EXCHANGE LISTED FUNDS TRUST

Saba Opportunistically Hedged Closed-End Funds ETF (Cboe BZX Ticker: CEFS)

(the "Fund")

Supplement dated October 2, 2026, to the Fund's currently effective Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI")

This supplement provides new and additional information beyond that contained in the Prospectus and SAI and should be read in conjunction with those documents.

Effective September 25, 2026, the Fund will pay distributions from net investment income quarterly rather than monthly. All references to the Fund's such distribution frequency in the Prospectus and SAI are changed to quarterly.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

EXCHANGE LISTED FUNDS TRUST

Prospectus

August 19, 2026

Saba Opportunistically Hedged Closed-End Funds ETF (formerly, Saba Closed-End Funds ETF) | Ticker Symbol: CEFS

Principal Listing Exchange for the Fund: Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

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

About This Prospectus

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 Saba Opportunistically Hedged Closed-End Funds ETF (the "Fund") seeks to provide capital appreciation and dividend income.

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 *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*	
Management Fee	1.10%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses (Interest Expense)	0.19%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	1.32%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1]	2.61%

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

Example

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$264	$811	$1,385	$2,944

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 November 30, 2025, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 44% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its investment objective by normally investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes), (a) in securities issued by closed-end funds or derivatives that provide investment exposure to closed-end funds either directly or indirectly (the "Underlying Funds"), which includes those that are domiciled outside of the U.S. or whose securities are traded on a non-U.S. exchange, and (b) opportunistically in long and/or short positions of (i) single name or basket securities or instruments seeking to hedge market exposure and/or (ii) derivatives instruments seeking to hedge market exposure. For purposes of this investment test, derivatives instruments will be valued at their notional amount and physical short positions will be valued using the value of the asset sold short. Closed-end funds are registered investment companies and non-U.S. equivalents that, unlike open-end funds, do not typically issue redeemable shares. Instead, a fixed number of shares trade on a secondary market, such as a securities exchange. The Fund expects to invest in Underlying Funds operated by a diversified group of closed-end fund managers ("Underlying Fund Managers") that invest in equity securities, fixed income securities, and/or commodities. The Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that are domiciled outside of the U.S. or whose securities are traded on a non-U.S. exchange. The Fund's sub-adviser, Saba Capital Management, L.P. (the "Sub-Adviser" or "Saba"), uses an investment process that combines fundamental analysis, quantitative analysis and proprietary screening tools. In seeking to maximize value, the Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that are, or the Sub-Adviser believes may become, the subject of an activist campaign by a shareholder, such as a proxy contest, whose aim is to eliminate or reduce the discount to the Underlying Fund's net asset value ("NAV"). Such activism may be initiated by the Sub-Adviser (on behalf of its other clients) or by third parties.

The Fund normally invests in Underlying Funds that primarily pursue high income opportunities, including Underlying Funds that invest in dividend and other income-producing securities (equity securities) and Underlying Funds that invest in high yield or non-investment grade securities (commonly referred to as "junk bonds"). The Underlying Funds will have the flexibility to invest in a broad range of securities. The Underlying Funds may invest in securities with a range of maturities from short- to long-term. Substantially all of the Underlying Funds' assets may be invested in lower-rated securities, which may include securities having the lowest rating for non-subordinated debt instruments (*i.e.*, rated C by Moody's Investors Service or CCC+ or lower by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and Fitch Ratings) and unrated securities of equivalent investment quality. The Underlying Funds may invest in equity securities, municipal securities, investment grade securities, and unrated securities. The Underlying Funds also may invest in foreign and emerging markets securities (including through depositary receipts or other securities convertible into securities of foreign issuers), mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), loan participations, inflation-protected securities, structured securities, variable, floating, and inverse floating rate instruments and preferred stock, and may use other investment techniques, including investments in derivative instruments. The Underlying Funds may also make short sales of securities or maintain a short position. Substantially all of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests will be exchange-traded.

The Fund may borrow for investment purposes. The Fund may also take short positions for speculative or hedging purposes, including futures contracts (including futures on U.S. Treasury obligations), swaps (including total return swaps), put and call options (including options on indices or futures contracts), ETFs that track the performance of bond or equity indices, and Underlying Funds. Short positions will generally be used to mitigate the Fund's overall level of risk and/or levels of risk to interest rates, particular types of securities, or market segments.

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, either directly or indirectly through its investments in the Underlying Funds, are set forth below. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

Anti-Takeover Provision Risk. Investors in closed-end funds are subject to the risk that the organizational documents of a closed-end fund may include provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the 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.

Cash Transactions Risk. To the extent the Fund effects part or all of its creations and redemptions for cash rather than in-kind securities, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times in order to obtain the cash needed to meet redemption orders. This may cause the Fund to sell a security and recognize a capital gain or loss that might not have been incurred if it had made a redemption in-kind. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV.

Climate Change-Related Risks. The environmental effects of climate change, including rising temperatures, extreme weather, fires, flooding, erratic weather fluctuations, agricultural failures and displacement and destabilization of human populations, could have materially adverse effects on the Underlying Funds held by the Fund. In addition to the physical, economic and geo-political risks associated with climate change, there are transition risks. The willingness of certain governments, industries and businesses, especially those that profit from, or have a reliance on, fossil fuels, to adapt to climate change or transition to sustainable practices may also adversely affect the Underlying Funds. Regulatory changes and divestment movements tied to concerns about climate change could adversely affect the value of certain industries whose activities or products are seen as accelerating climate change, or ill-positioned in light of the economic and social demands imposed by climate change. In recent years, certain investors have incorporated the business risks of climate change and the adequacy of companies' responses to climate change as part of their investment theses. These shifts in investing priorities may result in adverse effects on the trading price of securities if investors determine that the company has not made sufficient progress on climate change and environmental sustainability matters whether or not climate change proves to be as severe as predicted or preventable. The values of securities whose performance is linked to assets and revenue streams that are exposed to climate change risk may readily be affected by both long-term, systemic effects of climate change, as well as severe environmental events whose occurrence is inherently unpredictable.

Commodities Risk. Commodity prices can have significant volatility, and exposure to commodities can cause the value of the Fund's shares to decline or fluctuate in a rapid and unpredictable manner. The values of physical commodities may be affected by changes in overall market movements, real or perceived inflationary trends, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or currency exchange rates, population growth and changing demographics, international economic, political and regulatory developments, and factors affecting a particular region, industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, or other weather conditions, livestock disease, changes in storage costs, trade embargoes, competition from substitute products, transportation bottlenecks or shortages, fluctuations in supply and demand, and tariffs. The commodity markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to, among other factors, lack of liquidity, the participation of speculators, and government regulation and other actions.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred securities or other securities that may be converted or exchanged (by the holder or the issuer) into shares of the underlying common stock (or cash or securities of equivalent value), either at a stated price or stated rate. Convertible securities have characteristics similar to both fixed income and equity securities. Convertible securities generally are subordinated to other similar but non-convertible securities of the same issuer, although convertible bonds, as corporate debt obligations, enjoy seniority in right of payment to all equity securities, and convertible preferred stock is senior to common stock, of the same issuer. Because of the subordination feature, however, convertible securities typically are considered to be lower quality than similar non-convertible securities.

Counterparty Risk. To the extent that the Fund or an Underlying Fund engages in derivative transactions, it will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties. The Fund or the Underlying Fund may obtain only a limited or no recovery or may experience significant delays in obtaining recovery under derivative contracts if a counterparty experiences financial difficulties and becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract.

Credit Risk. Issuers or guarantors of debt instruments or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or loan of portfolio securities may be unable or unwilling to make timely interest and/or principal payments or to otherwise honor its obligations. Debt instruments are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which may be reflected in credit ratings. There is the chance that any of an Underlying Fund's portfolio holdings will have its credit ratings downgraded or will default (fail to make scheduled interest or principal payments), potentially reducing the Underlying Fund's income level and share price.

Currency Risk. The Fund or an Underlying Fund may invest in non-U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers. Where a fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars and the fund invests in non-U.S. dollar denominated securities, 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. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation and political developments.

Cybersecurity Risk. The Fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cybersecurity. A breach in cybersecurity refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cybersecurity breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems through "hacking" or malicious software coding but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cybersecurity breaches of the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests or the Fund's third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian, or sub-adviser, as applicable, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cybersecurity breaches. Although the Fund has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cybersecurity, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cybersecurity systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Deflation Risk. Prices throughout the economy may decline over time, which may have an adverse effect on the market valuation of companies, their assets and revenues. In addition, deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of an Underlying Fund's portfolio.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative instrument often has risks similar to its underlying instrument and may have additional risks, including imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument, risks of default by the counterparty to certain derivative transactions, magnification of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities, instruments, indices or interest rates to which the derivative relates, and risks that the derivative instruments may not be liquid. The use of derivatives presents risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in traditional securities. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Gains or losses in a derivative may be magnified and may be much greater than the derivative's original cost.

Covered Call Option Writing Risk. The Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that engage in a strategy known as "covered call option writing," which is designed to produce income from option premiums and offset a portion of a market decline in the underlying security. The writer (seller) of a covered call option forgoes, during the option's life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call but has retained the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. The writer of an option has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a writer of the option. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying security at the exercise price.

Futures Contracts Risk. Futures contracts are typically exchange-traded contracts that call for the future delivery of an asset at a certain price and date, or cash settlement of the terms of the contract. Risks of futures contracts may be caused by an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the instruments and the price of the underlying securities. In addition, there is the risk that the purchaser of a futures contract may not be able to enter into a closing transaction because of an illiquid market. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by a fund or its investment adviser, thus limiting the ability to implement the fund's strategies. Futures markets are highly volatile, and the use of futures may increase the volatility of a fund's NAV. Futures are also subject to leverage risks and to liquidity risk.

Hedging Risk. The Fund may seek to invest in securities or instruments for the purpose of hedging market exposure. However, there is no guarantee that the hedge will be successful. If the Fund uses a hedging instrument at the wrong time or judges the market conditions incorrectly, or the hedged instrument does not correlate to the risk sought to be hedged, the hedge might be unsuccessful, reduce the Fund's return, or create a loss. In addition, hedges, even when successful in mitigating risk, may not prevent the Fund from experiencing losses on its investments. Hedging instruments may also reduce or eliminate gains that may otherwise have been available had the Fund not used the hedging instruments.

