EGA EMERGING GLOBAL SHARES TRUST

Supplement dated August 26, 2013 to the Prospectus dated July 29, 2013, for EGShares Beyond BRICs ETF.

Effective October 25, 2013, the investment objective for the EGShares Beyond BRICs ETF is revised as follows:

"The Fund seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield performance of the FTSE Beyond BRICs Index (the "Beyond BRICs Underlying Index")."

The Beyond BRICs Underlying Index is a capitalization weighted stock market index comprised of leading developing market companies that FTSE International Limited determines to be representative of all industries in developing market countries, excluding Brazil, Russia, India, China and Taiwan. Up to 75% of the Beyond BRICs Underlying Index consists of companies in more economically developed emerging market countries (excluding Brazil, Russia, India, China and Taiwan), and up to 33% of the Index consists of companies in "frontier" markets, which are less economically developed emerging market countries.

In order to minimize the transaction costs, portfolio turnover and potential adverse tax consequences that could affect Fund shareholders in the transition to the Beyond BRICs Underlying Index, the Fund may, prior to October 25, 2013, begin to transition the Fund's portfolio to the Beyond BRICs Underlying Index, including by requiring creation baskets to include some or all of the securities in the Beyond BRICs Underlying Index. To the extent that, prior to October 25, 2013, the Fund's portfolio contains securities that are included in the Beyond BRICs Underlying Index but that are not included in the Fund's current underlying index, the Fund's performance may experience tracking error with the current underlying index and may not be able to meet its current investment objective of seeking investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield performance of the current underlying index.

EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust

	CUSIP	NYSE Arca
EGShares Beyond BRICs ETF	268461639	BBRC
EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF	268461621	EMDD

Prospectus
July 29, 2013

THE U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION ("SEC") HAS NOT APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

Not FDIC Insured. May lose value. No bank guarantee.

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FUND SUMMARIES

EGShares Beyond BRICs ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield performance of the INDXX Beyond BRICs Index (the "Beyond BRICs Underlying Index").

Fees and Expenses

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). You may also incur customary brokerage charges when buying or selling Fund Shares.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.85%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees (1)	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (2)	**0.85%**

(1) The Fund does not anticipate that it will incur any 12b-1 fees during the current fiscal year.

(2) Emerging Global Advisors, LLC pays all of the expenses of the Fund, except for the Fund's advisory fee payments under the Fund's 12b-1 plan (if any), brokerage expenses, taxes, interest, and litigation expenses, and other extraordinary or merger expenses.

Example

The following 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 redeem all of the Shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commission that you may pay to buy and sell exchange-traded Shares of the Fund. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$87	$271	$471	$1,049

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities or other instruments. A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. For the period from August 15, 2012 (commencement of operations) through the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 1% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an exchange-traded fund ("ETF"). The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by attempting to replicate the portfolio of the Beyond BRICs Underlying Index through investments in equity securities, including common shares traded on local exchanges, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). ADRs and GDRs represent ownership interests in shares of foreign companies that are held in financial institution custodial accounts, and are traded on exchanges in the United States and around the world.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in companies included in the Beyond BRICs Underlying Index and generally expects to be substantially invested at such times, with at least 95% of its net assets invested in these securities. The Fund invests in the constituent companies of the Beyond BRICs Underlying Index, which may include small and medium capitalized companies ("small cap" and "mid cap" companies, respectively), having a market capitalization of at least $100 million at the time of purchase. The

Fund defines companies from Beyond BRICs countries as emerging market companies that are included in the Beyond BRICs Underlying Index at the time of purchase. Because the Beyond BRICs Underlying Index is “Beyond BRICs,” it does not include companies domiciled in Brazil, Russia, India or China.

The Fund intends to replicate the constituent securities of the Beyond BRICs Underlying Index as closely as possible using ADRs, GDRs or ordinary local shares. In certain circumstances, when it may not be possible or practicable to fully implement a replication strategy, the Fund may utilize a “representative sampling” strategy whereby the Fund would hold a significant number of the component securities of the Beyond BRICs Underlying Index, but may not track the index with the same degree of accuracy as would an investment vehicle replicating the entire index.

The Fund will concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Beyond BRICs Underlying Index is concentrated. The Beyond BRICs Underlying Index is a market capitalization weighted stock market index comprised of 50 leading companies that INDXX, LLC determines to be representative of all industries in emerging market countries, excluding Brazil, Russia, India and China. The Fund is non-diversified, which means that it can invest a greater percentage of its assets in any one issuer than a diversified fund can.

Principal Risks

Like all investments, investing in the Fund entails risks, including the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest.

Equity Securities The price of one or more of the equity securities in the Fund’s portfolio may fall. Many factors can adversely affect an equity security’s performance, including both general financial market conditions and factors related to a specific company, industry or geographic region.

Market Price Variance As an ETF, the Fund’s Shares generally trade in the secondary market on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”) at market prices that change throughout the day. Although it is expected that the market price of Fund Shares will approximate the Fund’s net asset value per Share (“NAV”), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares of the Fund on the Exchange, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares on the Exchange.

Non-Correlation The Fund’s return may not match the return of the Beyond BRICs Underlying Index. The Fund incurs a number of operating expenses that are not reflected in the Beyond BRICs Underlying Index, including the cost of buying and selling securities. If the Fund is not fully invested, holding cash balances may prevent it from tracking the Beyond BRICs Underlying Index.

Market Liquidity for Fund Shares As an ETF, Fund Shares are not individually redeemable securities. There is no assurance that an active trading market for Fund Shares will develop or be maintained. Active market trading of Fund Shares may cause more frequent creations or redemptions of Creation Units, which, if not conducted in-kind, could increase the rate of portfolio turnover and the Fund’s tracking error versus the Beyond BRICs Underlying Index.

Non-Diversification The Fund is non-diversified and, as a result, may have greater volatility than diversified funds. Because the Fund may invest a larger percentage of its assets in securities of a single company than a diversified fund, the performance of one company’s securities can have a substantial impact on the Fund’s Share price.

Concentration The Fund will concentrate in industries to the same extent as the Beyond BRICs Underlying Index. The Fund may be adversely affected by increased price volatility of securities in those industries, and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting those industries.

Foreign Investment Foreign investments may be more volatile because of economic or political developments, public health and safety issues, demographic changes, market inefficiencies, lack of regulatory oversight, or a higher risk that essential investment information may be incomplete, unavailable or inaccurate. Restrictions on currency trading may be imposed by foreign countries, which may adversely affect the value of the Fund’s portfolio securities.

Emerging Markets Investments in emerging market securities are subject to even greater risks than for foreign investments generally, including increased risks of: illiquidity of securities; price volatility; inflation or deflation; restrictions on foreign investment; nationalization; higher taxation; economic and political instability; pervasive corruption and crime; less governmental regulation; and less developed legal systems.

Foreign Currency The value of an investment denominated in a foreign currency could change significantly as foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Risks related to foreign currencies also include those related to economic or political developments, market inefficiencies or a higher risk that essential investment information may be incomplete, unavailable or inaccurate.

Small Cap and Mid Cap Companies Small cap and mid cap companies may have greater volatility in price than the stocks of large capitalization companies due to limited product lines or resources or a dependency upon a particular market niche.

Liquidity In certain circumstances, the Fund might not be able to dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of EGA, preventing the Fund from tracking the Beyond BRICs Underlying Index.

Depositary Receipts Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of ADRs or GDRs and, therefore, may affect the value of the Fund's portfolio. There is no guarantee that a financial institution will continue to sponsor an ADR or GDR, or that the depositary receipts will continue to trade on an exchange, either of which could adversely affect the liquidity, availability and pricing of the depositary receipt.

