

EGA EMERGING GLOBAL SHARES TRUST

Supplement dated January 19, 2016 to the Statutory Prospectus dated July 29, 2015 for the following series (the “Fund”) of EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Ticker</u>
EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF	EMDD

I. Effective March 1, 2016, the Fund will change its name to EGShares EM Strategic Opportunities ETF, and all references to “EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF” will be replaced with “EGShares EM Strategic Opportunities ETF.” As a result of this change, effective March 19, 2016, the requirement that the Fund provide 60 days’ notice to shareholders in advance of a change to its policy of investing at least 80% of its net assets in “domestic demand” companies will no longer apply.

II. Effective March 1, 2016, the Fund’s ticker symbol will be changed to EMSO, and all references to “EMDD” will be replaced with “EMSO.”

III. Effective March 1, 2016, the Fund’s underlying index, the S&P Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Index, will change its name to S&P Emerging Markets Strategic Opportunities Index, and all references to “S&P Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Index” will be replaced with “S&P Emerging Markets Strategic Opportunities Index.”

IV. Effective March 1, 2016, the following information replaces in its entirety the table appearing under the heading “FUND SUMMARIES – EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF – Fees and Expenses – Annual Fund Operating Expenses”:

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%
Fee Waiver ⁽³⁾	0.20%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Fee Waiver	0.65%

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

(2) Pursuant to the investment advisory agreement (“Advisory Agreement”) with EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust (the “Trust”) on behalf of the Fund, Emerging Global Advisors, LLC (“EGA”), investment adviser to the Fund, pays all of the expenses of the Fund, except for the Fund’s advisory fee, payments under the Fund’s Rule 12b-1 plan (if any), brokerage expenses, taxes, interest, litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

(3) Effective March 1, 2016, EGA has entered into a written fee waiver agreement (“Fee Waiver Agreement”) pursuant to which EGA has agreed to waive its advisory fee to 0.65% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. The Fee Waiver Agreement will remain in effect and will be contractually binding until July 31, 2018. The Fee Waiver Agreement may be terminated at any time by the Board of Trustees of the Trust, but may not be terminated by EGA during the term of the Fee Waiver Agreement. The Fee Waiver Agreement shall automatically terminate upon the termination of the Advisory Agreement or, with respect to the Fund, in the event of merger or liquidation of the Fund.

V. Effective March 1, 2016, the following information replaces in its entirety the information appearing under the heading “FUND SUMMARIES – EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF – Example”:

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, except that a portion of the Fund’s expenses are waived during the first year by the Fee Waiver Agreement described above. 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:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$66	\$251	\$452	\$1,030

VI. Effective March 1, 2016, the following information is added as the last paragraph under the heading “MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS – The Investment Adviser”:

For the EGShares EM Strategic Opportunities ETF, EGA has agreed, effective March 1, 2016, to waive its advisory fee to 0.65% of the Fund’s average daily net assets (the “EMSO Fee Waiver Agreement”). The EMSO Fee Waiver Agreement will remain in effect and will be contractually binding until July 31, 2018. The EMSO Fee Waiver Agreement may be terminated at any time by the Board, but may not be terminated by EGA during the term of the EMSO Fee Waiver Agreement. The EMSO Fee Waiver Agreement shall automatically terminate upon the termination of the investment advisory agreement or, with respect to the Fund, in the event of merger or liquidation of the Fund.

These changes will not result in changes to the Fund’s investment objective, principal investment strategies or principal risks.

EGA EMERGING GLOBAL SHARES TRUST

Supplement dated September 18, 2015 to the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) dated July 29, 2015 for each of the following series (each, a “Fund” and, collectively, the “Funds”) of EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust (the “Trust”):

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Ticker</u>
EGShares Blue Chip ETF	BCHP
EGShares Brazil Infrastructure ETF	BRXX

The Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of the Trust has authorized an orderly liquidation of the Funds, which are each a series of the Trust. None of the other series of the Trust are being liquidated. The Board has determined that closing and liquidating the Funds is in the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders.

Beginning immediately, through the close of trading on the NYSE Arca on October 30, 2015, the Funds will undertake the process of closing down and liquidating their respective portfolios. This process will result in the Funds not tracking their underlying indexes and their cash holdings increasing, which may not be consistent with each Fund’s investment objective and strategies.