Options Risk. Options give the holder of the option the right to buy (or to sell) a position in a security or in a contract to the writer of the option, at a certain price. They are subject to correlation risk because there may be an imperfect correlation between the options and the securities markets that cause a given transaction to fail to achieve its objectives. The successful use of options depends on the Sub-Adviser's ability to correctly predict future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and securities markets. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or the Sub-Adviser, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Options are also particularly subject to leverage risk and can be subject to liquidity risk.

Options on Swaps. An option on a swap agreement, or a "swaption," is a contract that gives a counterparty the right (but not the obligation) to enter into a new swap agreement or to shorten, extend, cancel or otherwise modify an existing swap agreement, at some designated future time on specified terms. In return, the purchaser pays a "premium" to the seller of the contract. The seller of the contract receives the premium and bears the risk of unfavorable changes on the underlying swap. The Fund may write (sell) and purchase put and call swaptions. The Fund may also enter into swaptions on either an asset-based or liability-based basis, depending on whether the Fund is hedging its assets or its liabilities. The Fund may write (sell) and purchase put and call swaptions to the same extent it may make use of standard options on securities or other instruments. Swaptions are generally subject to the same risks involved in the Fund's use of options.

Swap Agreement Risk. Swap agreements are generally traded in over-the-counter ("OTC") markets and have only recently become subject to regulation by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"). CFTC rules, however, do not cover all types of swap agreements. Investors, therefore, may not receive the protection of CFTC regulation or the statutory scheme of the Commodity Exchange Act in connection with the Fund's swap agreements. The lack of regulation in these markets could expose investors to significant losses under certain circumstances, including in the event of trading abuses or financial failure by participants.

Total Return Swap Risk. A total return swap is a contract in which one party agrees to make periodic payments to another party based on the change in market value of the assets underlying the contract, which may include a specified security, basket of securities, or securities indices during the specified period, in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate or the total return from other underlying assets. Total return swap agreements may be used to obtain exposure to a security or market without owning or taking physical custody of such security or investing directly in such market. Total return swap agreements may effectively add leverage to a fund's portfolio because, in addition to its total net assets, the fund would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap. The primary risks associated with total returns swaps are credit risks (if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations) and market risk (if there is no liquid market for the agreement or unfavorable changes occur to the underlying asset).

Dividend Risk. An issuer of a security may be unwilling or unable to pay income on a security. Common stocks do not assure dividend payments. Common stockholders have a right to receive dividends only after the company has provided for payment of its creditors, bondholders and preferred stockholders. Dividends are paid only when declared by an issuer's board of directors, and the amount of any dividend may vary over time.

Equity Securities 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. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular common stock. Also, prices of common stocks are sensitive to general market movements.

Foreign and Emerging Markets Securities Risk. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign and emerging market securities. Foreign and emerging market securities may have relatively low market liquidity, decreased publicly available information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Differences in regulatory, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting and recordkeeping standards could impede the Sub-Adviser's ability to evaluate local companies and impact the Fund's performance. Foreign and emerging market securities may be subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign and emerging market securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions. Emerging markets may be 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.

The Fund or an Underlying Fund's investment in securities of foreign companies may be in the form of depositary receipts or other securities convertible into securities of foreign issuers. Depositary receipts generally must be sponsored but may be unsponsored. Sponsored depositary receipts are established jointly by a depositary and the underlying issuer, whereas unsponsored depositary receipts may be established by a depositary without participation by the underlying issuer. Holders of an unsponsored depositary receipt generally bear all the costs associated with establishing the unsponsored depositary receipt. In addition, the issuers of the securities underlying unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts. The regulatory framework pursuant to which foreign closed-end funds operate may not provide the same protections afforded by U.S. federal securities laws. In addition, where all or a portion of an ETF's portfolio holdings trade in markets that are closed when the market for the ETF is open, there may be valuation differences that could lead to differences between the ETF's market price and the value of the ETF's portfolio holdings.

Fund Distributions Risk. The Fund seeks to make cash distributions once per month throughout a calendar year based on a rate determined at the beginning of the year. Because these distributions will be made from Fund assets and shareholders are generally not expected to reinvest such distributions in additional Fund shares, the Fund's monthly cash distributions will reduce the amount of assets available for investment by the Fund. It is possible for the Fund to suffer substantial investment losses and simultaneously experience additional asset reductions as a result of its distributions to shareholders under this distribution policy. Moreover, even if the Fund's capital grows over short, intermediate, or long periods of time, it is possible that such growth will be insufficient to enable the Fund to maintain the amount of its cash distributions without returning capital to shareholders. A return of capital is a return of all or part of a shareholder's original investment in the Fund. In general, a return of capital is not immediately taxable to a shareholder. Rather, it reduces a shareholder's cost basis in Fund shares and is not taxable to a shareholder until his or her cost basis has been reduced to zero. The rate and dollar amount of the Fund's monthly income payments could vary substantially from one year to the next, during the course of a year, and over time depending on several factors, including the performance of the financial markets in which the Fund invests, the allocation of Fund assets across different asset classes and investments, the performance of the Fund's investment strategies, and the amount and timing of prior distributions by the Fund. The Fund is not guaranteed to provide a fixed or stable level of cash distributions at any time or over any period of time.

Fund of Funds Risk. Because the Fund is a "fund of funds," its investment performance largely depends on the investment performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. An investment in the Fund is subject to the risks associated with the Underlying Funds. The Fund will pay indirectly a proportional share of the fees and expenses of the Underlying Funds in which it invests (referred to herein as "acquired fund fees and expenses"), including their investment advisory and administration fees, in addition to its own fees and expenses. In addition, at times, certain segments of the market represented by constituent Underlying Funds may be out of favor and underperform other segments.

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.

High Yield or Non-Investment Grade Securities 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, an Underlying Fund may incur additional expenses to seek recovery.

Illiquid Securities Risk. Closed-end funds are not limited in their ability to invest in illiquid securities. Securities with reduced liquidity involve greater risk than securities with more liquid markets. Market quotations for securities not traded on national exchanges may vary over time, and if the credit quality of a fixed-income security unexpectedly declines, secondary trading of that security may decline for a period of time. In the event that an Underlying Fund voluntarily or involuntarily liquidates portfolio assets during periods of infrequent trading, it may not receive full value for those assets.

Inflation Risk. The value of assets or income from an investment will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money.

Inflation-Protected Securities Risk. Inflation-protected debt securities may react differently from other types of debt securities and tend to react to changes in "real" interest rates. Real interest rates represent nominal (stated) interest rates reduced by the expected impact of inflation. In general, the price of an inflation-protected debt security can fall when real interest rates rise and can rise when real interest rates fall. Interest payments on inflation-protected debt securities can be unpredictable and will vary as the principal and/or interest is adjusted for inflation. Also, the inflation index utilized by a particular inflation-protected security may not accurately reflect the true rate of inflation, in which case the market value of the security could be adversely affected.

Interest Rate Risk. Investments in fixed-income securities are subject to the possibility that interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of shares of an Underlying Fund and its holdings to decline. The risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given the historically low interest rate environment. Fixed-income securities with longer durations are subject to more volatility than those with shorter durations. The Fund may seek to hedge interest rate risk through the use of short positions in U.S. Treasury securities or in ETFs that seek to track the performance of bond indices, or through the use of derivative instruments, but there can be no guarantee that such strategies will be successful.

Issuer-Specific Risk. The value of an Underlying Fund may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Leverage Risk. Leverage may result from ordinary borrowings or may be inherent in the structure of certain of the Fund's investments such as derivatives. If the prices of those investments decrease, or if the cost of borrowing exceeds any increase in the prices of those investments, the NAV of the Fund's shares will decrease faster than if the Fund had not used leverage. To repay borrowings, the Fund may have to sell investments at a time and at a price that is unfavorable to the Fund. Interest on borrowings is an expense the Fund would not otherwise incur, and the Fund's expenses will vary depending on the extent to which the Fund uses leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and the risk of loss. If the Fund uses leverage, there can be no assurance that the Fund's leverage strategy will be successful. The Underlying 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 Underlying Funds. An investment in securities of Underlying 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.

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk. Because the Fund is an 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, the Fund's 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.

Loans Risk. Loans are subject to the credit risk of nonpayment of principal or interest. Economic downturns or increases in interest rates may cause an increase in defaults, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. Loans may or may not be collateralized at the time of acquisition, and any collateral may be relatively illiquid or lose all or substantially all of its value subsequent to investment. In the event of bankruptcy of a borrower, an Underlying Fund could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing a loan. Junior loans, which have a lower place in the borrower's capital structure than senior loans and may be unsecured, involve a higher degree of overall risk than senior loans of the same borrower. An Underlying Fund's investments in loans are also subject to prepayment or call risk. Loans may have settlement periods in excess of seven days. Failure to receive sales proceeds on a timely basis may constrain an Underlying Fund's ability to meet its obligations (including obligations to redeeming shareholders).

Management Risk. The Fund is an actively managed ETF. While the Fund's investment program was designed with a view to achieving the Fund's investment objective, there can be no assurance or guarantee that the Fund will achieve its stated investment objective over short- or long-term market cycles. The Sub-Adviser's proprietary screening and selection process of the Underlying Funds and the Underlying Fund Managers and its use of investment strategies, including the use of borrowing and derivatives, may not produce the intended results.

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

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Investments in mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment or call risk, which is the risk that payments from the borrower may be received earlier than expected due to changes in the rate at which the underlying loans are prepaid. Securities may be prepaid at a price less than the original purchase value.

Municipal Securities Risk. Municipal securities are debt obligations issued by states or by political subdivisions or authorities of states. Municipal securities are typically designated as general obligation bonds, which are general obligations of a governmental entity that are backed by the taxing power of such entity, or revenue bonds, which are payable from the income of a specific project or authority and are not supported by the issuer's power to levy taxes. Lower-quality revenue bonds and other credit-sensitive municipal securities carry higher risks of default than general obligation bonds. Litigation, legislation or other political events, local business or economic conditions or the bankruptcy of the issuer could have a significant effect on the ability of an issuer of municipal securities to make payments of principal and/or interest. Political changes and uncertainties in the municipal market related to taxation, legislative changes or the rights of municipal security holders can significantly affect municipal securities. Because many municipal securities are issued to finance similar projects, especially those related to education, health care, transportation and utilities, conditions in those sectors can affect the overall municipal market. In addition, changes in the financial condition of an individual municipal issuer can affect the overall municipal market. If the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") determines that an issuer of a municipal security has not complied with applicable tax requirements, interest from the security could become taxable and the security could significantly decline in value.