Performance

Because the Fund has not completed a full calendar year of operations, no performance information has been provided.

Management

Investment Adviser
Emerging Global Advisors, LLC

Portfolio Manager
Richard C. Kang is the lead portfolio manager for the Fund and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio when it commences investment operations. Mr. Kang has managed the Fund since its commencement of operations in 2012.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Unlike conventional mutual funds, the Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in Creation Units consisting of 50,000 Shares. Individual Shares may only be purchased and sold on the Exchange through a broker-dealer. Shares of the Fund will trade at market prices rather than NAV. As such, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are taxable and generally will be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case your distributions generally would be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-deferred account.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), EGA 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.

EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield performance of the INDXX Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Index (the "Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Underlying Index").

Fees and Expenses

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). You may also incur customary brokerage charges when buying or selling Fund Shares.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses
(expenses that you pay each year as a
percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.85%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees (1)	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (2)	**0.85%**

(1) The Fund does not anticipate that it will incur any 12b-1 fees during the current fiscal year.

(2) Emerging Global Advisors, LLC pays all of the expenses of the Fund, except for the Fund's advisory fee, payments under the Fund's 12b-1 plan (if any), brokerage expenses, taxes, interest, and litigation expenses, and other extraordinary or merger expenses.

Example

The following 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 redeem all of the Shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include the brokerage commission that you may pay to buy and sell exchange-traded Shares of the Fund. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$87	$271	$471	$1,049

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities or other instruments. A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. For the period from August 15, 2012 (commencement of operations) through the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 57% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an exchange-traded fund ("ETF"). The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by attempting to replicate the portfolio of the Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Underlying Index through investments in equity securities, including common shares traded on local exchanges, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). ADRs and GDRs represent ownership interests in shares of foreign companies that are held in financial institution custodial accounts, and are traded on exchanges in the United States and around the world.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in emerging market domestic demand companies included in the Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Underlying Index and generally expects to be substantially invested at such times, with at least 95% of its net assets invested in these securities. The Fund invests in the constituent companies of the Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Underlying Index, which may include small and medium capitalized companies ("small cap" and "mid cap" companies, respectively) domiciled in emerging market countries having a market capitalization of at least $100 million at the time of purchase. The

Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Underlying Index is a market capitalization weighted stock market index comprised of a representative sample of 50 emerging market companies in sectors INDXX, LLC determines may have greater exposure to local markets than the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets, although there is no guarantee that this result will be obtained. A free-float index is one that only uses freely traded shares in calculating the market capitalization weighting. The Fund defines domestic demand companies as companies that are included in the Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Underlying Index at the time of purchase and includes emerging market companies in the consumer goods, consumer services, healthcare, telecommunications and utilities industries.

The Fund intends to replicate the constituent securities of the Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Underlying Index as closely as possible using ADRs, GDRs or ordinary local shares. In certain circumstances, when it may not be possible or practicable to fully implement a replication strategy, the Fund may utilize a "representative sampling" strategy whereby the Fund would hold a significant number of the component securities of the Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Underlying Index, but may not track the index with the same degree of accuracy as would an investment vehicle replicating the entire index.

The Fund will concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Underlying Index is concentrated. The Fund is non-diversified, which means that it can invest a greater percentage of its assets in any one issuer than a diversified fund can.

Based on the number of Indian securities that are included in the Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Underlying Index, the Fund may invest a portion of its assets in a wholly owned subsidiary in Mauritius (the "Subsidiary"), which, in turn, invests at least 90% of its assets in Indian securities, and the Fund may also invest to some extent in ADRs and GDRs. This investment structure enables the Fund to obtain benefits under a tax treaty between Mauritius and India.

Principal Risks

Like all investments, investing in the Fund entails risks, including the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest.

Equity Securities The price of one or more of the equity securities in the Fund's portfolio may fall. Many factors can adversely affect an equity security's performance, including both general financial market conditions and factors related to a specific company, industry or geographic region.

Market Price Variance As an ETF, the Fund's Shares generally trade in the secondary market on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") at market prices that change throughout the day. Although it is expected that the market price of Fund Shares will approximate the Fund's net asset value per Share ("NAV"), there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. You may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares of the Fund on the Exchange, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares on the Exchange.

Non-Correlation The Fund's return may not match the return of the Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Underlying Index. The Fund incurs a number of operating expenses that are not reflected in the Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Underlying Index, including the cost of buying and selling securities and of maintaining the Subsidiary. If the Fund is not fully invested, holding cash balances may prevent it from tracking the Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Underlying Index.

Market Liquidity for Fund Shares As an ETF, Fund Shares are not individually redeemable securities. There is no assurance that an active trading market for Fund Shares will develop or be maintained. Active market trading of Fund Shares may cause more frequent creations or redemptions of Creation Units, which, if not conducted in-kind, could increase the rate of portfolio turnover and the Fund's tracking error versus the Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Underlying Index.

Non-Diversification The Fund is non-diversified and, as a result, may have greater volatility than diversified funds. Because the Fund may invest a larger percentage of its assets in securities of a single company than a diversified fund, the performance of one company's securities can have a substantial impact on the Fund's Share price.

Domestic Demand Concentration Because the Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Underlying Index is concentrated in the consumer goods, consumer services, healthcare, telecommunications and utilities industries, the Fund may be adversely affected by increased price volatility of securities in those industries, and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting those industries.

Foreign Investment Foreign investments may be more volatile because of economic or political developments, public health and safety issues, demographic changes, market inefficiencies, lack of regulatory oversight, or a higher risk that essential investment information may be incomplete, unavailable or inaccurate. Restrictions on currency trading may be imposed by foreign countries, which may adversely affect the value of the Fund's portfolio securities.

Emerging Markets Investments in emerging market securities are subject to even greater risks than for foreign investments generally, including increased risks of: illiquidity of securities; price volatility; inflation or deflation; restrictions on foreign investment; nationalization; higher taxation; economic and political instability; pervasive corruption and crime; less governmental regulation; and less developed legal systems.

Foreign Currency The value of an investment denominated in a foreign currency could change significantly as foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Risks related to foreign currencies also include those related to economic or political developments, market inefficiencies or a higher risk that essential investment information may be incomplete, unavailable or inaccurate.

Small Cap and Mid Cap Companies Small cap and mid cap companies may have greater volatility in price than the stocks of large capitalization companies due to limited product lines or resources or a dependency upon a particular market niche.

Liquidity In certain circumstances, the Fund might not be able to dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of EGA, preventing the Fund from tracking the Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Underlying Index.

Depositary Receipts Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of ADRs or GDRs and, therefore, may affect the value of the Fund's portfolio. There is no guarantee that a financial institution will continue to sponsor an ADR or GDR, or that the depositary receipts will continue to trade on an exchange, either of which could adversely affect the liquidity, availability and pricing of the depositary receipt.

Treaty/Tax Risk The Fund and the Subsidiary rely on the Double Tax Avoidance Agreement between India and Mauritius for relief from certain Indian taxes. Treaty renegotiation or legislative changes in the requirements to establish residency in Mauritius may result in higher taxes and lower returns for the Fund.

Performance

Because the Fund has not completed a full calendar year of operations, no performance information has been provided.

Management

Investment Adviser
Emerging Global Advisors, LLC

Portfolio Manager
Richard C. Kang is the lead portfolio manager for the Fund and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio when it commences investment operations. Mr. Kang has managed the Fund since its commencement of operations in 2012.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Unlike conventional mutual funds, the Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in Creation Units consisting of 50,000 Shares. Individual Shares may only be purchased and sold on the Exchange through a broker-dealer. Shares of the Fund will trade at market prices rather than NAV. As such, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are taxable and generally will be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case your distributions generally would be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-deferred account.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), EGA 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.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATED RISKS

This section contains greater detail on the Funds' principal investment strategies and the related risks that you would face as a shareholder of the Funds.