The Funds will not accept creation and redemption unit orders from authorized participants after October 30, 2015. Trading on the NYSE Arca for the shares of the Funds will be suspended prior to the open of business on Monday, November 2, 2015. The final date of trading on the NYSE Arca for the Funds will be Friday, October 30, 2015. Shareholders may sell their holdings on or before Friday, October 30, 2015 and may incur customary brokerage charges. Shareholders who do not sell their holdings on or before Friday, October 30, 2015 will receive cash equal to the amount of the net asset value of their shares. These payments may be taxable and will include any accrued capital gains and dividends. The Funds’ investment adviser, Emerging Global Advisors, LLC, will bear all legal and administrative expenses associated with the liquidation and closure of each Fund. In addition, each Fund may also pay a final clean-up distribution of any accrued capital gains and income in an amount necessary to comply with any tax requirements applicable to the Funds to shareholders of record as of the close of trading on the NYSE Arca on Friday, October 30, 2015.

Effective October 31, 2015, all references to the Funds will be deemed to have been removed from the Prospectus and SAI.

For additional information regarding the liquidation, shareholders of the Funds may call 1-888-800-4347.



EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust

	CUSIP	NYSE Arca
EGShares Beyond BRICs ETF	268461639	BBRC
EGShares Blue Chip ETF	268461365	BCHP
EGShares Brazil Infrastructure ETF	268461829	BRXX
EGShares EM Quality Dividend ETF <i>(formerly known as EGShares Low Volatility Emerging Markets Dividend ETF)</i>	268461654	HILO
EGShares Emerging Markets Consumer ETF	268461779	ECON
EGShares Emerging Markets Core ETF	268461464	EMCR
EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF	268461621	EMDD
EGShares India Consumer ETF	268461761	INCO
EGShares India Infrastructure ETF	268461845	INXX
EGShares India Small Cap ETF	268461811	SCIN

Prospectus July 29, 2015

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 FTSE Beyond BRICs Index (the “BBRC 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%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.85%
Fee Waiver ⁽²⁾	0.27%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Fee Waiver	0.58%

- (1) Pursuant to the investment advisory agreement (“Advisory Agreement”) with EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust (the “Trust”) on behalf of the Fund, Emerging Global Advisors, LLC (“EGA”), investment adviser to the Fund, pays all of the expenses of the Fund, except for the Fund’s advisory fee, payments under the Fund’s Rule 12b-1 plan (if any), brokerage expenses, taxes, interest, litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.
- (2) EGA has entered into a written fee waiver agreement (“Fee Waiver Agreement”) pursuant to which EGA has agreed to waive its advisory fee to 0.58% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. The Fee Waiver Agreement will remain in effect and will be contractually binding until July 28, 2016. The Fee Waiver Agreement may be terminated at any time by the Board of Trustees of the Trust, but may not be terminated by EGA during the term of the Fee Waiver Agreement. The Fee Waiver Agreement shall automatically terminate upon the termination of the Advisory Agreement or, with respect to the Fund, in the event of merger or liquidation of the Fund.

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, except that the Fund’s expenses are waived during the first year by the Fee Waiver Agreement described above. 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:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$59	\$244	\$445	\$1,024

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 33% 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 BBRC Underlying Index through investments in equity securities, including, but not limited to, 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 BBRC 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 defines companies from “Beyond BRICs” countries as companies in developing market countries that are included in the BBRC Underlying Index at the time of purchase. The Fund defines “developing market” countries as those that are in frontier market countries (*i.e.*, those that are in the initial stages of their economic development) and emerging market countries (*i.e.*, those that are in the intermediate stages of their economic development), and included in the “Advanced Emerging,” “Secondary Emerging” or “Frontier” category of FTSE International Limited’s (“FTSE”) Country Classification System. Because the BBRC Underlying Index is “Beyond BRICs,” it excludes companies domiciled in Brazil, Russia, India and China (“BRIC countries”), and it also excludes companies domiciled in Taiwan and Argentina. The Fund may also invest in small capitalization (“small cap”) companies (*i.e.*, those with market capitalizations between U.S. \$100 million and U.S. \$2 billion) and mid-capitalization (“mid cap”) companies (*i.e.*, those with market capitalizations between U.S. \$2 billion and U.S. \$10 billion). A substantial portion of the Fund’s assets are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar.

The BBRC Underlying Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to represent the performance of a diversified basket of 90 liquid companies in emerging and frontier markets excluding BRIC countries, Taiwan and Argentina, as defined by FTSE’s Country Classification System. The BBRC Underlying Index has 75% exposure to emerging markets and 25% exposure to frontier markets at rebalance. The market capitalization of index constituents as of June 30, 2015 ranged from approximately U.S. \$570 million to U.S. \$69.8 billion. Market capitalization weighting means each component security is weighted by the issuer’s market capitalization relative to the overall capitalization of the index.