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.

Preferred Securities Risk. Preferred securities are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments. In addition, preferred securities are subject to other risks, such as having no or limited voting rights, being subject to special redemption rights, having distributions deferred or skipped, having limited liquidity, changing tax treatments and possibly being in heavily regulated industries.

Real Estate Investment Trust ("REIT") Risk. Adverse economic, business or political developments affecting real estate could have a major effect on the value of an Underlying Fund's investments in REITs. Investing in REITs may subject an Underlying Fund to risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, such as decreases in real estate values, overbuilding, increased competition and other risks related to local or general economic conditions, increases in operating costs and property taxes, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, possible environmental liabilities, regulatory limitations on rent and fluctuations in rental income. In addition, REITs are subject to the possibility of failing to qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally available to them under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Internal Revenue Code") and failing to maintain exemption from the registration requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"). "Qualified REIT dividends" (*i.e.*, ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) are eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. Distributions by the Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by the Fund and which the Fund properly reports as "section 199A dividends," are treated as "qualified REIT dividends" in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying regulated investment company ("RIC") shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the date on which the shares become ex-dividend and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. The Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible but is not required to do so.

Risk of Obtaining Non-Public Information. The Sub-Adviser may come into possession of material, non-public information about an Underlying Fund. In these circumstances and until such information becomes publicly available, the Fund may be prevented from transacting in Underlying Fund shares, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Risk of Underlying Fund Market Price Discount from/Premium to Net Asset Value. The shares of the Underlying Funds may trade at a discount or premium to their NAV. Historically, shares of Underlying Funds have frequently traded at a discount to their NAV, which discounts have, on occasion, been substantial and lasted for sustained periods of time. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that an Underlying Fund's NAV could decrease as a result of investment activities. Whether an investor, such as the Fund, will realize gains or losses upon the sale of shares will depend not on the Underlying Funds' NAVs, but entirely upon whether the market price of the Underlying Funds' shares at the time of sale is above or below such investor's purchase price for shares.

Selection of Brokers. The Sub-Adviser may be subject to conflicts of interest relating to its selection of brokers on behalf of the Fund. Transactions for the Fund will be allocated to brokers on the basis of, among other things, best execution and in consideration of a broker's ability to effect the transactions, its facilities, reliability and financial responsibility, as well as the provision or payment by the broker of the costs of research and research-related services. In addition, brokers may provide other services that are beneficial to the Sub-Adviser, but not necessarily beneficial to the Fund, including, without limitation, capital introduction, marketing assistance, consulting with respect to technology, operations or equipment, and other services or items. Such services and items may influence the Sub-Adviser's selection of brokers.

Short Selling Risk. Short selling involves selling securities, which may or may not be owned, and borrowing the same securities for delivery to the purchaser, with an obligation to replace the borrowed securities at a later date. Short selling allows an investor to seek profits from declines in the prices of securities. A short sale creates the risk of a theoretically unlimited loss because the price of the underlying security could theoretically increase without limit and increase the cost of buying those securities to close the short position. There can be no assurance that the securities necessary to close a short position will be available for purchase. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. Short strategies can also be implemented synthetically through various instruments and be used with respect to indices or in the over-the-counter market and with respect to futures and other instruments. There can be no assurance that such market makers will be willing to make such quotes. Short strategies can also be implemented on a leveraged basis. Lastly, even though an Underlying Fund generally secures a "good borrow" of the security sold short at the time of execution, the lending institution may recall the lent security at any time, thereby forcing such Underlying Fund to purchase the security at the then-prevailing market price, which may be higher.

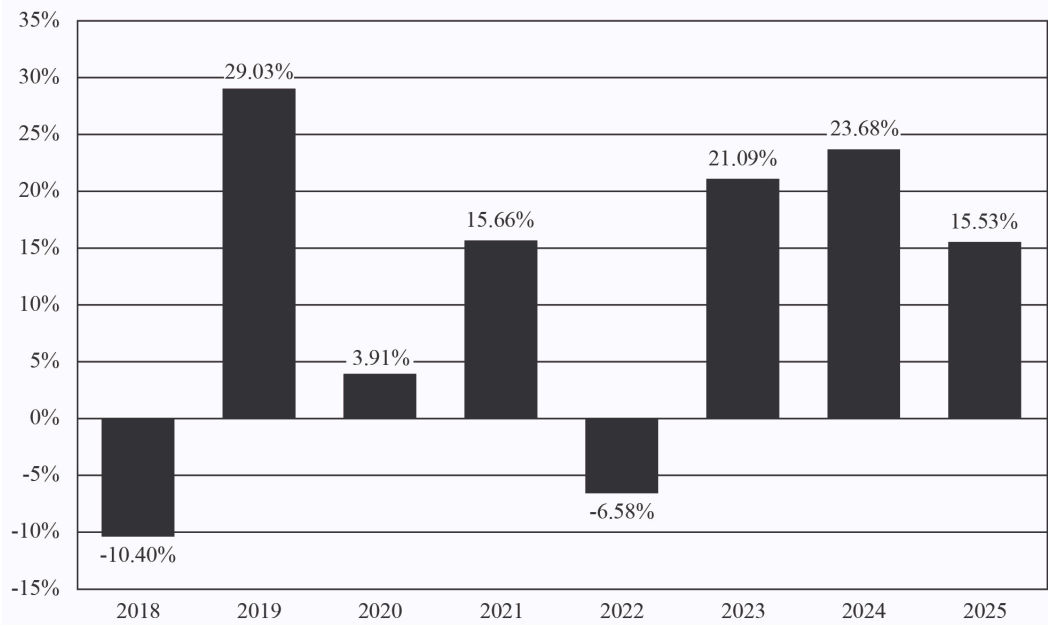
Structured Instruments Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in, or have exposure to, various types of structured instruments, including securities that have demand, tender or put features, or interest rate reset features. Structured instruments are a type of derivative instrument, and the payment and credit qualities of these instruments derive from the assets embedded in the structure from which they are issued. Structured instruments may behave in ways not anticipated by the Underlying Funds, or they may not receive tax, accounting or regulatory treatment anticipated by the Underlying Funds.

Trading Risk. Shares of the Fund may trade on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (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 S&P 500® Index, a broad-based securities market index, and iBoxx Liquid High Yield Index. The S&P 500® Index is considered representative of the U.S. equity market, and the iBoxx Liquid High Yield Index is considered representative of the high yield corporate bond market. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.sabaetf.com or by calling collect 1-888-615-4310.

Annual Total Returns as of 12/31



* The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's year-to-date return as of June 30, 2026 was 15.99%.

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

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	17.79%	Q2/2020
Lowest Return	-25.07%	Q1/2020

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2025

Saba Opportunistically Hedged Closed-End Funds ETF	**1 Year**	**5 Years**	**Since Inception (3-20-2017)**
Return Before Taxes	15.53%	13.35%	11.28%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	13.32%	9.70%	7.57%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	10.60%	9.01%	7.20%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	17.88%	14.42%	14.72%
iBoxx Liquid High Yield Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	8.83%	4.34%	4.98%

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 ("IRAs"). 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. Saba Capital Management, L.P. serves as the sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Boaz Weinstein, Founder and Chief Investment Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2017.

Paul Kazarian, Portfolio Manager of the Sub-Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2017.

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 generally are conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a portfolio of in-kind securities designated by the Fund 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 a market price and, because exchange-traded fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). When buying or selling shares of the Fund 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 www.sabaetf.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 IRA. 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.

Additional Principal Investment Strategies Information

The Fund seeks to provide capital appreciation and dividend income. The Fund's investment objective is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Fund is an actively managed ETF and does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified passive index of securities. Instead, it uses an active investment strategy in seeking to meet its investment objective. The Sub-Adviser, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the oversight of the Board of Exchange Listed Funds Trust (the "Trust"), has discretion on a daily basis to manage the Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and investment policies. The Fund's policy to invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes), (a) in securities issued by closed-end funds or derivatives that provide investment exposure to closed-end funds either directly or indirectly (the "Underlying Funds"), which includes those that are domiciled outside of the U.S. or whose securities are traded on a non-U.S. exchange, and (b) opportunistically in long and/or short positions of (i) single name or basket securities or instruments seeking to hedge market exposure and/or (ii) derivatives instruments seeking to hedge market exposure is also non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval, upon 60 days' notice to shareholders.

The Fund may lend portfolio securities to certain creditworthy borrowers. Securities lending involves exposure to certain risks, including operational risk (*i.e.*, the risk of losses resulting from problems in the settlement and accounting process), "gap" risk (*i.e.*, the risk of a mismatch between the return on cash collateral reinvestments and the fees the Fund has agreed to pay a borrower), and credit, legal, counterparty and market risk. In the event a borrower does not return the Fund's securities as agreed, the Fund may experience losses if the proceeds received from liquidating the collateral do not at least equal the value of the loaned security at the time the collateral is liquidated plus the transaction costs incurred in purchasing replacement securities.

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, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, repurchase agreements collateralized by such securities, money market funds, and high-quality debt investments. If the Fund invests for defensive purposes, it may not achieve its investment objective. In addition, the defensive strategy may not work as intended.

Additional Principal Risk Information

The following section provides additional information regarding the principal risks of the Fund, either directly or indirectly through its investments in the Underlying Funds.

Anti-Takeover Provision Risk. Investors in closed-end funds are subject to the risk that the organizational documents of a closed-end fund may include provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the 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.

Cash Transactions Risk. The Fund may effect part or all of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Paying redemption proceeds in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio securities or other assets at an inopportune time to obtain the cash needed to meet redemption orders. This may cause the Fund to sell a security and recognize a capital gain or loss that might not have been incurred if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher or lower annual capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's shares to trade in the market at greater bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Furthermore, the Fund may not be able to execute cash transactions for creation and redemption purposes at the same price used to determine the Fund's NAV. To the extent that the maximum additional charge for creation or redemption transactions is insufficient to cover the execution shortfall, the Fund's performance could be negatively impacted.