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of each Fund is set forth above in the "Fund Summaries" section of this Prospectus. Each investment objective is considered non-fundamental and may be changed by the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board") without shareholder approval subject to 60 days' advance written notice.

Investment Strategies

Beyond BRICs Companies. The EGShares Beyond BRICs ETF defines companies from "Beyond BRICs" countries as companies that are included in the Beyond BRICs Underlying Index. The Beyond BRICs Underlying Index is comprised of emerging market companies, excluding Brazilian, Russian, Indian and Chinese companies, that are traded on U.S. or foreign exchanges whose businesses stand to benefit significantly from the strong industrial and consumption growth occurring in middle income and frontier nations around the globe. Companies considered to be "Beyond BRICs" companies by the EGShares Beyond BRICs ETF include, but are not limited to, companies from the following countries: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Columbia, Crotia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, UAE and Vietnam.

Emerging Market Companies The EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF defines "Emerging Market" companies as companies that are included in the Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Underlying Index. The Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Underlying Index is comprised of Emerging Market companies that are traded on U.S. or foreign exchanges whose businesses stand to benefit significantly from the strong industrial and consumption growth occurring in middle income nations around the globe. Middle income nations are generally identified by international organizations, such as the World Bank, as the broad range of countries with gross national income ("GNI") per capita between low income countries ($1,025 or less) and high income countries ($12,476 or more). (Source: The World Bank). Companies considered to be "Emerging Market" companies by the EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF include, but are not limited to, companies from the following countries: Brazil, Chile, China, Columbia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Thailand and Turkey.

Underlying Index From time to time, each Fund will purchase or sell certain of its portfolio securities to reflect changes to the constituent securities of each Fund's underlying benchmark index (each an "Underlying Index" and collectively, the "Underlying Indices"). A Fund will also rebalance its portfolio securities promptly following the annual rebalancing of the Underlying Index. In recognition of longer settlement periods for emerging market securities, a Fund may, at times, purchase or sell portfolio securities in advance of the implementation date of publicly announced adjustments to the weighting or composition of the constituent securities of the Underlying Index. The Funds do not seek temporary defensive positions when equity markets decline or appear to be overvalued.

Each Fund intends to replicate the constituent securities of its Underlying Index as closely as possible using ADRs, GDRs or ordinary local shares (including through a Subsidiary for the EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF). In certain circumstances, when it may not be possible or practicable to fully implement a replication strategy, a Fund may utilize a “representative sampling” strategy whereby the Fund would hold a significant number of the component securities of the Underlying Index, but may not track the index with the same degree of accuracy as would an investment vehicle replicating the entire index. When securities are deleted from a Fund’s Underlying Index, the Fund will typically remove these securities from the Fund’s portfolio. However, a Fund may, in the discretion of Emerging Global Advisors, LLC (“EGA” or the “Adviser”) remain invested in securities that were deleted from the Underlying Index until the next rebalancing of the Fund.

Concentration Each Fund will concentrate its investments (*i.e*., hold 25% or more of its net assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that their Underlying Index is concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities) and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

The Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Underlying Index is comprised of publicly traded firms whose businesses are in the consumer goods, consumer services, healthcare, telecommunications and utilities sectors. In determining whether a publicly traded firm belongs to a specific sector, the Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Underlying Index relies on the INDXX Sectoral Classification System (“INDXXSC”), which is a detailed structure to classify companies as per the sector and subsectors. The process allocates companies to the sectors whose definition most closely describes the nature of its business. The process analyzes the company based on its business model, source or majority of revenue, and projected business plan to determine its relevant sector.

Depositary Receipts ADRs are typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company, or a correspondent bank. They evidence ownership of, and the right to receive, underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation deposited in a domestic bank. Generally, ADRs are denominated in U.S. dollars and traded in the U.S. securities markets on exchanges or over-the-counter (“OTC”). In general, there is a large, liquid market in the United States for many ADRs.

ADRs enable investors from the United States to buy shares in foreign companies without undertaking cross-border transactions. ADRs do not eliminate all the risk inherent in investing in the securities of foreign issuers. However, by investing in ADRs rather than directly in foreign issuers’ stock, a Fund can avoid certain currency risks during the settlement period for either purchase or sales.

GDRs are Depositary Receipts for shares of foreign companies that are traded in capital markets around the world. ADRs and GDRs trade in foreign currencies that may differ from the currency that the underlying security for each ADR or GDR principally trades in. In general, a strong U.S. dollar will reduce returns for U.S. investors while a weak U.S. dollar will increase those returns. In addition, although ADRs and GDRs may be listed on major U.S. or foreign exchanges, there can be no assurance that a market for these securities will be made or maintained or that any such market will be or remain liquid.

Each Fund may hold unsponsored Depositary Receipts, which are organized independently and without the cooperation of the issuer of the underlying securities. A Fund will generally price Depositary Receipts according to the exchange on which the Depositary Receipts trade for purposes of calculating its daily NAV.

Mauritius Subsidiary The EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF may invest a portion of its assets in a Subsidiary, which in turn, invests at least 90% of its assets in securities of companies in India. Through this investment structure, the EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF obtains benefits under the tax treaty between Mauritius and India.

Investment Risks

Many factors affect the value of an investment in a Fund. Each Fund’s NAV and market share price will change daily based on variations in market conditions, interest rates and other economic, political or financial developments.

Market Price Variance *(all Funds)* Because the Shares of each Fund are exchange-traded, there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. However, given that Shares are created and redeemed principally by market makers, large investors and institutions who purchase and sell large, specified numbers of Shares called "Creation Units" directly from each Fund, management believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of Shares would not be sustained.

Market Liquidity for Fund Shares *(all Funds)* Trading of Shares of a Fund on the Exchange or another national securities exchange may be halted if exchange officials deem such action appropriate, if the Fund is delisted, or if the activation of marketwide "circuit breakers" halts stock trading generally. If a Fund's Shares are delisted, the Fund may seek to list its Shares on another market, merge with another ETF or traditional mutual fund, or redeem its Shares at NAV.

Non-Correlation *(all Funds)* If a Fund utilizes a representative sampling approach, its return may not correlate as well with the return on its Underlying Index, as would be the case if it purchased all of the securities in the Underlying Index with the same weightings as the Underlying Index. In addition, a Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to its Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of its Underlying Index. If a Fund fair values portfolio securities when calculating its NAV, the Fund's return may vary from the return of its Underlying Index to the extent the Underlying Index reflects stale pricing. Likewise, a variation may occur if the closing prices of ADRs or GDRs held by the Fund differ from the closing prices of ordinary shares represented by those ADRs or GDRs.

Non-Diversification *(all Funds)* Each Fund intends to maintain the required level of diversification so as to qualify as a "regulated investment company" for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), in order to avoid liability for federal income tax to the extent that its earnings are distributed to shareholders. Compliance with diversification requirements of the Code could limit the investment flexibility of a Fund and result in non-correlation with the Fund's Underlying Index.

Foreign Investment *(all Funds)* There may be more or less government supervision and regulation of foreign stock exchanges, currency markets, trading systems and brokers than in the U.S. In addition, foreign companies may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. companies. The procedures and rules governing foreign transactions and custody may involve delays in payment, delivery, or recovery of money or investments.