The Fund intends to replicate the constituent securities of the BBRC 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, Emerging Global Advisors, LLC (“EGA”), investment adviser to the Fund, may utilize a “representative sampling” strategy whereby the Fund would hold a significant number of the component securities of the BBRC 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 invest in specific countries or geographic regions to approximately the same extent as the BBRC Underlying Index. The 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 the BBRC Underlying Index is concentrated.

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 BBRC Underlying Index. The Fund incurs a number of operating expenses that are not reflected in the BBRC 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 BBRC Underlying Index. In addition, the Fund's NAV may deviate from the BBRC Underlying Index if the Fund fair values a portfolio security at a price other than the price used by the BBRC Underlying Index for that security. To the extent that EGA uses a representative sampling strategy, the Fund may not track the BBRC Underlying Index as closely as it would have if EGA were using a full replication strategy.

Index-Related Risk There is no assurance that the sponsor of the BBRC Underlying Index ("Sponsor") will compile the BBRC Underlying Index accurately, or that the BBRC Underlying Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. While the Sponsor provides descriptions of what the BBRC Underlying Index is designed to achieve, the Sponsor does not guarantee the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in respect of its indices, and does not guarantee that the BBRC Underlying Index will be in line with its described index methodology. Any gains, losses or costs to the Fund that are caused by Sponsor errors will therefore be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.

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 BBRC Underlying Index, as well as generate capital gains taxes.

Concentration The Fund will concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent as the BBRC Underlying Index, and as such, 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 The Fund's 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.

Frontier Markets Frontier market countries generally have smaller economies or less developed capital markets than in more advanced emerging markets and, as a result, the risks of investing in emerging market countries may be magnified in frontier market countries.

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.

Country and Regional The Fund will invest in specific countries or geographic regions to approximately the same extent as the BBRC Underlying Index. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a particular country or a specific geographic region, the Fund will generally have more exposure to that country's or region's economic risks. In the event of economic or political turmoil or a deterioration of diplomatic relations in a country or region where a substantial portion of the Fund's assets are invested, the Fund may experience increased volatility or illiquidity of its portfolio holdings, which may adversely affect Fund performance.

Small Cap and Mid Cap Companies Small cap and mid cap companies may have greater volatility in price than the stocks of large cap 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 BBRC Underlying Index.

Depository 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 depository receipts will continue to trade on an exchange, either of which could adversely affect the liquidity, availability and pricing of the depository receipt.

Passive Management Unlike many investment companies, the Fund is not “actively” managed. Therefore, it would not necessarily sell a security because the security’s issuer was in financial trouble or defaulted, or whose credit rating was downgraded, unless that security was removed from the BBRC Underlying Index. The decision of whether to remove a security from an index is made by an independent index provider who is not affiliated with the Fund or its adviser.

Issuer Specific Changes The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

Cash Transactions In certain instances, the Fund may effect creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF.

International Closed Market Trading Because some or all of the Fund’s underlying securities trade on an exchange that is closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund Shares list and trade is open, there may be market uncertainty about the stale security pricing (*i.e.*, the last quote from its closed foreign market) resulting in premiums or discounts to NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs.

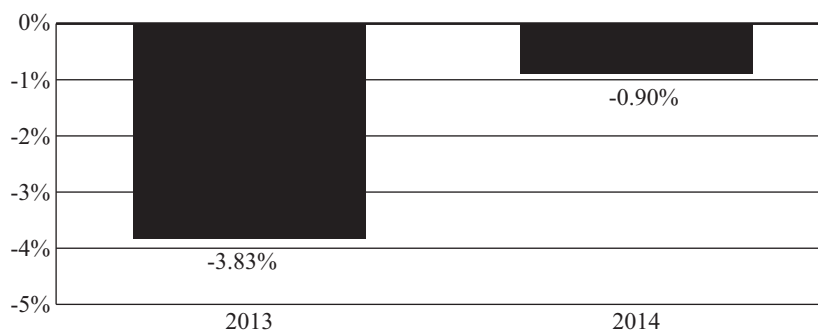
Authorized Participants Concentration The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). To the extent that those APs exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is willing or able to create or redeem Shares of the Fund, the Fund’s Shares may trade like closed-end fund shares at a discount to NAV and possibly face delisting.