Climate Change-Related Risks. The environmental effects of climate change, including rising temperatures, extreme weather, fires, flooding, erratic weather fluctuations, agricultural failures and displacement and destabilization of human populations, could have materially adverse effects on the Underlying Funds held by the Fund. In addition to the physical, economic and geo-political risks associated with climate change, there are transition risks. The willingness of certain governments, industries and businesses, especially those that profit from, or have a reliance on, fossil fuels, to adapt to climate change or transition to sustainable practices may also adversely affect the Underlying Funds. Regulatory changes and divestment movements tied to concerns about climate change could adversely affect the value of certain industries whose activities or products are seen as accelerating climate change, or ill-positioned in light of the economic and social demands imposed by climate change. In recent years, certain investors have incorporated the business risks of climate change and the adequacy of companies' responses to climate change as part of their investment theses. These shifts in investing priorities may result in adverse effects on the trading price of securities if investors determine that the company has not made sufficient progress on climate change and environmental sustainability matters whether or not climate change proves to be as severe as predicted or preventable. The values of securities whose performance is linked to assets and revenue streams that are exposed to climate change risk may readily be affected by both long-term, systemic effects of climate change, as well as severe environmental events whose occurrence is inherently unpredictable.

Commodities Risk. Commodity prices can have significant volatility, and exposure to commodities can cause the value of the Fund's shares to decline or fluctuate in a rapid and unpredictable manner. The values of physical commodities may be affected by changes in overall market movements, real or perceived inflationary trends, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or currency exchange rates, population growth and changing demographics, international economic, political and regulatory developments, and factors affecting a particular region, industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, or other weather conditions, livestock disease, changes in storage costs, trade embargoes, competition from substitute products, transportation bottlenecks or shortages, fluctuations in supply and demand, and tariffs. The commodity markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to, among other factors, lack of liquidity, the participation of speculators, and government regulation and other actions.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred securities or other securities that may be converted or exchanged (by the holder or the issuer) into shares of the underlying common stock (or cash or securities of equivalent value), either at a stated price or stated rate. Convertible securities have characteristics similar to both fixed income and equity securities. Convertible securities generally are subordinated to other similar but non-convertible securities of the same issuer, although convertible bonds, as corporate debt obligations, enjoy seniority in right of payment to all equity securities, and convertible preferred stock is senior to common stock, of the same issuer. Because of the subordination feature, however, convertible securities typically are considered to be lower quality than similar non-convertible securities.

The market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, tends to increase as interest rates decline. In addition, because of the conversion feature, the market value of convertible securities tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common stock. A unique feature of convertible securities is that as the market price of the underlying common stock declines, convertible securities tend to trade increasingly on a yield basis, and so may not experience market value declines to the same extent as the underlying common stock. When the market price of the underlying common stock increases, the prices of the convertible securities tend to rise as a reflection of the value of the underlying common stock.

Convertible securities provide for a stable stream of income with generally higher yields than common stocks, but there can be no assurance of current income, because the issuers of the convertible securities may default on their obligations. A convertible security, in addition to providing fixed income, offers the potential for capital appreciation through the conversion feature, which enables the holder to benefit from increases in the market price of the underlying common stock. There can be no assurance of capital appreciation, however, because securities prices fluctuate. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality because of the potential for capital appreciation.

Counterparty Risk. To the extent that an Underlying Fund engages in derivative transactions, it will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties. The Underlying Fund may obtain only a limited or no recovery or may experience significant delays in obtaining recovery under derivative contracts if a counterparty experiences financial difficulties and becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract.

Credit Risk. Issuers or guarantors of debt instruments or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or loan of portfolio securities may be unable or unwilling to make timely interest and/or principal payments or to otherwise honor its obligations. Debt instruments are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which may be reflected in credit ratings. There is the chance that any of an Underlying Fund's portfolio holdings will have its credit ratings downgraded or will default (fail to make scheduled interest or principal payments), potentially reducing the fund's income level and share price.

Currency Risk. The Fund or an Underlying Fund may invest in non-U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers. Where a fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars and the fund invests in non-U.S. dollar denominated securities, 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. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation and political developments.

Cybersecurity Risk. The Fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cybersecurity. A breach in cybersecurity refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cybersecurity breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems through "hacking" or malicious software coding but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cybersecurity breaches of the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests or the Fund's third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian, or sub-adviser, as applicable, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cybersecurity breaches. Although the Fund has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cybersecurity, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cybersecurity systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Deflation Risk. Prices throughout the economy may decline over time, which may have an adverse effect on the market valuation of companies, their assets and revenues. In addition, deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of an Underlying Fund's portfolio.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative instrument often has risks similar to its underlying instrument and may have additional risks, including imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument, risks of default by the counterparty to certain derivative transactions, magnification of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities, instruments, indices or interest rates to which the derivative relates, and risks that the derivative instruments may not be liquid.

The Underlying Funds may invest in, or enter into, derivatives such as forward contracts, options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts and swap agreements. The Underlying Funds may engage in such derivatives transactions to gain exposure to, for example, certain securities, markets or asset classes, to hedge the Underlying Fund's positions in or exposure to securities, currencies or other instruments, to equitize cash positions in the Underlying Fund's portfolio, or to enhance the Underlying Fund's return. Derivatives may be purchased on established exchanges or through privately negotiated transactions referred to as OTC derivatives. Exchange-traded derivatives generally are guaranteed by the clearing agency which is the issuer or counterparty to such derivatives. Each party to an OTC derivative bears the risk that the counterparty will default. OTC derivatives are less liquid than exchange-traded derivatives since the other party to the transaction may be the only investor with sufficient understanding of the derivative to be interested in bidding for it.

Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risk, depending upon the characteristics of the particular derivative. Derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in derivatives could have a large potential impact on an Underlying Fund's performance. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives. Successful use of derivatives also is subject to the ability of the Underlying Fund's manager to predict correctly movements in the direction of the relevant market and, to the extent the transaction is entered into for hedging purposes, to ascertain the appropriate correlation between the transaction being hedged and the price movements of the derivatives.

Covered Call Option Writing Risk. The Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that engage in a strategy known as "covered call option writing," which is designed to produce income from option premiums and offset a portion of a market decline in the underlying security. The writer (seller) of a covered call option forgoes, during the option's life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call but has retained the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. The writer of an option has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a writer of the option. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying security at the exercise price.

To the extent an Underlying Fund writes covered put options, it bears the risk of loss if the value of the underlying stock declines below the exercise price minus the put premium. If the option is exercised, the Underlying Fund could incur a loss if it is required to purchase the stock underlying the put option at a price greater than the market price of the stock at the time of exercise plus the put premium the Underlying Fund received when it wrote the option. While the Underlying Fund's potential gain in writing a covered put option is limited to distributions earned on the liquid assets securing the put option plus the premium received from the purchaser of the put option, the Underlying Fund risks a loss equal to the entire exercise price of the option minus the put premium.

The hours of trading for options on an exchange may not conform to the hours during which the underlying securities are traded. To the extent that the options markets close before the markets for the underlying securities, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the options markets. Call options are marked-to-market daily and their value will be affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of the underlying common stocks, an increase in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market and the underlying common stocks and the remaining time to the options' expiration. Additionally, the exercise price of an option may be adjusted downward before the option's expiration as a result of the occurrence of certain corporate events affecting the underlying equity security, such as extraordinary dividends, stock splits, mergers or other extraordinary distributions or events. A reduction in the exercise price of an option would reduce the Underlying Fund's capital appreciation potential on the underlying security.

OTC options differ from exchange-listed options in that they are two-party contracts, with exercise price, premium and other terms negotiated between buyer and seller, and generally do not have as much market liquidity as exchange-listed options. The OTC options written by an Underlying Fund will not be issued, guaranteed or cleared by the Options Clearing Corporation. In addition, the Underlying Fund's ability to terminate the OTC options may be more limited than with exchange-traded options. Banks, broker-dealers or other financial institutions participating in such transaction may fail to settle a transaction in accordance with the terms of the option as written. In the event of default or insolvency of the counterparty, the Underlying Fund may be unable to liquidate an OTC option position.

The purchaser of an index put option has the right to any depreciation in the value of the index below the exercise price of the option on or before the expiration date. The purchaser of an index call option has the right to any appreciation in the value of the index over the exercise price of the option on or before the expiration date. Because the exercise of an index option is settled in cash, sellers of index call options cannot provide in advance for their potential settlement obligations by acquiring and holding the underlying securities. An Underlying Fund will lose money if it is required to pay the purchaser of an index option the difference between the cash value of the index on which the option was written and the exercise price and such difference is greater than the premium received by the Underlying Fund for writing the option. The value of index options written by an Underlying Fund, which will be priced daily, will be affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of the underlying common stocks in the respective index, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market and the remaining time to the options' expiration. The value of the index options also may be adversely affected if the market for the index options becomes less liquid or smaller. Distributions paid by an Underlying Fund on its common shares may be derived in part from the net index option premiums it receives from selling index put and call options, less the cost of paying settlement amounts to purchasers of the options that exercise their options. Net index option premiums can vary widely over the short term and long term.

There are significant differences between the securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives.

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

Hedging Risk. The Fund may seek to invest in securities or instruments for the purpose of hedging market exposure. However, there is no guarantee that the hedge will be successful. If the Fund uses a hedging instrument at the wrong time or judges the market conditions incorrectly, or the hedged instrument does not correlate to the risk sought to be hedged, the hedge might be unsuccessful, reduce the Fund's return, or create a loss. In addition, hedges, even when successful in mitigating risk, may not prevent the Fund from experiencing losses on its investments. Hedging instruments may also reduce or eliminate gains that may otherwise have been available had the Fund not used the hedging instruments.

Options Risk. Options give the holder of the option the right to buy (or to sell) a position in a security or in a contract to the writer of the option, at a certain price. They are subject to correlation risk because there may be an imperfect correlation between the options and the securities markets that cause a given transaction to fail to achieve its objectives. The successful use of options depends on the Sub-Adviser's ability to correctly predict future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and securities markets. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or the Sub-Adviser, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Options are also particularly subject to leverage risk and can be subject to liquidity risk.