Emerging Markets *(all Funds)* Emerging market risks include: smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; significant periods of inflation or deflation; restrictions on foreign investment; possible nationalization, expropriation, or confiscatory taxation of investment income and capital; increased social, economic and political uncertainty and instability; pervasive corruption and crime; more substantial governmental involvement in the economy; less governmental supervision and regulation; differences in auditing and financial reporting standards, which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers; and less developed legal systems.

In addition to the heightened risk level for foreign securities discussed above, investments in companies domiciled in emerging market countries may be subject to other significant risks, including:

- Emerging market countries may be less stable and more volatile than the U.S., giving rise to greater political, economic and social risks, including: rapid and adverse diplomatic and political developments; social instability; or internal, external and regional conflicts, terrorism and war.
- Certain national policies, which may restrict a Fund's investment opportunities, including: restrictions on investment in some or all issuers or industries in an emerging market country; or capital and currency controls.
- The small current size of the markets for emerging market securities and the currently low or nonexistent volume of trading, which could result in a lack of liquidity and greater price volatility.
- Foreign taxation.
- The absence of developed legal structures governing private or foreign investment, including: lack of legal structures allowing for judicial redress or other legal remedies for injury to private property, breach of contract or other investment-related damages; or inability to vote proxies or exercise shareholder rights.

- The absence, until recently in many developing countries, of a capital market structure or market-oriented economy including significant delays in settling portfolio transactions and risks associated with share registration and custody.
- The possibility that recent favorable economic developments in some emerging market countries may be slowed or reversed by unanticipated political or social events in those countries.
- The pervasiveness of corruption and crime.

In addition, many of the countries in which a Fund may invest have experienced substantial, and during some periods extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain countries. Moreover, the economies of some developing countries have less favorable growth of gross domestic product, rapid rates of inflation, currency depreciation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position compared to the U.S. economy. Economies of emerging market countries could likewise be adversely affected by significant periods of deflation or greater sensitivity to interest rates.

Investments in emerging market countries may involve risks of nationalization, expropriation and confiscatory taxation. For example, the former Communist governments of a number of Eastern European countries expropriated large amounts of private property in the past, in many cases without adequate compensation, and there can be no assurance that such expropriation will not occur in the future. In the event of expropriation, a Fund could lose a substantial portion of any investments it has made in the affected countries.

Even though the currencies of some emerging market countries may be pegged to the U.S. dollar, the conversion rate may be controlled by government regulation or intervention at levels significantly different than what would prevail in a free market. Significant revaluations of the U.S. dollar exchange rate of these currencies could cause substantial reductions in a Fund's NAV.

Foreign Currency *(all Funds)* The value of an investment denominated in a foreign currency could change significantly as foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Generally, when the U.S. dollar gains in value against a foreign currency, an investment traded in that foreign currency loses value because that currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. U.S. dollar investments in ADRs or ordinary shares of foreign issuers traded on U.S. exchanges are indirectly subject to foreign currency risk to the extent that the issuer conducts its principal business in markets where transactions are denominated in foreign currencies.

Mauritius Subsidiary *(EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF)* The EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF conducts its investment activities in India through its Subsidiary, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund in the Republic of Mauritius. The Subsidiary will seek to maintain residency in Mauritius in order to allow the Fund to take advantage of the currently effective income tax treaty between India and Mauritius. The Supreme Court of India has upheld the validity of this tax treaty in response to a lower court challenge of the treaty's applicability to certain foreign entities. The Supreme Court clarified that a certificate of residence in Mauritius is sufficient evidence of residence in Mauritius for purposes of the India-Mauritius treaty, absent fraud or other illegal activities. The Subsidiary has received a Tax Residence Certificate from the Mauritius Revenue Authority. Recently, however, general anti-avoidance rules ("GAAR") have been introduced in India the application of which might result in the Subsidiary not being entitled to the benefits of the treaty with India. GAAR seeks to curb tax evasion via investments through foreign tax havens and other avenues. The scope and impact of GAAR, which is currently scheduled to go into effect for the Indian government's financial year beginning April 1, 2015, remains unclear as of the date of this Prospectus. There can be no assurance that the Subsidiary will continue to be deemed a tax resident by Mauritius, allowing it favorable tax treatment, or that the terms of the treaty between India and Mauritius will not be renegotiated in the future or subject to a different interpretation. Any change in the provisions of this treaty (for instance, by including a limitation of benefits clause), in its applicability to the Subsidiary, any assertion that the Subsidiary is in violation of GAAR when effective, or any change in the requirements established by Mauritius to qualify as a Mauritius resident could result in the imposition of various taxes on the Subsidiary by India, which could reduce the return to a Fund on its investments.

Small Cap and Mid Cap Companies *(all Funds)* Stocks of small and medium capitalization companies could be more difficult to liquidate during market downturns compared to larger, more widely traded companies. Small and medium capitalization companies may have greater volatility in price than the stocks of large companies due to limited product lines or resources or a dependency upon a particular market niche.

Liquidity *(all Funds)* Investments in certain foreign securities may be less liquid and more volatile than many U.S. securities. A previously established liquid foreign securities market may become illiquid due to economic or political conditions. If a disruption occurs in the orderly markets for the securities or financial instruments in which a Fund invests, the Fund might be prevented from limiting losses and realizing gains. As a result, a Fund may at times be unable to sell securities at favorable prices.

Portfolio Turnover *(all Funds)* Each Fund may experience a higher rate of portfolio turnover to the extent active market trading of Fund Shares causes more frequent creation or redemption activities and such creation and redemption activities are not conducted in-kind. Higher turnover rates may increase brokerage costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains.

Domestic Demand Industries *(EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF)* The Fund may be adversely affected by increased price volatility of securities in the consumer goods, consumer services, healthcare, telecommunications and utilities industries, and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting those industries. The success of consumer goods and services suppliers and retailers is tied closely to the performance of the domestic and international economy, interest rates, currency exchange rates, competition, preferences, and consumer confidence. The profitability of companies in the healthcare industry may be affected by extensive government regulation, restriction on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. The global telecommunications market is characterized by increasing competition and government regulation. Companies in the utilities industry may be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates, domestic and international competition, and governmental limitation on rates charged to customers.

Depositary Receipts *(all Funds)* The price at which each Fund's securities may be sold and the value of a Fund's Shares may be adversely affected if trading markets for ADRs and GDRs are limited or absent or if bid/ask spreads are wide. Available information concerning the issuers may not be as current for unsponsored Depositary Receipts as for sponsored Depositary Receipts, and the prices of unsponsored Depositary Receipts may be more volatile than if such instruments were sponsored by the issuer. To the extent that the exchange price of a Depositary Receipt differs from the local price of the underlying security used by a Fund's corresponding Underlying Index, the Fund may be prevented from fully achieving its investment objective of tracking the performance of its Underlying Index.

ADDITIONAL SECURITIES, INSTRUMENTS AND STRATEGIES

This section describes additional securities, instruments and strategies that may be utilized by each Fund that are not principal investment strategies of a Fund unless otherwise noted in the Fund's description of principal strategies. In addition, this section describes additional risk factors applicable to certain securities, instruments and strategies utilized by a Fund.

Redemption As an ETF, each Fund intends to rely on an exemptive order issued by the SEC to the Adviser that will permit each Fund to delay payment of redemption proceeds for its securities for up to 14 days, based in part on the greater relative illiquidity and longer settlement times of emerging market securities. This risk applies to investors such as market makers, large investors and institutions who purchase and sell Creation Units directly from and to the Fund and does not apply to investors who will buy and sell Shares of the Fund in secondary market transactions on the Exchange through brokers.