Performance

The performance information that follows shows the Fund’s performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund’s performance with the index the Fund seeks to track, which provides a broad measure of market performance. The Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. For the most current month-end performance data please visit www.emergingglobaladvisors.com or call (888) 800-4347.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Annual Total Return as of December 31



During the periods shown in the bar chart above the Fund's highest quarterly return was 4.14% (quarter ended June 30, 2014) and the Fund's lowest quarterly return was -8.79% (quarter ended December 31, 2014).

Year-to-date return (through June 30, 2015): -3.32%.

Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2014

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>Since Inception (8/15/12)</u>
Return Before Taxes	-0.90%	0.94%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-1.25%	0.67%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-0.29%	0.73%
FTSE Beyond BRICs Index SM (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes, except withholding taxes) (since October 25, 2013)	0.67%	-1.02%
Underlying Combined Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes, except withholding taxes) ⁽¹⁾	0.67%	3.07%

(1) Reflects the Indxx Beyond BRICs Index prior to October 25, 2013 and the FTSE Beyond BRICs Index through December 31, 2014.

Management

Investment Adviser

Emerging Global Advisors, LLC

Portfolio Manager

Robert C. Holderith, President of EGA and the lead portfolio manager, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Mr. Holderith has been the President of EGA since its founding in 2008, and prior to becoming lead portfolio manager for the Fund in July, 2014, he supervised the portfolio management of the Fund from the Fund's inception in 2012 through April, 2014.

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 will 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 Blue Chip ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield performance of the EGAI Developed Markets Blue Chip EM Access IndexSM (the “BCHP 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	0.60%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽¹⁾	0.60%

- (1) Pursuant to the investment advisory agreement with EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust on behalf of the Fund, Emerging Global Advisors, LLC, investment adviser to the Fund, pays all of the expenses of the Fund, except for the Fund’s advisory fee, payments under the Fund’s Rule 12b-1 plan (if any), brokerage expenses, taxes, interest, litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary 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:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

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. During the period April 23, 2014 (commencement of operations) through March 31, 2015, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 82% 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 BCHP Underlying Index through investments in equity securities, including, but not limited to, 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 BCHP 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 BCHP Underlying Index is an equal-weighted equity index comprised of 30 companies that (i) are well established, widely recognized and among the market leaders in their respective sectors; (ii) are domiciled and publicly traded in developed market countries (including the United States); (iii) have, as of the BCHP Underlying Index’s most recent constitution, a U.S. Dollar equivalent market capitalization of at least \$2 billion (based on then-current exchange rates); and (iv) have measurable revenue from developing market countries,

which include both frontier market countries (*i.e.*, those that are in the initial stages of their economic development) and emerging market countries (*i.e.*, those that are in the intermediate stages of their economic development). The market capitalization of index constituents as of June 30, 2015 ranged from approximately U.S. \$3.2 billion to U.S. \$197.4 billion. The BCHP Underlying Index is sponsored by EGA Indices (“EGAI”), a separate group within Emerging Global Advisors, LLC (“EGA”), investment adviser to the Fund. An equal-weighted index represents the performance of its constituent securities in equal proportion to one another.

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

Under normal market circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities (including common shares traded on local exchanges, ADRs and GDRs) of well established, widely recognized companies that are among the market leaders in their respective sectors (*i.e.*, “blue chip companies”). The Fund may invest in mid-capitalization (“mid cap”) companies (*i.e.*, those with market capitalizations between U.S. \$2 billion and U.S. \$10 billion) and large capitalization companies (*i.e.*, those with market capitalizations over U.S. \$10 billion). A substantial portion of the Fund’s assets are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar.

The Fund will invest in specific countries or geographic regions to approximately the same extent as the BCHP Underlying Index. The Fund may 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 the BCHP Underlying Index is concentrated.

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 BCHP Underlying Index. The Fund incurs a number of operating expenses that are not reflected in the BCHP 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 BCHP Underlying Index. In addition, the Fund’s NAV may deviate from the BCHP Underlying Index if the Fund fair values a portfolio security at a price other than the price used by the BCHP Underlying Index for that security. To the extent that EGA uses a representative sampling strategy, the Fund may not track the BCHP Underlying Index as closely as it would have if EGA were using a full replication strategy.