Options on Swaps. An option on a swap agreement, or a "swaption," is a contract that gives a counterparty the right (but not the obligation) to enter into a new swap agreement or to shorten, extend, cancel or otherwise modify an existing swap agreement, at some designated future time on specified terms. In return, the purchaser pays a "premium" to the seller of the contract. The seller of the contract receives the premium and bears the risk of unfavorable changes on the underlying swap. The Fund may write (sell) and purchase put and call swaptions. The Fund may also enter into swaptions on either an asset-based or liability-based basis, depending on whether the Fund is hedging its assets or its liabilities. The Fund may write (sell) and purchase put and call swaptions to the same extent it may make use of standard options on securities or other instruments. Swaptions are generally subject to the same risks involved in the Fund's use of options.

Swap Agreement Risk. Swap agreements are generally traded in OTC markets and have only recently become subject to regulation by the CFTC. CFTC rules, however, do not cover all types of swap agreements. Investors, therefore, may not receive the protection of CFTC regulation or the statutory scheme of the Commodity Exchange Act in connection with a fund's swap agreements. The lack of regulation in these markets could expose investors to significant losses under certain circumstances, including in the event of trading abuses or financial failure by participants. Unlike in futures contracts, the counterparty to uncleared OTC swap agreements is generally a single bank or other financial institution, rather than a clearing organization backed by a group of financial institutions. As a result, a fund is subject to increased counterparty risk with respect to the amount it expects to receive from counterparties to uncleared swaps. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, a fund could suffer significant losses on these contracts and the value of an investor's investment in the fund may decline. OTC swaps may be less liquid than futures contracts because they are not traded on an exchange, do not have uniform terms and conditions, and are generally entered into based upon the creditworthiness of the parties and the availability of credit support, such as collateral, and in general, are not transferable without the consent of the counterparty.

Total Return Swap Risk. A total return swap is a contract in which one party agrees to make periodic payments to another party based on the change in market value of the assets underlying the contract, which may include a specified security, basket of securities, or securities indices during the specified period, in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate or the total return from other underlying assets. Total return swap agreements may be used to obtain exposure to a security or market without owning or taking physical custody of such security or investing directly in such market. Total return swap agreements may effectively add leverage to a fund's portfolio because, in addition to its total net assets, the fund would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap. The primary risks associated with total returns swaps are credit risks (if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations) and market risk (if there is no liquid market for the agreement or unfavorable changes occur to the underlying asset).

Dividend Risk. An issuer of a security may be unwilling or unable to pay income on a security. Common stocks do not assure dividend payments. Common stockholders have a right to receive dividends only after the company has provided for payment of its creditors, bondholders and preferred stockholders. Dividends are paid only when declared by an issuer's board of directors, and the amount of any dividend may vary over time.

Equity Securities 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. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular common stock. Also, prices of common stocks are sensitive to general market movements.

Foreign and Emerging Markets Securities Risk. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign and emerging market securities. Foreign and emerging market securities may have relatively low market liquidity, decreased publicly available information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Differences in regulatory, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting and recordkeeping standards could impede the Sub-Adviser's ability to evaluate local companies and impact the Fund's performance. Foreign and emerging market securities may be subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign and emerging market securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions. Emerging markets may be 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.

The Fund or an Underlying Fund's investment in securities of foreign companies may be in the form of depositary receipts or other securities convertible into securities of foreign issuers. Depositary receipts generally must be sponsored but may be unsponsored. Sponsored depositary receipts are established jointly by a depositary and the underlying issuer, whereas unsponsored depositary receipts may be established by a depositary without participation by the underlying issuer. Holders of an unsponsored depositary receipt generally bear all the costs associated with establishing the unsponsored depositary receipt. In addition, the issuers of the securities underlying unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts. The regulatory framework pursuant to which foreign closed-end funds operate may not provide the same protections afforded by U.S. federal securities laws. In addition, where all or a portion of an ETF's portfolio holdings trade in markets that are closed when the market for the ETF is open, there may be valuation differences that could lead to differences between the ETF's market price and the value of the ETF's portfolio holdings.

Fund Distributions Risk. The Fund seeks to make cash distributions once per month throughout a calendar year based on a rate determined at the beginning of the year. Because these distributions will be made from Fund assets and shareholders are generally not expected to reinvest such distributions in additional Fund shares, the Fund's monthly cash distributions will reduce the amount of assets available for investment by the Fund. It is possible for the Fund to suffer substantial investment losses and simultaneously experience additional asset reductions as a result of its distributions to shareholders under this distribution policy. Moreover, even if the Fund's capital grows over short, intermediate, or long periods of time, it is possible that such growth will be insufficient to enable the Fund to maintain the amount of its cash distributions without returning capital to shareholders. A return of capital is a return of all or part of a shareholder's original investment in the Fund. In general, a return of capital is not immediately taxable to a shareholder. Rather, it reduces a shareholder's cost basis in Fund shares and is not taxable to a shareholder until his or her cost basis has been reduced to zero. The rate and dollar amount of the Fund's monthly income payments could vary substantially from one year to the next, during the course of a year, and over time depending on several factors, including the performance of the financial markets in which the Fund invests, the allocation of Fund assets across different asset classes and investments, the performance of the Fund's investment strategies, and the amount and timing of prior distributions by the Fund. The Fund is not guaranteed to provide a fixed or stable level of cash distributions at any time or over any period of time.

Fund of Funds Risk. Because the Fund is a "fund of funds," its investment performance largely depends on the investment performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. An investment in the Fund is subject to the risks associated with the Underlying Funds. The Fund will pay indirectly a proportional share of the fees and expenses of the Underlying Funds in which it invests, including their investment advisory and administration fees, in addition to its own fees and expenses. In addition, at times certain segments of the market represented by constituent Underlying Funds may be out of favor and underperform other segments.

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. For example, political and economic conditions and changes in regulatory, tax, or economic policy in a country could significantly affect the market in that country and in surrounding or related countries and have a negative impact on the Fund's performance. Currency developments or restrictions, political and social instability, and changing economic conditions have resulted in significant market volatility.

High Yield or Non-Investment Grade Securities 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, an Underlying Fund may incur additional expenses to seek recovery.

Illiquid Securities Risk. No one can guarantee that a liquid trading market will exist for any security. The Underlying Funds may invest in restricted securities and other investments that may be illiquid. Illiquid securities are securities that are not readily marketable and may include some restricted securities, which are securities that may be unregistered or may be sold only in a privately negotiated transaction or pursuant to an exemption from registration. Illiquid investments involve the risk that the securities will not be able to be sold at the time desired by an Underlying Fund or at prices approximating the value at which the Underlying Fund is carrying the securities on its books.

Closed-end funds are not limited in their ability to invest in illiquid securities. Securities with reduced liquidity involve greater risk than securities with more liquid markets. Market quotations for securities not traded on national exchanges may vary over time, and if the credit quality of a fixed-income security unexpectedly declines, secondary trading of that security may decline for a period of time. In the event that an Underlying Fund voluntarily or involuntarily liquidates portfolio assets during periods of infrequent trading, it may not receive full value for those assets.

There may be limited trading in the shares of closed-end funds. This may make it more difficult to purchase or sell a large number of an Underlying Fund's shares at any one time.

Inflation Risk. The value of assets or income from an investment will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money.

Inflation-Protected Securities Risk. Inflation-protected debt securities may react differently from other types of debt securities and tend to react to changes in "real" interest rates. Real interest rates represent nominal (stated) interest rates reduced by the expected impact of inflation. In general, the price of an inflation-protected debt security can fall when real interest rates rise and can rise when real interest rates fall. Interest payments on inflation-protected debt securities can be unpredictable and will vary as the principal and/or interest is adjusted for inflation. Also, the inflation index utilized by a particular inflation-protected security may not accurately reflect the true rate of inflation, in which case the market value of the security could be adversely affected.

Interest Rate Risk. Investments in fixed-income securities are subject to the possibility that interest rates could rise (or are expected to rise) sharply, causing the value of an Underlying Fund's holdings or its share price to decline. Longer term bonds and zero coupon bonds are generally more sensitive to interest rate changes than shorter-term bonds. Generally, the longer the average duration of the bonds in an Underlying Fund, the more the Underlying Fund's share price will fluctuate in response to interest rate changes. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates that incorporates a security's yield, coupon, final maturity and call features, among other characteristics. For example, the price of a bond fund with an average duration of eight years would be expected to fall approximately 8% if interest rates rose by one percentage point. Conversely, the price of a bond fund with an average duration of negative three years would be expected to rise approximately 3% if interest rates rose by one percentage point. However, duration may not accurately reflect the true interest rate sensitivity of instruments held by an Underlying Fund and, in turn, the Underlying Fund's susceptibility to changes in interest rates. If an issuer calls or redeems an investment during a time of declining interest rates, an Underlying Fund might have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, and therefore might not benefit from any increase in value as a result of declining interest rates.

Securities with floating interest rates, such as syndicated bank loans, generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much or as fast as interest rates in general. In a decreasing interest rate environment, an Underlying Fund's investment in securities with floating interest rates may prevent the Underlying Fund from taking full advantage of decreasing interest rates in a timely manner. During periods of rising interest rates, issuers of debt securities or asset-backed securities may pay principal later or more slowly than expected, which may reduce the value of an Underlying Fund's investment in such securities and may prevent the Underlying Fund from receiving higher interest rates on proceeds reinvested.

Although the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("Federal Reserve") has started to raise interest rates, interest rates in the U.S. and many parts of the world, including certain European countries, remain at or near historically low levels. In addition, certain European countries have recently experienced (or currently are expected to experience) negative interest rates on certain fixed-income instruments, and similar interest rate conditions may be experienced in other regions. In the United States, rate increases are likely going to be very slow. To the extent the Federal Reserve continues to raise interest rates, there is a risk that rates across the financial system may rise. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify an Underlying Fund's susceptibility to interest rate risk and diminish yield and performance (*e.g.*, during periods of very low or negative interest rates, an Underlying Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns).

Changes in fixed-income market conditions, including the recent increase and potential for future increases to the federal funds rate or interest rates falling below zero, may expose fixed-income markets to heightened volatility and reduced liquidity for certain Underlying Fund investments that may be difficult to sell at favorable prices to meet fund redemption obligations, causing the value of an Underlying Fund's investments and share price to decline. Very low or changing interest rates may also have unpredictable effects on securities markets in general, directly or indirectly impacting an Underlying Fund's investments, yield and performance. Thus, Underlying Funds currently face a heightened level of interest rate, liquidity and valuation risks.