Money Market Instruments Money market instruments are short-term debt instruments that have terms-to-maturity of less than 397 days and exhibit high quality credit profiles. Money market instruments include U.S. government securities and repurchase agreements.

Repurchase Agreements Repurchase agreements are contracts in which the seller of securities, usually U.S. government securities or other money market instruments, agrees to buy them back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements are primarily used by EGA as a short-term investment vehicle for cash positions.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of a security by a Fund to another party (generally a bank or dealer) in return for cash and an agreement by the Fund to buy the security back at a specified price and time. Reverse repurchase agreements may be considered a form of borrowing for some purposes and may create leverage. The Funds will designate cash and liquid securities in an amount sufficient to cover its repurchase obligations and will mark-to-market such amounts daily.

U.S. Government Securities U.S. government securities are issued by the U.S. government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities. Some, but not all, U.S. government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the federal government. Other U.S. government securities are backed by the issuer's right to borrow from the U.S. Treasury and some are backed only by the credit of the issuing organization.

Loans of Portfolio Securities Each Fund may lend its portfolio securities to qualified broker-dealers and financial institutions pursuant to agreements. The loan must be secured continuously by collateral marked-to-market daily and maintained in an amount at least equal to the current market value of the securities loaned, and the Fund may call the loan at any time and receive the securities loaned. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in collateral in the event of default or insolvency of a borrower of a Fund's portfolio securities. Each Fund currently does not participate in a securities lending program.

More information about the Funds' investment strategies is presented in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), which is available from the Funds upon request or at the Funds' website, www.egshares.com.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

A description of the policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of each Fund's portfolio holdings is included in the Funds' SAI. The top ten holdings and all holdings of each Fund is posted on a daily basis to the Trust's website at www.egshares.com.

SPECIAL RISKS OF EXCHANGE-TRADED FUNDS

Not Individually Redeemable. Shares may be redeemed by a Fund at NAV only in large blocks known as Creation Units. You may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough Shares to constitute a Creation Unit.

Trading Issues. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to extraordinary market volatility or other reasons. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange, and the listing requirements may be amended from time to time.

PRECAUTIONARY NOTES

A Precautionary Note to Retail Investors. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), a limited trust company and securities depositary that serves as a national clearinghouse for the settlement of trades for its participating banks and broker-dealers, or its nominee will be the registered owner of all outstanding Shares of each Fund of the Trust. Your ownership of Shares will be shown on the records of DTC and the DTC participant broker through whom you hold the Shares. THE TRUST WILL NOT HAVE ANY RECORD OF YOUR OWNERSHIP. Your account information will be maintained by your broker, who will provide you with account statements, confirmations of your purchases and sales of Shares, and tax information. Your broker also will be responsible for ensuring that you receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Fund whose Shares you own. Typically, you will receive other services (*e.g*., average cost information) only if your broker offers these services.

A Precautionary Note to Purchasers of Creation Units. You should be aware of certain legal risks unique to investors purchasing Creation Units directly from the issuing Fund. Because new Shares may be issued on an ongoing basis, a "distribution" of Shares could be occurring at any time. As a dealer, certain activities on your part could, depending on the circumstances, result in your being deemed a participant in the distribution, in a manner that could render you a statutory underwriter and subject you to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the 1933 Act. For example, you could be deemed a statutory underwriter if you purchase Creation Units from an issuing Fund, break them down into the constituent Shares, and sell those Shares directly to customers, or if you choose to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. Whether a person is an underwriter depends upon all of the facts and circumstances pertaining to that person's activities, and the examples mentioned here should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could cause you to be deemed an underwriter. Dealers who are not "underwriters," but are participating in a distribution (as opposed to engaging in ordinary secondary market transactions), and thus dealing with Shares as part of an "unsold allotment" within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the Securities Act, will be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act.

A Precautionary Note to Investment Companies. For purposes of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), each Fund is a registered investment company. Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the shares of other investment companies, including Shares of the Funds. Investment companies are permitted to invest in the Funds beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in an SEC exemptive order issued to the Adviser, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Trust.

FUND ORGANIZATION

Each Fund is a series of the Trust, an investment company registered under the 1940 Act. Each Fund is treated as a separate fund with its own investment objective and policies. The Trust is organized as a Delaware statutory trust. The Board is responsible for the Trust's overall management and direction. The Board elects the Trust's officers and approves all significant agreements, including those with the investment adviser, custodian and fund administrative and accounting agent.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

The Investment Adviser

EGA, a Delaware limited liability company located at 155 West 19th Street, New York, NY 10011, is the investment adviser to the Funds. EGA was founded in September 2008. As of March 31, 2013, EGA had approximately $1,227 million in assets under discretionary management while serving as investment adviser to 22 operational series of the Trust. Under its investment advisory agreement with the Trust, EGA pays all of the ordinary operating expenses of each series of the Trust, except for the fee payment under the investment advisory agreements between EGA and the Trust, payments under each series' Rule 12b-1 plan (if implemented), brokerage expenses, taxes, interest, litigation expenses and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses (the "Unified Fee").

EGA will receive the following advisory fees from each of the Funds listed below:

Fund	Aggregate Fee as a Percentage of Daily Average Net Assets
EGShares Beyond BRICs ETF	0.85%
EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF	0.85%

Prior to March 1, 2013, ALPS Advisors, Inc. ("ALPS") served as investment adviser to certain series of the Trust, including the Funds, and EGA served as sub-adviser. For its services, ALPS received an advisory fee of 0.10% of each Fund's average daily net assets, subject to minimum and maximum amounts depending on the number of operational funds for which it acted as investment adviser. EGA received the same compensation as sub-adviser that it currently receives as investment adviser. The Unified Fee, under which EGA pays all of the ordinary operating expenses of each Fund, became effective on April 1, 2013.

A discussion of the basis for the Board's approval of the Advisory Agreement is available in the Trust's annual report to shareholders dated March 31, 2013.

Portfolio Management

Richard C. Kang serves as the portfolio manager for each Fund and is responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund. Mr. Kang is the Chief Investment Officer and Director of Research of EGA and joined EGA in October 2008. Prior to that, Mr. Kang was a contract consultant for ETFx Indexes from October 2007 to September 2008. From January 2007 to September 2008, Mr. Kang was an independent consultant and blogger of The Beta Brief. Prior to that, Mr. Kang was Chief Investment Officer of Quadrexx Asset Management from July 2003 to May 2005, and President and Chief Investment Officer of Meridian Global Investors from November 2002 to December 2007.

The Trust's SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Manager, and the Portfolio Manager's ownership of Shares in the Funds.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

Most investors will buy and sell Shares of the Funds at market prices in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares of each Fund are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares. There is no minimum investment. Although Shares are generally purchased and sold in "round lots" of 100 Shares, brokerage firms typically permit investors to purchase or sell Shares in smaller "odd lots," at no per-Share price differential. When buying or selling Shares through a broker, investors should expect to incur customary brokerage commissions, investors may receive less than the NAV of the Shares, and investors may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. Share prices are reported in dollars and cents per Share.

Share Trading Prices

The trading prices of Shares of each Fund on the Exchange may differ from the Fund's daily NAV and can be affected by market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors.

The Exchange intends to disseminate the approximate value of Shares of each Fund every 15 seconds (the "intraday indicative value" or "IIV"). The IIV should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of the NAV per Share of a Fund because the IIV may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once a day, generally at the end of the business day. The Funds are not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the IIV of Shares of the Funds and the Funds do not make any warranty as to the accuracy of these calculations.