Index-Related Risk There is no assurance that the BCHP Underlying Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. While EGAI, the sponsor of the BCHP Underlying Index, provides descriptions of what the BCHP Underlying Index is designed to achieve, EGAI does not guarantee the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in respect of its indices, and does not guarantee that the BCHP Underlying Index will be in line with its described index methodology. Gains, losses or costs to the Fund caused by errors to the BCHP Underlying Index may therefore be borne by the Fund and its shareholders. Although EGAI is a separate group within EGA, EGA maintains compliance policies and procedures designed to prevent conflicts of interest from arising in the portfolio management of the Fund and the personal trading of EGA personnel.

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 BCHP Underlying Index, as well as generate capital gains taxes.

Concentration The Fund will concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent as the BCHP Underlying Index, and as such, 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 The Fund's 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. Although companies included in the BCHP Underlying Index are domiciled in developed market countries, the Fund has material indirect access to developing markets, which include emerging markets and frontier markets, because such companies have measurable revenue exposure to developing markets. The risks associated with foreign investments may be more pronounced in developing markets.

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.

Country and Regional The Fund will invest in specific countries or geographic regions to approximately the same extent as the BCHP Underlying Index. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a particular country or a specific geographic region, the Fund will generally have more exposure to that country's or region's economic risks. In the event of economic or political turmoil or a deterioration of diplomatic relations in a country or region where a substantial portion of the Fund's assets are invested, the Fund may experience increased volatility or illiquidity of its portfolio holdings, which may adversely affect Fund performance.

Mid Cap Companies Mid cap companies may have greater volatility in price than the stocks of large capitalization companies due to more 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 BCHP Underlying Index.

Depository 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 depository receipts will continue to trade on an exchange, either of which could adversely affect the liquidity, availability and pricing of the depository receipt.

Passive Management Unlike many investment companies, the Fund is not "actively" managed. Therefore, it would not necessarily sell a security because the security's issuer was in financial trouble or defaulted, or whose credit rating was downgraded, unless that security were removed from the BCHP Underlying Index.

Issuer-Specific Changes The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

Cash Transactions In certain instances, the Fund may effect creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF.

International Closed Market Trading Because some or all of the Fund’s underlying securities trade on an exchange that is closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund Shares list and trade is open, there may be market uncertainty about the stale security pricing (*i.e.*, the last quote from its closed foreign market) resulting in premiums or discounts to NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs.

Authorized Participants Concentration The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). To the extent that those APs exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is willing or able to create or redeem Shares of the Fund, the Fund’s Shares may trade like closed-end fund shares at a discount to NAV and possibly face delisting.

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

Robert C. Holderith, President of EGA and the lead portfolio manager, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio. Mr. Holderith has been the President of EGA since its founding in 2008 and has managed the Fund since July, 2014.

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 (*i.e.*, at a premium) or less than NAV (*i.e.*, at a 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 will 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 Brazil Infrastructure ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield performance of the FTSE Brazil Infrastructure Extended Index (the “BRXX 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%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽¹⁾	0.85%

(1) Pursuant to the investment advisory agreement with EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust on behalf of the Fund, Emerging Global Advisors, LLC, investment adviser to the Fund, pays all of the expenses of the Fund, except for the Fund’s advisory fee, payments under the Fund’s Rule 12b-1 plan (if any), brokerage expenses, taxes, interest, litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary 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:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 77% 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 BRXX Underlying Index through investments in equity securities, including, but not limited to, 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 Brazilian infrastructure companies included in the BRXX 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 defines Brazilian infrastructure companies as companies that are included in the BRXX Underlying Index at the time of purchase, which include companies in Brazil whose businesses involve: construction and engineering, construction materials, independent power producers, metals and mining and wireless telecommunications services. The Fund may invest in small capitalization (“small cap”) companies (*i.e.*, those with market capitalizations between U.S. \$100 million and U.S. \$2 billion) and mid-capitalization (“mid cap”) companies (*i.e.*, those with market capitalizations between U.S. \$2 billion and U.S. \$10 billion). A substantial portion of the Fund’s assets are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar.

The BRXX Underlying Index is a free-float adjusted capitalization-weighted index designed to represent the performance of the 30 largest Brazilian companies ranked by full market capitalization that FTSE International Limited (“FTSE”) determines to be representative of Brazil’s infrastructure industries. The market capitalization of index constituents as of June 30, 2015 ranged from approximately U.S. \$520 million to U.S. \$22.5 billion. A free-float weighted index includes constituent securities at the value of their free public float (free-float multiplied by a security price).