An Underlying Fund that invests in derivatives tied to fixed-income markets may be more substantially exposed to these risks than an Underlying Fund that does not invest in such derivatives. To the extent an Underlying Fund experiences high redemptions because of changes in interest rates, the Underlying Fund may experience increased portfolio turnover, which will increase the costs that the Underlying Fund incurs and may lower the Underlying Fund's performance. The liquidity levels of an Underlying Fund's portfolio may also be affected and the Underlying Fund could be required to sell holdings at disadvantageous times or prices in order to meet redemption obligations.

The Fund may seek to hedge interest rate risk through the use of short positions in U.S. Treasury securities or in ETFs that seek to track the performance of bond indices, or through the use of derivative instruments, but there can be no guarantee that such strategies will be successful. When interest rates fall, an unhedged investment in fixed-income securities will outperform a hedged investment in the same fixed-income securities. Furthermore, when interest rates remain unchanged, a hedged investment in fixed-income securities will underperform a long-only investment in the same fixed-income securities.

Issuer-Specific Risk. The value of an Underlying Fund may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Leverage Risk. Leverage may result from ordinary borrowings or may be inherent in the structure of certain of the Fund's investments such as derivatives. If the prices of those investments decrease, or if the cost of borrowing exceeds any increase in the prices of those investments, the NAV of the Fund's shares will decrease faster than if the Fund had not used leverage. To repay borrowings, the Fund may have to sell investments at a time and at a price that is unfavorable to the Fund. Interest on borrowings is an expense the Fund would not otherwise incur, and the Fund's expenses will vary depending on the extent to which the Fund uses leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and the risk of loss. If the Fund uses leverage, there can be no assurance that the Fund's leverage strategy will be successful.

The Underlying 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 Underlying Funds. An investment in securities of Underlying 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 of the Fund) will be diminished. The Underlying 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 an Underlying Fund to increased risks. These risks may include the likelihood of increased volatility and the possibility that an Underlying 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 Underlying 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.

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

Loans Risk. Loans are subject to the credit risk of nonpayment of principal or interest. Economic downturns or increases in interest rates may cause an increase in defaults, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. Loans may or may not be collateralized at the time of acquisition, and any collateral may be relatively illiquid or lose all or substantially all of its value subsequent to investment. In the event of bankruptcy of a borrower, an Underlying Fund could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing a loan.

An Underlying Fund may invest in certain commercial loans, including loans generally known as "syndicated bank loans," by acquiring participations or assignments in such loans. The lack of a liquid secondary market for such securities may have an adverse impact on the value of the securities and an Underlying Fund's ability to dispose of particular assignments or participations when necessary to meet redemptions of shares or to meet an Underlying Fund's liquidity needs.

When purchasing a participation, an Underlying Fund may be subject to the credit risks of both the borrower and the lender that is selling the participation. When purchasing a loan assignment, an Underlying Fund acquires direct rights against the borrowers, but only to the extent of those held by the assigning lender. Investment in loans through a direct assignment from the financial institution's interests with respect to a loan may involve additional risks to an Underlying Fund.

Junior loans, which have a lower place in the borrower's capital structure than senior loans and may be unsecured, involve a higher degree of overall risk than senior loans of the same borrower. Second lien loans are secured by the assets of the issuer. In a typical structure, the claim on collateral and right of payment of second lien loans are junior to those of first-lien loans. Subordinated bridge loans are loans that are intended to provide short-term financing to provide a "bridge" to an asset sale, bond offering, stock offering, or divestiture. Generally, bridge loans are provided by arrangers as part of an overall financing package. Typically, the issuer will agree to increasing interest rates if the loan is not repaid as expected. A subordinated bridge loan is junior to a senior bridge loan in right of payment.

There may be no active trading market for loans. Loans may have settlement periods in excess of seven days. Failure to receive sales proceeds on a timely basis may constrain an Underlying Fund's ability to meet its obligations (including obligations to redeeming shareholders).

Certain courts have determined that loans are not securities and, therefore, purchasers such as an Underlying Fund may not be entitled to the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws, including the prohibitions on insider trading.

Management Risk. As an actively managed ETF, the Fund is subject to active management risk. While the Fund's investment program was designed with a view to achieving the Fund's investment objective, there can be no assurance or guarantee that the Fund will achieve its stated investment objective over short- or long-term market cycles. Various legislative, regulatory, or tax restrictions, policies or developments may affect the success of the Fund's investment program and investment techniques utilized by the Fund. The investment process the Sub-Adviser uses to select Underlying Funds and Underlying Fund Managers, which combines fundamental analysis, quantitative analysis, and proprietary screening tools, may not produce the intended results. In addition, there is no guarantee that the Sub-Adviser's use of investment strategies, including the use of borrowing and derivatives, will produce the intended results.

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

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

Global geopolitical developments, including military conflicts, trade disputes, economic sanctions, and political instability, could increase volatility and uncertainty in the financial markets and adversely affect regional and global economies. The imposition of economic sanctions by the United States or other countries on certain nations, individuals, banking entities, and corporations in response to geopolitical events may negatively impact global supply chains, inflation, and global growth. The extent and duration of geopolitical conflicts and the repercussions of governmental responses to such conflicts (including any retaliatory actions or countermeasures that may be taken by those subject to sanctions, including cyber attacks) are impossible to predict, but could result in significant market disruptions, including in certain industries or sectors, such as the energy and commodities markets. These and any related events could significantly impact the Fund's performance and the value of an investment in the Fund, even if the Fund does not have direct exposure to issuers in countries affected by such conflicts.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Investments in mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment or call risk, which is the risk that payments from the borrower may be received earlier than expected due to changes in the rate at which the underlying loans are prepaid. Securities may be prepaid at a price less than the original purchase value.

Mortgage-backed securities represent a participation interest in a pool of mortgage loans originated by governmental or private lenders such as banks. They differ from conventional debt securities, which provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts and principal payments at maturity or on specified call dates. Mortgage pass-through securities provide for monthly payments that are a "pass-through" of the monthly interest and principal payments made by the individual borrowers on the pooled mortgage loans. Mortgage pass-through securities may be collateralized by mortgages with fixed rates of interest or adjustable rates. Mortgage-backed securities have different risk characteristics than traditional debt securities. Although generally the value of fixed-income securities increases during periods of falling interest rates and decreases during periods of rising rates, this is not always the case with mortgage-backed securities. This is due to the fact that principal on underlying mortgages may be prepaid at any time as well as other factors. Generally, prepayments will increase during a period of falling interest rates and decrease during a period of rising interest rates. The rate of prepayments also may be influenced by economic and other factors. Prepayment risk includes the possibility that, as interest rates fall, securities with stated interest rates may have the principal prepaid earlier than expected, requiring an Underlying Fund to invest the proceeds at generally lower interest rates. Certain mortgage-backed securities may be more volatile, less liquid and more difficult to value than other traditional types of debt securities.

Asset-backed securities have risk characteristics similar to mortgage-backed securities. Like mortgage-backed securities, they generally decrease in value as a result of interest rate increases but may benefit less than other fixed-income securities from declining interest rates, principally because of prepayments. Also, as in the case of mortgage-backed securities, prepayments generally increase during a period of declining interest rates although other factors, such as changes in credit use and payment patterns, also may influence prepayment rates. Asset-backed securities also involve the risk that various federal and state consumer laws and other legal, regulatory and economic factors may result in the collateral backing the securities being insufficient to support payment on the securities. Certain asset-backed securities may be more volatile, less liquid and more difficult to value than other traditional types of debt securities.

Municipal Securities Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in municipal securities. Municipal securities are subject to the risk that litigation, legislation or other political events, local business or economic conditions or the bankruptcy of the issuer could have a significant effect on an issuer's ability to make payments of principal and/or interest. In addition, there is a risk that, as a result of the recent economic crisis, the ability of any issuer to pay, when due, the principal or interest on its municipal bonds may be materially affected.

Political changes and uncertainties in the municipal market related to taxation, legislative changes or the rights of municipal security holders can significantly affect municipal securities. Because many securities are issued to finance similar projects, especially those relating to education, health care, transportation and utilities, conditions in those sectors can affect the overall municipal market. In addition, changes in the financial condition of an individual municipal issuer can affect the overall municipal market. Municipal securities backed by current or anticipated revenues from a specific project or specific assets can be negatively affected by the discontinuance of the taxation supporting the project or assets or the inability to collect revenues for the project or from the assets. If the IRS determines that an issuer of a municipal security has not complied with applicable tax requirements, interest from the security could become taxable and the security could decline significantly in value.

The market for municipal bonds may be less liquid than for taxable bonds. There also may be less information available on the financial condition of issuers of municipal securities than for public corporations. This means that it may be harder to buy and sell municipal securities, especially on short notice, and municipal securities may be more difficult for the Underlying Funds to value accurately than securities of public corporations. Since certain Underlying Funds may invest a significant portion of their portfolios in municipal securities, each such Underlying Fund's portfolio may have greater exposure to liquidity risk than funds that invest in non-municipal securities.

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.

Preferred Securities Risk. Preferred securities are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments. In addition, preferred securities are subject to other risks, such as having no or limited voting rights, being subject to special redemption rights, having distributions deferred or skipped, having limited liquidity, changing tax treatments and possibly being in heavily regulated industries. If the Fund owns a security that is deferring or omitting its distributions, the Fund may be required to report the distribution on its tax returns, even though it may not have received this income. Further, preferred securities may lose substantial value due to the omission or deferment of dividend payments. Preferred securities may be less liquid than many other securities, such as common stocks, and generally offer no voting rights with respect to the issuer. Preferred securities also may be subordinated to bonds or other debt instruments in an issuer's capital structure, subjecting them to a greater risk of non-payment than more senior securities. In addition, in certain circumstances, an issuer of preferred securities may redeem the securities prior to a specified date, which may negatively impact the return of the security.