S&P Dow Jones Indices, its affiliates, sources and distribution agents (together, the "IIV Calculation Agent") shall not be liable to any customer or any third-party for any loss or damage, direct, indirect or consequential, arising from (i) any inaccuracy or incompleteness in, or delays, interruptions, errors or omissions in the delivery of the IIV with respect to the Funds or any data related thereto (collectively, the "Data"); or (ii) any decision made or action taken by any customer or third-party in reliance upon the Data. The IIV Calculation Agent does not make any warranties, express or implied to any investor in the Funds, or any one else regarding the Data, including, without limitation, any warranties with respect to the timeliness, sequence, accuracy, completeness, currentness, merchantability, quality or fitness for a particular purpose or any warranties as to the results to be obtained by any investors in the Funds or other person in connection with the use of the Data. The IIV Calculation Agent shall not be liable to any investors in the Funds or third-parties for any damages, including, without limitation, loss of business revenues, lost profits or any indirect, consequential, special or similar damages whatsoever, whether in contract, tort or otherwise, even if advised of the possibility of such damages.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of a Fund's Shares

The Funds do not impose restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions ("market timing"). In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by the Funds' shareholders. The Board considered that, unlike traditional mutual funds, each Fund issues and redeems its Shares at NAV per Share generally for a basket of securities intended to mirror the Fund's portfolio, plus a small amount of cash, and the Shares may be purchased and sold on the Exchange at prevailing market prices. The Board noted that the Funds' Shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from the Funds in Creation Units by broker-dealers and large institutional investors that have entered into participation agreements ("Authorized Participants") and that the vast majority of trading in Shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not involve a Fund directly, it is unlikely those trades would cause many of the harmful effects of market timing, including: dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund's trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With respect to trades directly with a Fund, to the extent effected in-kind (*i.e.*, for securities), those trades do not cause any of the harmful effects (as noted above) that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent trades are affected in whole or in part in cash, the Board noted that those trades could result in dilution to a Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. However, the Board noted that direct trading by Authorized Participants is critical to ensuring that the Shares trade at or close to NAV. Each Fund also employs fair valuation pricing to minimize potential dilution from market timing. Each Fund imposes transaction fees on in-kind purchases and redemptions of Shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in executing in-kind trades, and with respect to the redemption fees, these fees increase if an investor substitutes cash in part or in whole for securities, reflecting the fact that the Fund's trading costs increase in those circumstances. Given this structure, the Board determined that (a) it is unlikely that market timing would be attempted by a Fund's shareholders; and (b) any attempts to market time a Fund by shareholders would not be expected to negatively impact the Fund or its shareholders.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in Shares will be taxed. The tax information in this Prospectus is provided as general information. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-deferred retirement account, such as an IRA plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when:

- Your Fund makes distributions;
- You sell your Shares listed on the Exchange; and
- You purchase or redeem Creation Units.

Dividends and Distributions

Each Fund intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company under the Code. As a regulated investment company, a Fund generally will not pay federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to you. Each Fund expects to declare and pay all of its net investment income, if any, to shareholders as dividends annually. However, the officers of the Trust are authorized in their discretion not to pay a dividend for a Fund if such officers determine that the cost of paying the dividend (including costs borne by the Fund for printing and mailing dividend checks) exceeds the amount of income or excise tax that is payable by the Fund as a result of not paying the dividend. Each Fund will declare and pay net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. A Fund may distribute such income dividends and capital gains more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or eliminate federal excise or income taxes on the Fund. The amount of any distribution will vary, and there is no guarantee a Fund will pay either an income dividend or a capital gains distribution. Distributions may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available.

Annual Statements

Each year, the Funds will send you an annual statement (Form 1099) of your account activity to assist you in completing your federal, state, and local tax returns. Distributions declared in December to shareholders of record in such month, but paid in January, are taxable as if they were paid in December. Prior to issuing your statement, the Funds make every effort to search for reclassified income to reduce the number of corrected forms mailed to shareholders. However, when necessary, a Fund will send you a corrected Form 1099 to reflect reclassified information.

Avoid "Buying a Dividend."

At the time you purchase your Fund Shares, a Fund's Share price may reflect undistributed income, undistributed capital gains, or net unrealized appreciation in value of portfolio securities held by the Fund. For taxable investors, a subsequent distribution to you of such amounts, although constituting a return of your investment, would be taxable. Buying Shares in a Fund just before it declares an income dividend or capital gains distribution is sometimes known as "buying a dividend."

Tax Considerations

Fund Distributions. Each Fund expects, based on its investment objective and strategies, that its distributions, if any, will be taxable as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both. This is true whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Fund Shares or receive them in cash.

For federal income tax purposes, Fund distributions of short-term capital gains are taxable to you as ordinary income. Fund distributions of long-term capital gains are taxable to you as long-term capital gains no matter how long you have owned your Shares. A portion of income dividends reported by a Fund may be qualified dividend income eligible for taxation by individual shareholders at long-term capital gain rates provided certain holding period requirements are met.

If a Fund qualifies to pass through to you the tax benefits from foreign taxes it pays on its investments, and elects to do so, then any foreign taxes it pays on these investments may be passed through to you as a foreign tax credit.

Taxes on Exchange-Listed Share Sales. A sale or exchange of Fund Shares is a taxable event. Currently, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund Shares generally is treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units. An Authorized Participant who exchanges equity securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of purchase and the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and any cash paid. A person who exchanges Creation Units for equity securities generally will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate market value of the securities received and any cash received. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax adviser with respect to whether the wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Under current federal tax laws, any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less.

If a Fund redeems Creation Units in cash, it may recognize more capital gains than it will if it redeems Creation Units in-kind.

Medicare Tax. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, an additional 3.8% Medicare tax will be imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund Shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds a threshold amount. This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your federal income tax return.

Backup Withholding. By law, if you do not provide a Fund with your proper taxpayer identification number and certain required certifications, you may be subject to backup withholding on any distributions of income, capital gains or proceeds from the sale of your Shares. A Fund also must withhold if the Internal Revenue Service instructs it to do so. When withholding is required, the amount will be 28% of any distributions or proceeds paid.

State and Local Taxes. Fund distributions and gains from the sale or exchange of your Fund Shares generally are subject to state and local taxes.

Non-U.S. Investors. Non-U.S. investors may be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a 30% or lower treaty rate and U.S. estate tax and are subject to special U.S. tax certification requirements to avoid backup withholding and claim any treaty benefits. Exemptions from U.S. withholding tax are provided for capital gain dividends paid by a Fund from long-term capital gains, if any and, with respect to taxable years of a Fund that begin *before* January 1, 2014 (unless such provision is extended or made permanent), interest-related dividends paid by a Fund from its qualified net interest income from U.S. sources and short-term capital gain dividends. However, notwithstanding such exemptions from U.S. withholding at the source, any such dividends and distributions of income and capital gains will be subject to backup withholding at a rate of 28% if you fail to properly certify that you are not a U.S. person.

MAURITIUS TAX STATUS

The EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF conducts its investment activities in India through its Subsidiary, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Fund. The Subsidiary has elected to be treated as a disregarded entity for United States federal income tax purposes. A disregarded entity is a separate legal entity that is treated as part of its owner for such tax purposes. As a tax resident of Mauritius, the Subsidiary expects to obtain benefits under the tax treaty between Mauritius and India (the "Treaty"). In light of Circular 789 of April 13, 2000 issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes in India, the Subsidiary will be eligible for the benefits under the Treaty if it holds a valid tax residence certificate issued by the Mauritius income tax authorities. The validity of the Circular was subsequently upheld by the Supreme Court of India in a judgment delivered on October 7, 2003. The Subsidiary has been issued a Category 1 Global Business License by the Financial Services Commission of Mauritius. The Subsidiary has applied for and obtained a tax residence certificate ("TRC") from the Mauritius Revenue Authority for the purpose of the Mauritius-India Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement. The TRC is issued for a period of one year and thereafter renewable annually. The Subsidiary is subject to tax in Mauritius at the rate of 15% on its net income.