The Fund intends to replicate the constituent securities of the BRXX 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, Emerging Global Advisors, LLC (“EGA”), investment adviser to the Fund, may utilize a “representative sampling” strategy whereby the Fund would hold a significant number of the component securities of the BRXX 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 net assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the BRXX 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.

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 BRXX Underlying Index. The Fund incurs a number of operating expenses that are not reflected in the BRXX 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 BRXX Underlying Index. In addition, the Fund’s NAV may deviate from the BRXX Underlying Index if the Fund fair values a portfolio security at a price other than the price used by the BRXX Underlying Index for that security. To the extent that EGA uses a representative sampling strategy, the Fund may not track the BRXX Underlying Index as closely as it would have if EGA were using a full replication strategy.

Index-Related Risk There is no assurance that the sponsor of the BRXX Underlying Index (“Sponsor”) will compile the BRXX Underlying Index accurately, or that the BRXX Underlying Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. While the Sponsor provides descriptions of what the BRXX Underlying Index is designed to achieve, the Sponsor does not guarantee the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in respect of its indices, and does not guarantee that the BRXX Underlying Index will be in line with its described index methodology. Any gains, losses or costs to the Fund that are caused by Sponsor errors will therefore be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.

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. Because the Fund typically effects creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind, such active trading could increase the rate of portfolio turnover and the Fund’s tracking error versus the BRXX Underlying Index, as well as generate capital gains taxes.

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 that company can have a substantial impact on the Fund's Share price.

Infrastructure Concentration Because the BRXX Underlying Index is concentrated in the infrastructure sector of Brazil, which includes the utilities industry, the Fund may be adversely affected by increased price volatility of securities in that sector, and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that sector. 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.

Foreign Investment The Fund's 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.

Brazil Because the Fund invests predominantly in securities of companies in Brazil, its NAV will be much more sensitive to changes in economic, political and other factors within Brazil than would a fund that invested in a greater variety of countries. The Brazilian economy has experienced in the past, and may continue to experience, periods of high inflation rates and political unrest. While the Brazilian economy has experienced growth in recent years, there is no guarantee that this growth will continue. The Brazilian economy depends heavily on international trade, and its economy is highly sensitive to fluctuations in international commodity prices and commodity markets. Currency devaluations or restrictions, fluctuations in commodity markets, political and social instability, high inflation rates and deteriorating economic conditions may result in significant downturns and increased volatility in the Brazilian economy, as it has in the past, and thus adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Small Cap and Mid Cap Companies Small cap and mid cap companies may have greater volatility in price than the stocks of large cap 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 BRXX Underlying Index.

Depository 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 depository receipts will continue to trade on an exchange, either of which could adversely affect the liquidity, availability and pricing of the depository receipt.

Passive Management Unlike many investment companies, the Fund is not "actively" managed. Therefore, it would not necessarily sell a security because the security's issuer was in financial trouble or defaulted, or whose credit rating was downgraded, unless that security was removed from the BRXX Underlying Index. The decision of whether to remove a security from an index is made by an independent index provider who is not affiliated with the Fund or its adviser.

Issuer Specific Changes The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

Cash Transactions The Fund typically effects creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF.

International Closed Market Trading Because some or all of the Fund's underlying securities trade on an exchange that is closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund Shares list and trade is open, there may be market uncertainty about the stale security pricing (*i.e.*, the last quote from its closed foreign market) resulting in premiums or discounts to NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs.

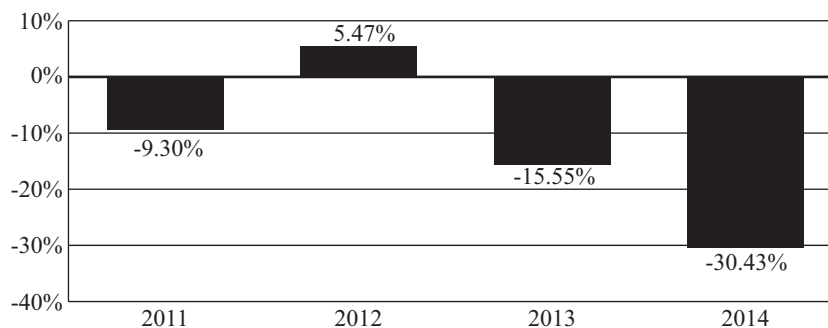
Authorized Participants Concentration The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). To the extent that those APs exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is willing or able to create or redeem Shares of the Fund, the Fund's Shares may trade like closed-end fund shares at a discount to NAV and possibly face delisting.