REIT Risk. Adverse economic, business or political developments affecting real estate could have a major effect on the value of an Underlying Fund's investments in REITs. Investing in REITs may subject an Underlying Fund to risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, such as decreases in real estate values, overbuilding, increased competition and other risks related to local or general economic conditions, increases in operating costs and property taxes, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, possible environmental liabilities, regulatory limitations on rent and fluctuations in rental income. Changes in interest rates may also affect the value of an Underlying Fund's investment in REITs. Certain REITs have a relatively small market capitalization, which may tend to increase the volatility of the market price of these securities. REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills, have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in operating and financing a limited number of projects. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency and defaults by borrowers. In addition, U.S. REITs are subject to the possibility of failing to qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally available to them under the Internal Revenue Code and failing to maintain exemption from the registration requirements of the 1940 Act. "Qualified REIT dividends" (*i.e.*, ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) are eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. Distributions by the Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by the Fund and which the Fund properly reports as "section 199A dividends," are treated as "qualified REIT dividends" in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the date on which the shares become ex-dividend and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. The Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible but is not required to do so.

Risk of Obtaining Non-Public Information. The Sub-Adviser may come into possession of material, non-public information about an Underlying Fund. In these circumstances and until such information becomes publicly available, the Fund may be prevented from transacting in Underlying Fund shares, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Risk of Underlying Fund Market Price Discount from/Premium to Net Asset Value. The shares of the Underlying Funds may trade at a discount or premium to their NAV. Historically, shares of Underlying Funds have frequently traded at a discount to their NAV, which discounts have, on occasion, been substantial and lasted for sustained periods of time. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that an Underlying 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 Underlying Funds' NAVs, but entirely upon whether the market price of the Underlying Funds' shares at the time of sale is above or below an investor's purchase price for shares.

Selection of Brokers. The Sub-Adviser may be subject to conflicts of interest relating to its selection of brokers on behalf of the Fund. Transactions for the Fund will be allocated to brokers on the basis of, among other things, best execution and in consideration of a broker's ability to effect the transactions, its facilities, reliability and financial responsibility, as well as the provision or payment by the broker of the costs of research and research-related services. In addition, brokers may provide other services that are beneficial to the Sub-Adviser, but not necessarily beneficial to the Fund, including, without limitation, capital introduction, marketing assistance, consulting with respect to technology, operations or equipment, and other services or items. Such services and items may influence the Sub-Adviser's selection of brokers.

Short Selling Risk. Short selling involves selling securities, which may or may not be owned, and borrowing the same securities for delivery to the purchaser, with an obligation to replace the borrowed securities at a later date. Short selling allows an investor to seek profits from declines in the prices of securities. A short sale creates the risk of a theoretically unlimited loss because the price of the underlying security could theoretically increase without limit and increase the cost of buying those securities to close the short position. There can be no assurance that the securities necessary to close a short position will be available for purchase. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. Short strategies can also be implemented synthetically through various instruments and be used with respect to indices or in the over-the-counter market and with respect to futures and other instruments. In some cases of synthetic short sales, there is no floating supply of an underlying instrument with which to cover or close out a short position and an Underlying Fund may be entirely dependent on the willingness of over-the-counter market makers to quote prices at which the synthetic short position may be unwound. There can be no assurance that such market makers will be willing to make such quotes. Short strategies can also be implemented on a leveraged basis. Lastly, even though an Underlying Fund generally secures a "good borrow" of the security sold short at the time of execution, the lending institution may recall the lent security at any time, thereby forcing such Underlying Fund to purchase the security at the then-prevailing market price, which may be higher.

Structured Instruments Risk. An Underlying Fund may invest in, or have exposure to, various types of structured instruments, including securities that have demand, tender or put features, or interest rate reset features. These may include instruments issued by structured investment or special purpose vehicles or conduits and may be asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities. Structured instruments may take the form of participation interests or receipts in underlying securities or other assets, and in some cases are backed by a financial institution serving as a liquidity provider. Some of these instruments may have an interest rate swap feature which substitutes a floating or variable interest rate for the fixed interest rate on an underlying security, and some may be asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities. Structured instruments are a type of derivative instrument, and the payment and credit qualities of these instruments derive from the assets embedded in the structure from which they are issued. For structured securities that have embedded leverage features, small changes in interest or prepayment rates may cause large and sudden price movements. Structured instruments are often subject to heightened liquidity risk. Structured instruments may behave in ways not anticipated by the Underlying Funds, or they may not receive the tax, accounting or regulatory treatment anticipated by the Underlying Funds.

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

Shares of the Fund may trade at, above or below their most recent NAV. The per share NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings since the prior most recent calculation. The market 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 the value of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, particularly in times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay more or receive less than the underlying value of the Fund shares bought or sold. This can be reflected as a spread between the bid and ask prices for the Fund's shares quoted during the day or a premium or discount in the closing price from the Fund's NAV. 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. 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 the Fund's NAV, exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with the Fund's NAV due to timing reasons as well as market supply and demand factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions or the existence of extreme volatility may result in trading prices that differ significantly from NAV.

As with all ETFs, the Fund's shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the Fund's shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. If a shareholder purchases at a time when the market price of the Fund is at a premium to its NAV or sells at time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Investors buying or selling shares of 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 Fund shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for shares of 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 (the "SAI").

Fund Management

Adviser

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

Under an investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and the Adviser, the Adviser provides investment advisory services to the Fund. The Adviser is responsible for, among other things, overseeing the Sub-Adviser, including monitoring of the purchase and sale of securities by the Sub-Adviser and regular review of the Sub-Adviser's performance. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration and accounting, and other non-distribution related services necessary for the Fund to operate. The Adviser administers the Fund's business affairs, provides office facilities and equipment and certain clerical, bookkeeping and administrative services, and provides its officers and employees to serve as officers or Trustees of the Trust. For the services it provided to the Fund for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, the Fund paid the Adviser a fee, calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 1.10% of the average daily net assets of the Fund.

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

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

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's most recent renewal of the investment advisory agreement with the Adviser is available in the Fund's Form N-CSR for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025.

Sub-Adviser

Saba Capital Management, L.P. is a Delaware limited partnership and commenced operations in 2009. It became a registered investment adviser with the SEC on August 6, 2010 and became a registered commodity pool operator with the National Futures Association on January 7, 2013. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for making investment decisions for the Fund and trading portfolio securities and other investment instruments on behalf of the Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the oversight of the Board. Under a sub-advisory agreement, the Adviser pays the Sub-Adviser a fee, calculated daily and paid monthly, out of the fee the Adviser receives from the Fund.

Under the sub-advisory agreement, the Sub-Adviser agrees to sub-license the use of its name to the Adviser. Further, pursuant to an arrangement between the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser, the Sub-Adviser has agreed to assume the Adviser's obligation to pay Fund expenses (except Excluded Expenses) and has agreed, to the extent applicable, to pay the Adviser a minimum fee.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's most recent renewal of the sub-advisory agreement with the Sub-Adviser is available in the Fund's Form N-CSR for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025.

Portfolio Managers

Boaz Weinstein and Paul Kazarian are the Fund's portfolio managers and are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Boaz Weinstein is the Founder and Chief Investment Officer of Saba, a registered investment adviser focused on credit relative value strategies, based in New York City. Mr. Weinstein founded Saba in 2009 as a lift-out of the Deutsche Bank proprietary credit trading group he started in 1998. Previously, Mr. Weinstein worked at Deutsche Bank for eleven years, the last eight years as Managing Director (a title he achieved at age 27). Throughout his career at Deutsche Bank, Mr. Weinstein had dual responsibility for proprietary trading and market making. In 2008, Mr. Weinstein was promoted to Co-Head of Global Credit Trading, overseeing a group of 650 investment professionals. He was also a member of the Global Markets Executive Committee. Mr. Weinstein graduated from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, with a BA in Philosophy. He achieved the title of National Master in chess at age 16.

Paul Kazarian joined Saba in March 2013. Mr. Kazarian is a Portfolio Manager who focuses on the closed-end fund strategy and exchange traded products, including ETF arbitrage. In addition, Mr. Kazarian serves on the Board of Trustees or Board of Directors, as applicable, of Destra Multi-Alternative Fund (ticker: DMA) and ASA Gold and Precious Metals Limited (ticker: ASA). Mr. Kazarian is also Principal Executive Officer of both Saba Capital Income & Opportunities Fund (ticker: BRW) and Saba Capital Income and Opportunities Fund II (ticker: SABA). Prior to Saba, Mr. Kazarian was a Director at RBC Capital Markets in the Global Arbitrage and Trading Group from 2007-2013. While there, Mr. Kazarian was responsible for the development and management of the Fixed Income ETF Group and also responsible for overseeing other ETF and index strategies. Prior to RBC, Mr. Kazarian worked as a technology analyst at Merrill Lynch. Mr. Kazarian holds a BA in Political Science from Bates College.

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

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

General

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, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

NAV per share of 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).

When determining NAV, the value of the Fund's portfolio investments is determined pursuant to the Trust's valuation policy and the Adviser's fair valuation policy and procedures. In general, the value of the Fund's portfolio is based on market prices of investments, 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. Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, the Adviser has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee with responsibility for fair valuation subject to oversight by the Board. If an investment's market price is not readily available or does not otherwise accurately reflect the fair value of the security, pursuant to the Trust's valuation policy, the investment will be fair valued in accordance with the Adviser's fair valuation policy and procedures, which were approved by the Board. An investment may be fair valued 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 shares. No payments pursuant to the Distribution and Service Plan will be made during the twelve (12) month period from the date of this Prospectus. Thereafter, 12b-1 fees may only be imposed after approval by the Board. Because these fees, if imposed, would be paid out of the Fund's assets on an ongoing basis, if payments are made in the future, these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Dividends, Distributions and Taxes

Fund Distributions

The Fund pays out dividends from its net investment income, if any, monthly and distributes its net capital gains, if any, to investors at least annually. In so doing, the Fund seeks to make cash distributions once per month throughout a calendar year based on a rate determined at the beginning of the year. This rate is based on the Sub-Adviser's annual projection of income and forecast of interest rates for the upcoming year. Thus, the rate will vary from year to year. Further, the rate may be adjusted at any time during a given year. The Sub-Adviser monitors the Fund's distributions, the expected cash flow from investments and other metrics in determining whether to adjust the distribution rate during the course of a year. A portion of the distributions made by the Fund may be treated as return of capital for tax purposes. Shareholders who receive a payment of a distribution consisting of a return of capital may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits when, in fact, they are not. Shareholders should not assume that the source of a distribution from the Fund is net profit. One or more additional distributions may be made generally in December or after the Fund's fiscal year-end to comply with applicable law. The Fund will declare and pay capital gain distributions in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional shares of the Fund only if the broker through whom you purchased shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

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 certain important U.S. federal income tax issues that affect the Fund and its shareholders. The summary is based on current tax laws, which may be changed by legislative, judicial or administrative action. You should not consider this summary to be a comprehensive explanation of the tax treatment of the Fund, or the tax consequences of an investment in the Fund. This summary does not apply to shares held in an IRA 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.