However, the Subsidiary will be entitled to a tax credit for foreign tax on its income which is not derived from Mauritius against the Mauritian tax computed by reference to that same income. If no written evidence is presented to the Mauritius Revenue Authority showing the amount of foreign tax charged on income derived by the Fund outside of Mauritius, the amount of the foreign tax will be conclusively presumed to be equal to eighty percent (80%) of the Mauritian tax chargeable with respect to that income, which could reduce the rate of tax effectively to three percent (3%). Further, the Subsidiary is not subject to capital gains tax in Mauritius nor is it liable for income tax on any gains from sale of units or securities. Any dividends and redemption proceeds paid by the Subsidiary to the Fund are exempt from Mauritius tax. Provided that the Subsidiary does not have a permanent establishment in India, the tax treatment in India of income derived by the Subsidiary is as follows:

(i) Long-term capital gains arising from the sale on a recognized stock exchange in India of, among other things, equity shares and units of "equity oriented" funds, provided that the applicable securities transaction tax has been paid, are not subject to tax in India.

(ii) Short-term capital gains are not subject to tax in India by virtue of certain provisions of the Treaty. Absent the Treaty the Indian tax rate on short-term capital gains realized from sale of investments held for 12 months or less is 15% (plus surcharges).

(iii) Indian companies making distributions are liable to a dividend distribution tax equivalent to 15% (plus surcharges) of the dividends distributed. Dividends subject to the dividend distribution tax are free of Indian tax when paid to the Subsidiary.

(iv) Any interest income earned on Indian securities is subject to withholding tax in India at a rate of 20% (plus surcharges), depending on the nature of the underlying debt security.

The Subsidiary endeavors to: (i) comply with the requirements of the Treaty; (ii) be a tax resident of Mauritius; and (iii) maintain its central management and control in Mauritius. Accordingly, management believes that the Subsidiary should be able to obtain the benefits of the Treaty, which ultimately benefits the Fund. However, there can be no assurance that the Subsidiary will be granted a certificate of tax residency in the future. While the validity of the Treaty and its applicability to entities such as the Subsidiary was upheld by the Supreme Court of India, no assurance can be given that the terms of the Treaty will not be subject to reinterpretation and renegotiation in the future. Recently, general anti-avoidance rules ("GAAR") were introduced in India the application of which might result in the Subsidiary not being entitled to the benefits of the Treaty. GAAR seeks to curb tax evasion via investments through foreign tax havens and other avenues. The scope and impact of GAAR, which is currently scheduled to go into effect for the Indian government's financial year beginning April 1, 2015, remains unclear as of the date of this Prospectus. Any change in the Treaty's application could have a material adverse effect on the returns of the Fund.

It is currently not clear whether income from the Subsidiary will be classified as "capital gains" income or as "business income" under Indian law. However, this distinction should not affect the ultimate tax consequences to the Subsidiary or the Fund. Under the Treaty, capital gains from investment in Indian securities, GDRs or ADRs issued with respect to Indian companies are exempt from tax, provided that the Subsidiary does not have a permanent establishment in India. Similarly, "business income" is not chargeable to tax in India under the Treaty so long as the Subsidiary does not have a permanent establishment in India. The Subsidiary expects that it will be deemed a tax resident of Mauritius and does not expect to be deemed to have a permanent establishment in India because it will not maintain an office or place of management in India and the Adviser will make investment decisions regarding securities orders outside of India. If the Subsidiary were deemed to have such a permanent establishment, income attributable to that permanent establishment could be taxable in India at a rate of up to 40% (plus surcharges).

Regardless of the application of the Treaty, all transactions entered on a recognized stock exchange in India are subject to the Securities Transaction Tax ("STT"), which is levied on the value of a transaction at rates not exceeding 0.125%. The STT can be set off against business income tax calculated under the Indian Income Tax Act, provided that the gains on the transactions subject to the STT are taxed as business income and not as capital gains. It is currently not entirely clear whether the Indian Minimum Alternate Tax ("MAT") applies to the Subsidiary as a beneficiary of the Treaty. Although the Treaty should override the provisions of the Indian Income Tax Act and thus the application of the MAT, this is not certain. If the MAT does apply, and the Indian income tax payable by the Subsidiary is less than 18.5% of its book profits, then the Subsidiary would be deemed to owe taxes of 18.5% (plus surcharges) of book profits. Such a fee would not be included in the fee charged by the Adviser. Please note that the above description is based on current provisions of Mauritius and Indian law, and any change or modification made by subsequent legislation, regulation, or administrative or judicial decision could increase the Indian tax liability of the Subsidiary and thus reduce the return to Fund shareholders.

This discussion of "Dividends, Distributions and Taxes" is not intended or written to be used as tax advice. Because everyone's tax situation is unique, you should consult your tax professional about federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences before making an investment in a Fund.

PRICING FUND SHARES

The trading price of a Fund's Shares on the Exchange may differ from the Fund's daily NAV and can be affected by market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors.

The Exchange intends to disseminate the approximate value of Shares of each Fund every 15 seconds. The approximate value calculations are based on local market prices and may not reflect events that occur subsequent to the local market's close. As a result, premiums and discounts between the approximate value and the market price could be affected. This approximate value should not be viewed as a "real time" update of the NAV per Share of a Fund because the approximate value may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once a day, generally at the end of the Business Day (as defined below), and may be subject to fair valuation. The Trust is not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate value of the Shares and does not make any warranty as to its accuracy.

The NAV for a Fund is determined once daily as of the close of the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"), usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, each day the NYSE is open for regular trading ("Business Day"). NAV is determined by dividing the value of the Fund's portfolio securities, cash and other assets (including accrued interest), less all liabilities (including accrued expenses), by the total number of shares outstanding.

Equity securities (including ADRs and GDRs) are valued at the last reported sale price on the principal exchange on which such securities are traded, as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE on the day the securities are being valued or, if there are no sales, at the mean of the most recent bid and asked prices. Equity securities that are traded in over-the-counter markets are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE on the day the securities are valued or, if there are no sales, at the mean of the most recent bid and asked prices. Debt securities are valued at the mean between the last available bid and asked prices for such securities or, if such prices are not available, at prices for securities of comparable maturity, quality, and type.

Securities for which market quotations are not readily available, including restricted securities, are valued based on fair value as determined in good faith in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board. Securities will be valued at fair value when market quotations are not readily available or are deemed unreliable, such as when a security's value is believed to have been materially affected by a significant event. Such events may include a natural disaster, an economic event like a bankruptcy filing, a trading halt in a security, or an unscheduled early market close. In addition, fair valuation may be necessary where there are no securities trading in a particular country or countries on a Business Day, or for significant events that occur between the close of the principal exchange for a security and the NYSE. A Fund's NAV may not reflect changes in valuations on certain securities that occur at times or on days on which a Fund's NAV is not calculated and on which a Fund does not affect sales, redemptions and exchanges of its Shares, such as when trading takes place in countries on days that are not a Business Day.

Valuing the Funds' investments using fair value pricing may result in using prices for those investments that differ from current market valuations. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair market value pricing, it is possible that the value determined for a particular security may be materially different from the value realized upon such security's sale or upon the resumption of regular trading of the security.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

ALPS Distributors, Inc. (the "Distributor"), located at 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, CO 80203, serves as the Funds' distributor.