Performance

The performance information that follows shows the Fund's performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund's performance with the index the Fund seeks to track, which provides a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. For the most current month-end performance data please visit www.emergingglobaladvisors.com or call (888) 800-4347.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Annual Total Return as of December 31



During the periods shown in the bar chart above the Fund's highest quarterly return was 17.87% (quarter ended March 31, 2012) and the Fund's lowest quarterly return was -21.98% (quarter ended September 30, 2011).

Year-to-date return (through June 30, 2015): -18.66%

Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2014

	1 Year	Since Inception (2/24/10)
Return Before Taxes	-30.43%	-7.76%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-31.73%	-8.92%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-16.46%	-5.70%
FTSE Brazil Infrastructure Extended Index SM (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes, except withholding taxes) (since February 3, 2014)	N/A	-23.42%
Underlying Combined Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes, except withholding taxes) ⁽¹⁾	-29.83%	-6.29%

(1) Reflects the Indxx Brazil Infrastructure Index prior to February 3, 2014 and the FTSE Brazil Infrastructure Extended Index through December 31, 2014.

Management

Investment Adviser

Emerging Global Advisors, LLC

Portfolio Manager

Robert C. Holderith, President of EGA and the lead portfolio manager, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Mr. Holderith has been the President of EGA since its founding in 2008, and prior to becoming lead portfolio manager for the Fund in July, 2014, he supervised the portfolio management of the Fund from the Fund's inception in 2010 through April, 2014.

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 will 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 EM Quality Dividend ETF

(formerly known as EGShares Low Volatility Emerging Markets Dividend ETF)

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield performance of the EGAI Emerging Markets Quality Dividend IndexSM (the “HILO 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%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽¹⁾	0.85%

- (1) Pursuant to the investment advisory agreement with EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust on behalf of the Fund, Emerging Global Advisors, LLC, investment adviser to the Fund, pays all of the expenses of the Fund, except for the Fund’s advisory fee, payments under the Fund’s Rule 12b-1 plan (if any), brokerage expenses, taxes, interest, litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary 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:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 168% of the average value of the 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 HILO Underlying Index through investments in equity securities, including, but not limited to, 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 developing market companies included in the HILO 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 defines “developing market” countries as those that are in frontier market countries (*i.e.*, those that are in the initial stages of their economic development) and emerging market countries (*i.e.*, those that are in the intermediate stages of their economic development), and classified by EGA Indices (“EGAI”) as “developing markets.” The Fund may invest in small capitalization (“small cap”) companies (*i.e.*, those with market capitalizations between U.S. \$100 million

and U.S. \$2 billion) and mid-capitalization (“mid cap”) companies (*i.e.*, those with market capitalizations between U.S. \$2 billion and U.S. \$10 billion). A substantial portion of the Fund’s assets are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar.

The HILO Underlying Index is an equal-weighted index designed to represent a portfolio of approximately 50 companies in developing markets, each of which has a higher dividend yield than the average dividend yield in the EGAI Developing Markets Universe. The market capitalization of index constituents as of June 30, 2015 ranged from approximately U.S. \$3.4 billion to U.S. \$304 billion. The HILO Underlying Index is sponsored by EGAI, a separate group within Emerging Global Advisors, LLC (“EGA”), investment adviser to the Fund. An equal-weighted index represents the performance of its constituent securities in equal proportion to one another.

The Fund intends to replicate the constituent securities of the HILO Underlying Index, which is maintained by EGAI, an affiliate of the Fund, 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, EGA may utilize a “representative sampling” strategy whereby the Fund would hold a significant number of the component securities of the HILO 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 invest in specific countries or geographic regions to approximately the same extent as the HILO Underlying Index. The 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 the HILO Underlying Index is concentrated.

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 HILO Underlying Index. The Fund incurs a number of operating expenses that are not reflected in the HILO 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 HILO Underlying Index. In addition, the Fund’s NAV may deviate from the HILO Underlying Index if the Fund fair values a portfolio security at a price other than the price used by the HILO Underlying Index for that security. To the extent that EGA uses a representative sampling strategy, the Fund may not track the HILO Underlying Index as closely as it would have if EGA were using a full replication strategy.