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

Tax Status of the Fund

The Fund has elected and intends to continue to qualify each year for the special tax treatment afforded to RICs within the meaning of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. If the Fund maintains its qualification as a RIC and meets certain minimum distribution requirements, then the Fund is generally not subject to federal income tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, if the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements it would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and consequently a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless you are a tax-exempt entity or your investment in Fund shares is made through a tax-deferred retirement account, such as an IRA, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when the Fund makes distributions, you sell Fund shares, or 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 investment company taxable income and net capital gain 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 will be generally 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 or Underlying Fund and the non-corporate shareholder must satisfy holding period requirements with respect to his or her ownership of the Fund shares. Holding periods may be suspended for these purposes for stock that is hedged. The Fund's investment strategies may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income.

- Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) may be determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned their shares. Sales of assets held by the Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by the Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses.

- 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).

- If the positions held and any options sold or purchased are determined to be straddles (offsetting positions), the amount of long term capital gain available for distribution as a capital gain dividend may be reduced. Because of the loss of long-term capital gains from portfolio investments, in some factual circumstances investors could have a lower after-tax return from investing in the Fund than investing directly in the underlying assets.

- The Fund may be required to mark some of its investments to market on an annual basis. Under the Code, certain types of options are required to be treated as if they were sold at the end of each year. Such treatment would cause the Fund to have taxable income without receiving cash. In order to maintain its RIC qualification, the Fund must distribute at least 90% of its income annually. Depending upon the circumstances, some assets may need to be sold to fund the required distributions. This process of recognizing deemed income and selling assets to fund distributions may accelerate the time at which shareholders receive cash but may reduce the overall return on funds employed.

- The Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests may make return of capital distributions to the Fund, which in turn may cause shareholders to receive distributions from the Fund that would generally be treated as a return of capital for tax purposes. This may occur if the Fund makes total distributions during a given calendar year in an amount that exceeds the Fund's net investment income and net capital gain for that calendar year; the excess would generally be treated by shareholders as a return of capital for tax purposes. A return of capital reduces a shareholder's tax basis in its Fund shares, which could result in an increased tax liability or decreased loss when the shareholder sells his or her shares. This may cause the shareholder to pay taxes even if he or she sells shares for less than the original price.

- Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from the Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. The Fund's investment strategies may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders.

- A RIC that receives business interest income may pass through its net business interest income for purposes of the tax rules applicable to the interest expense limitations under Section 163(j) of the Code. A RIC's total "Section 163(j) Interest Dividend" for a tax year is limited to the excess of the RIC's business interest income over the sum of its business interest expense and its other deductions properly allocable to its business interest income. A RIC may, in its discretion, designate all or a portion of ordinary dividends as Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, which would allow the recipient shareholder to treat the designated portion of such dividends as interest income for purposes of determining such shareholder's interest expense deduction limitation under Section 163(j). This can potentially increase the amount of a shareholder's interest expense deductible under Section 163(j). In general, to be eligible to treat a Section 163(j) Interest Dividend as interest income, you must have held your shares in the Fund for more than 180 days during the 361-day period beginning on the date that is 180 days before the date on which the share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend. Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, if so designated by the Fund, will be reported to your financial intermediary or otherwise in accordance with the requirements specified by the IRS.

- In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. However, distributions paid in January but declared by the Fund in October, November or December of the previous year payable to shareholders of record in such a month may be taxable to you in the previous year.

- You should note that if you purchase shares of the Fund just before a distribution, the purchase price would reflect the amount of the upcoming distribution. In this case, you would be taxed on the entire amount of the distribution received, even though, as an economic matter, the distribution simply constitutes a return of your investment. This is known as "buying a dividend" and should be avoided by taxable investors.

- The Fund (or your broker) will inform you of the amount of your ordinary income dividends, qualified dividend income, and net capital gain distributions shortly after the close of each calendar year.

Tax Status of Share Transactions

Each sale of Fund shares by a shareholder or redemption of Creation Units by an Authorized Participant will generally be a taxable event. 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 Fund shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

An Authorized Participant who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize gain or loss from the exchange. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between (i) the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange plus any cash received in the exchange and (ii) the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus any cash paid for the Creation Units. An Authorized Participant who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between (i) the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and (ii) the aggregate market value of the securities and the amount of cash received. The 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. Authorized Participants should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sales rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

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 it uses the in-kind redemption process.

Foreign Taxes

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

Foreign tax credits, if any, received by the Fund as a result of an investment in an Underlying Fund taxable as a regulated investment company will not be passed through to you unless the Fund qualifies as a "qualified fund of funds" under the Internal Revenue Code. If the Fund is a "qualified fund of funds" it will be eligible to file an election with the IRS that will enable the Fund to pass along these foreign tax credits to its shareholders. The Fund will be treated as a "qualified fund of funds" under the Internal Revenue Code if at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets (at the close of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year) is represented by interests in other regulated investment companies.

Investment in REITs

The Fund (or an Underlying Fund) may invest in U.S. REITs. "Qualified REIT dividends" (*i.e.,* ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) are eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. Distributions by the Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by the Fund and which the Fund properly reports as "section 199A dividends," are treated as "qualified REIT dividends" in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the date on which the shares become ex-dividend and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. The Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible but is not required to do so.

REITs in which the Fund (or an Underlying Fund) invests often do not provide complete and final tax information to the Fund until after the time that the Fund issues a tax reporting statement. As a result, the Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your tax reporting statement. When such reclassification is necessary, the Fund (or your broker) will send you a corrected, final Form 1099-DIV to reflect the reclassified information. If you receive a corrected Form 1099-DIV, use the information on this corrected form, and not the information on the previously issued tax reporting statement, in completing your tax returns.

Net Investment Income Tax

U.S. individuals with income exceeding $200,000 ($250,000 if married and filing jointly) are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (including certain capital gain distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of shares of 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.

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

Backup Withholding

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

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

More information about taxes is in the SAI.

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

Continuous Offering

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

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Fund's distributor, breaks them down into individual shares of the Fund, and sells such shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares of the Fund. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not "underwriters" but are effecting transactions in shares of the Fund, whether or not participating in the distribution of such shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act is not available with respect to such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with shares of the Fund that are part of an "unsold allotment" within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to shares of 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.sabaetf.com.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the past five fiscal 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). This information has been derived from the financial statements audited (except for the period ended May 31, 2026, which is unaudited) by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, as filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR, are available upon request. The Fund's unaudited financial statements for the semi-annual period ended May 31, 2026 are included in the Fund's financial statements for the semi-annual period ended May 31, 2026, as filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR, which are available upon request.

SABA OPPORTUNISTICALLY HEDGED CLOSED-END FUNDS ETF
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS
(For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Year Presented)

	Six Months Ended May 31, 2026 (Unaudited)	Year Ended November 30, 2025	Year Ended November 30, 2024	Year Ended November 30, 2023	Year Ended November 30, 2022	Year Ended November 30, 2021
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 22.62	$ 22.36	$ 18.51	$ 18.26	$ 20.91	$ 19.37
Investment operations:						
Net investment income (loss)[a]	0.80	0.10	0.54	0.48	0.67	0.53
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	2.90	2.04	5.06	1.72	(1.10)	2.69
Total from investment operations	3.70	2.14	5.60	2.20	(0.43)	3.22
Distributions to shareholders from:						
Net investment income	(0.70)	(0.44)	(0.83)	(0.62)	(1.45)	(1.59)
Net realized gains	(0.27)	(1.44)	(0.92)	(0.12)	(0.64)	(0.09)
Return of capital	—	—	—	(1.21)	(0.13)	—
Total distributions	(0.97)	(1.88)	(1.75)	(1.95)	(2.22)	(1.68)
Net asset value, end of period	$ 25.35	$ 22.62	$ 22.36	$ 18.51	$ 18.26	$ 20.91
Net Asset Value, Total Return	16.79%[b]	10.17%	31.56%	13.13%	(1.76)%	17.09%
Ratios and Supplemental Data:						
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$ 422,082	$ 348,363	$ 242,660	$ 145,291	$ 93,139	$ 85,739
Ratios to Average Net Assets:						
Expenses[c]	1.30%[d][e]	1.28%[f]	1.92%[g]	2.49%	1.30%	1.18%
Interest Expense and dividend expense for Securities sold short	0.21%	0.19%	0.83%	1.39%	0.20%	0.08%
Expenses excluding interest expense and dividend expense for Securities sold short[c]	1.09%[d][e]	1.09%[f]	1.09%[g]	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%
Net investment income (loss)	6.86%[d]	0.48%	2.59%	2.68%	3.58%	2.54%
Portfolio turnover rate[h]	32%[b]	44%	29%	44%	71%	85%

(a) Per share amounts calculated using average shares method.
(b) Not Annualized for periods less than one year.
(c) The Fund invests in other funds and indirectly bears its proportionate share of fees and expenses incurred by the underlying funds in which the Fund is invested. The ratio does not include these indirect fees and expenses.

(d) Annualized for periods less than one year.
(e) During the period ended May 31, 2026, the Fund voluntarily waived 0.01% of Adviser Fee Expense.
(f) During the year ended November 30, 2025 the Fund voluntarily waived 0.01% of Adviser Fee Expense.
(g) During the year ended November 30, 2024, the Fund voluntarily waived 0.01% of Adviser Fee Expense.
(h) Excludes the impact of in-kind transactions related to the processing of capital share transactions in Creation Units.

Exchange Listed Funds Trust
10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 400
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 and in Form N-CSR. In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

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 or the SAI, or to request additional information about the Fund, such as the Fund's financial statements, or to make other inquiries, please contact us as follows:

Call:	1-888-615-4310 Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Eastern Time)	Write:	Exchange Listed Funds Trust 10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 400 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120
Visit:	www.sabaetf.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 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