The Bank of New York Mellon, located at 101 Barclay Street, New York, NY 10286, serves as the Funds' administrator, accountant, custodian and transfer agent.

ALPS Fund Services, Inc., an affiliate of the Distributor, provides the Trust with an Anti-Money Laundering Officer and Chief Compliance Officer, as well as certain additional compliance support functions.

Counsel and Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP, 2005 Market Street, Suite 2600, Philadelphia, PA, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

BBD, LLP, 1835 Market Street, 26th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19103, serves as independent registered public accounting firm of the Trust. BBD, LLP audits the Funds' financial statements and performs other related audit services.

INDEX PROVIDER

Each Underlying Index is compiled by INDXX, LLC ("INDXX"). INDXX is not affiliated with the Funds and EGA. Each Fund is entitled to use its corresponding Underlying Index pursuant to a sublicensing arrangement with EGA, which in turn has a licensing agreement with INDXX. INDXX or its agent also serves as calculation agent for each Underlying Index (the "Index Calculation Agent"). The Index Calculation Agent is responsible for the management of the day-to-day operations of the Underlying Indices, including calculating the value of each Underlying Index every 15 seconds, widely disseminating the Underlying Index values every 15 seconds and tracking corporate actions resulting in Underlying Index adjustments. The value of each Underlying Index will be disseminated under the following tickers:

Underlying Indices	Ticker
INDXX Beyond BRICs Index	IBBRC
INDXX Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Index	IEMDD

"INDXX" is a service mark of INDXX and has been licensed for use for certain purposes by EGA. The Funds are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by INDXX. INDXX makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Funds or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Funds particularly. INDXX's only relationship to EGA is the licensing of certain trademarks, trade names and service marks of INDXX and of the Underlying Indices, which are determined, composed and calculated by INDXX without regard to EGA or the Funds. INDXX has no obligation to take the needs of EGA or the shareholders of the Funds into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Underlying Indices. INDXX is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing, amount or pricing of the Fund Shares to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Fund Shares are to be converted into cash. INDXX has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Funds.

DISCLAIMERS

EGA does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the Underlying Indices or any data included therein, and EGA shall not have any liability for any errors, omissions or interruptions therein. EGA does not make any warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by a Fund, owners of the Shares of a Fund or any other person or entity from the use of an Underlying Index or any data included therein. EGA makes no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaim all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the Underlying Indices or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall EGA have any liability for any special, punitive, direct, indirect or consequential damages (including lost profits) arising out of matters relating to the use of an Underlying Index, even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

THE INDXX INDICES

The index universe ("Index Universe") for the INDXX Beyond BRICs Index is defined as all publicly traded stocks domiciled in Beyond BRICs countries, such as Chile, Columbia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Thailand and Turkey.

The Index Universe for the INDXX Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Index is defined as all publicly traded stocks domiciled in Emerging Market countries, such as Brazil, Chile, China, Columbia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Thailand and Turkey. Emerging Market countries are categorized as emerging market countries for purposes of stock selection based on the classifications of international organizations, such as the World Bank and the IMF.

Specific criteria related to individual indices are applied to the Index Universe.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

The term "premium" is sometimes used to describe a market price in excess of NAV and the term "discount" is sometimes used to describe a market price below NAV. As with other exchange-traded funds, the market price of each Fund's Shares is typically slightly higher or lower than the Fund's per Share NAV. Factors that contribute to the differences between market price and NAV include the supply and demand for Fund Shares and investors' assessments of the underlying value of a Fund's portfolio securities.

Differences between the closing times of U.S. and non-U.S. markets may contribute to differences between the NAV and market price of Fund Shares. Many non-U.S. markets close prior to the close of the U.S. securities exchanges. Developments after the close of such markets as a result of ongoing price discovery may be reflected in a Fund's market price but not in its NAV (or vice versa).

Information showing the difference between the per Share NAV of the Funds and the market trading price of Shares of these Funds during various time periods is available by visiting the Funds' website at www.egshares.com.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

The Distributor serves as the distributor of Creation Units for each Fund on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Fund Shares.

The Board of Trustees of the Trust has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-l under the 1940 Act. In accordance with its Rule 12b-l plan, each Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year to finance any activity primarily intended to result in the sale of Creation Units of each Fund or the provision of investor services, including but not limited to: (i) marketing and promotional services, including advertising; (ii) facilitating communications with beneficial owners of Shares of the Funds; (iii) wholesaling services; and (iv) such other services and obligations as may be set forth in the Distribution Agreement with the Distributor.

No Rule 12b-l fees are currently paid by the Funds, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-l fees are charged in the future, because these fees are paid out of each Fund's assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

Financial Highlights

EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust

For a share outstanding throughout each period

EGShares Beyond BRICs ETF

	For the Period August 15, 2012[1] Through March 31, 2013
Net asset value, beginning of period	$20.00
Investment operations:	
Net investment income[2]	0.17
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments and foreign currency translations	1.91
Total from investment operations	2.08
Distributions to shareholders:	
Net investment income	(0.11)
Net asset value, end of period	$21.97
NET ASSET VALUE TOTAL RETURN[3]	10.41%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:	
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	$7,688
Ratios to average net assets:	
Expenses, net of expense reimbursements/waivers	0.85%[4]
Expenses, prior to expense reimbursements/waivers	2.43%[4]
Net investment income	1.26%[4]
Portfolio turnover rate	1%[5]

1 Commencement of operations.

2 Based on average shares outstanding.

3 Total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption at net asset value on the last day of the period. Total return calculated for a period of less than one year is not annualized. The total return would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reimbursed/waived by the sub-adviser.

4 Annualized.

5 Not annualized.

Financial Highlights (concluded)

EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust

For a share outstanding throughout each period

EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF (Consolidated)

	For the Period August 15, 2012[1] Through March 31, 2013
Net asset value, beginning of period	$20.00
Investment operations:	
Net investment income[2]	0.13
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments and foreign currency translations	2.11
Total from investment operations	2.24
Distributions to shareholders:	
Net investment income	(0.08)
Net asset value, end of period	$22.16
NET ASSET VALUE TOTAL RETURN[3]	11.23%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:	
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	$2,216
Ratios to average net assets:	
Expenses, net of expense reimbursements/waivers	0.85%[4]
Expenses, prior to expense reimbursements/waivers	4.53%[4]
Net investment income	1.02%[4]
Portfolio turnover rate	57%[5]

1 Commencement of operations.

2 Based on average shares outstanding.

3 Total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption at net asset value on the last day of the period. Total return calculated for a period of less than one year is not annualized. The total return would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reimbursed/waived by the sub-adviser.

4 Annualized.

5 Not annualized.

If you want more information about the Funds, the following documents are available free upon request:

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports

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

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

The SAI provides more detailed information about the Funds and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus (i.e., it is legally considered a part of this prospectus).

You may request other information about the Funds or obtain free copies of the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports and the SAI by contacting the Funds directly at 1-888-800-4347. The SAI and shareholder reports will also be available on the Funds' website, www.egshares.com.

You may review and copy information about the Funds, including shareholder reports and the SAI, at the Public Reference Room of the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, D.C. You may obtain information about the operations of the SEC's Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-202-551-8090. You may get copies of reports and other information about the Funds:

- For a fee, by electronic request at publicinfo@sec.gov or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520; or
- Free from the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet website at: http://www.sec.gov.

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The Tools for Emerging Markets™

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PROSPECTUS

July 29, 2013

EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust
Investment Company Act File No. 811-22255