over time and should not be relied on as such. As of December 1, 2023, the Index was concentrated in the Online Services Industry Risk.

Online Services Industry Risk. Companies that operate in the online marketplace, retail and travel segments are subject to fluctuating consumer demand. Unlike traditional brick and mortar retailers, online marketplaces and retailers must assume shipping costs or pass such costs to consumers. Consumer access to price information for the same or similar products may cause companies that operate in the online marketplace, retail and travel segments to reduce profit margins in order to compete. Profit margins in the travel industry are particularly sensitive to seasonal demand, fuel costs and consumer perception of various risks associated with travel to various destinations. Due to the nature of their business models, companies that operate in the online marketplace, retail and travel segments may also be subject to heightened cybersecurity risk, including the risk of theft or damage to vital hardware, software and information systems. The loss or public dissemination of sensitive customer information or other proprietary data may negatively affect the financial performance of such companies to a greater extent than traditional brick and mortar retailers. As a result of such companies being web-based and the fact that they process, store, and transmit large amounts of data, including personal information, for their customers, failure to prevent or mitigate data loss or other security breaches, including breaches of vendors' technology and systems, could expose companies that operate in the online marketplace, retail and travel segments or their customers to a risk of loss or misuse of such information, adversely affect their operating results, result in litigation or potential liability, and otherwise harm their businesses.

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

Large-Capitalization Risk. Returns on investments in securities of large companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of smaller and mid-sized companies or the market as a whole. The securities of large-capitalization companies may also be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk. Because the Fund is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”), only a limited number of institutional investors (known as “Authorized Participants”) are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Fund. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occurs, the risk of which is higher during periods of market stress, shares of the Fund may trade at a material discount to NAV, possibly face delisting, and may experience wider bid-ask spreads: (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.

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

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

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

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

Sector Focus Risk. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in one or more sectors and thus will be more susceptible to the risks affecting those sectors. While the Fund’s sector exposure is expected to vary over time based on the composition of the Index, the Fund anticipates that it may be subject to some or all of the risks described below. As of December 1, 2023, a significant portion of the Index consisted of companies in the Technology Sector.

Technology Sector Risk. Companies in the technology sector, as traditionally defined, including information technology companies, may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Technology companies typically face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. They are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by the loss or impairment of those rights. Companies in the technology sector may face increased government and regulatory scrutiny and may be subject to adverse government or regulatory action.

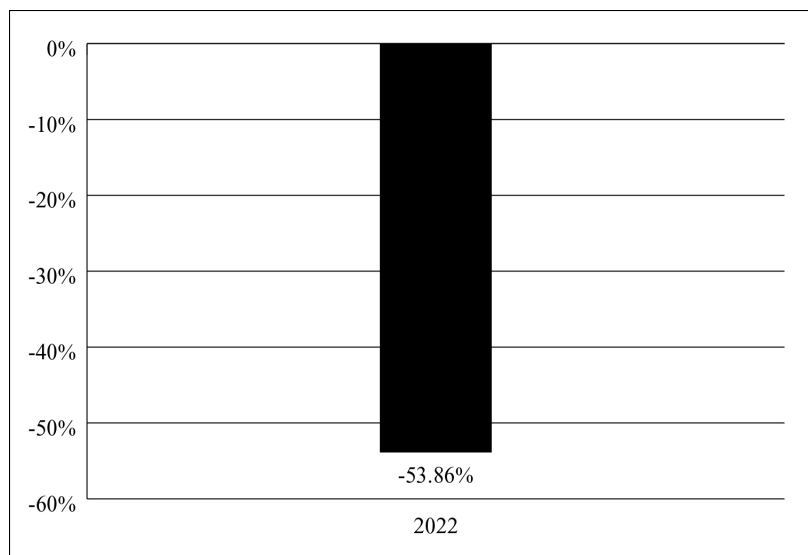
Small- and Mid-Capitalization Risk. The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies, and may underperform other segments of the market or the equity market as a whole. Securities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

Trading Risk. Shares of the Fund may trade on the Exchange above (premium) or below (discount) their NAV. The NAV of shares of the Fund will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of the Fund's shares will fluctuate continuously throughout trading hours based on market supply and demand and may deviate significantly from the value of the Fund's holdings, particularly in times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay more or receive less than the underlying value of the Fund shares bought or sold. When buying or selling shares in the secondary market, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask), which is known as the bid-ask spread. In addition, although the Fund's shares are currently listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares of the Fund inadvisable. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. In such a circumstance, the Fund's shares could trade at a premium or discount to their NAV.

Performance Information

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for certain time periods compare with the average annual total returns of the Index and the MSCI Frontier Markets Index. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at <https://fmqgetf.com/> or by calling toll-free 855-888-9892.

Annual Total Returns as of 12/31*



* The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's year-to-date return as of September 30, 2023 was 5.65%.

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

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	-1.42%	Q4/2022
Lowest Return	-32.34%	Q2/2022

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2022

FMQQ The Next Frontier Internet & Ecommerce ETF	1 Year	Since Inception (9-27-2021)
Return Before Taxes	-53.86%	-53.87%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-53.86%	-53.87%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-31.89%	-39.99%
FMQQ The Next Frontier Internet & Ecommerce Index TM (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-53.58%	-54.02%
MSCI Frontier Markets Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-26.34%	-20.72%

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 of the Fund through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. In some cases, the return after taxes may exceed the return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of shares of the Fund at the end of the measurement period.

Investment Adviser

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

Portfolio Managers

Andrew Serowik, Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2021.

Todd Alberico, Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2021.

Gabriel Tan, Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2021.

Brian Cooper, Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2022.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund issues shares to, and redeems shares from, certain institutional investors known as “Authorized Participants” (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of shares known as “Creation Units.” Creation Unit transactions for the Fund are generally conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a portfolio of in-kind securities constituting a substantial replication, or a representation, of the securities included in the Fund’s Index and a specified cash payment. Individual shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at a market price. You can purchase and sell individual shares of 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). When buying or selling shares in the secondary market, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available at <https://fmqgetf.com/>.

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 Adviser may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

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