Index-Related Risk There is no assurance that the HILO Underlying Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. While EGAI, the sponsor of the HILO Underlying Index, provides descriptions of what the HILO Underlying Index is designed to achieve, EGAI does not guarantee the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in respect of its indices, and does not guarantee that the HILO Underlying Index will be in line with its described index methodology. Gains, losses or costs to the Fund caused by errors to the HILO Underlying Index may therefore be borne by the Fund and its shareholders. Although EGAI is a separate group within EGA, EGA maintains compliance policies and procedures designed to prevent conflicts of interest from arising in the portfolio management of the Fund and the personal trading of EGA personnel.

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 HILO Underlying Index, as well as generate capital gains taxes.

Concentration The Fund will concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent as the HILO Underlying Index, and as such, 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 The Fund's 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.

Frontier Markets Frontier market countries generally have smaller economies or less developed capital markets than in more advanced emerging markets and, as a result, the risks of investing in emerging market countries may be magnified in frontier market countries.

Dividend-Paying Stocks The HILO Underlying Index is comprised of, and the Fund invests in, securities of high dividend-paying (*i.e.*, high income) companies. High dividend-paying stocks may underperform non-dividend paying stocks and the market in general. The Fund's ability to distribute income to shareholders will depend on the yield available on the securities held by the Fund. Changes in the dividend policies of companies held by the Fund could make it difficult for the Fund to provide a predictable level of income.

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.

Country and Regional The Fund will invest in specific countries or geographic regions to approximately the same extent as the HILO Underlying Index. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a particular country or a specific geographic region, the Fund will generally have more exposure to that country's or region's economic risks. In the event of economic or political turmoil or a deterioration of diplomatic relations in a country or region where a substantial portion of the Fund's assets are invested, the Fund may experience increased volatility or illiquidity of its portfolio holdings, which may adversely affect Fund performance.

Small Cap and Mid Cap Companies Small cap and mid cap companies may have greater volatility in price than the stocks of large cap 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 HILO Underlying Index.

Depository 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 depository receipts will continue to trade on an exchange, either of which could adversely affect the liquidity, availability and pricing of the depository receipt.

Passive Management Unlike many investment companies, the Fund is not "actively" managed. Therefore, it would not necessarily sell a security because the security's issuer was in financial trouble or defaulted, or whose credit rating was downgraded, unless that security was removed from the HILO Underlying Index.

Issuer Specific Changes The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

Cash Transactions In certain instances, the Fund may effect creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF.

International Closed Market Trading Because some or all of the Fund's underlying securities trade on an exchange that is closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund Shares list and trade is open, there may be market uncertainty about the stale security pricing (*i.e.*, the last quote from its closed foreign market) resulting in premiums or discounts to NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs.

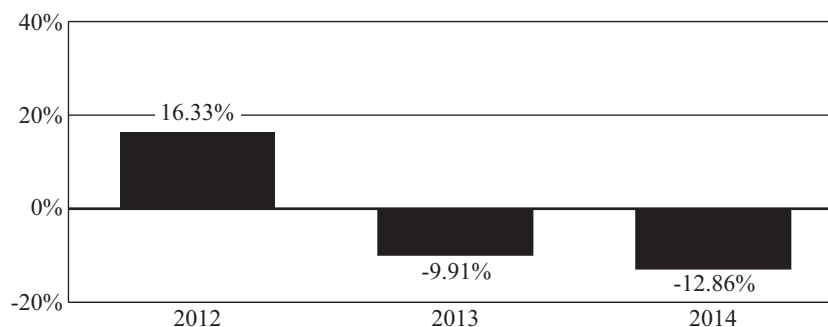
Authorized Participants Concentration The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). To the extent that those APs exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is willing or able to create or redeem Shares of the Fund, the Fund's Shares may trade like closed-end fund shares at a discount to NAV and possibly face delisting.

Performance

The performance information that follows shows the Fund's performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund's performance with a broad measure of market performance and the index the Fund sought to track as of December 31, 2014. **Effective January 26, 2015, the Fund changed its underlying index to the HILO Underlying Index in order to pursue a more effective quality dividend investment strategy; therefore, the performance information below does not reflect the Fund's new underlying index.** The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. For the most current month-end performance data please visit www.emergingglobaladvisors.com or call (888) 800-4347.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Annual Total Return as of December 31



During the periods shown in the bar chart above the Fund's highest quarterly return was 11.17% (quarter ended March 31, 2012) and the Fund's lowest quarterly return was -7.83% (quarter ended December, 31, 2014).

Year-to-date return (through June 30, 2015): 1.03%

Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2014

	1 Year	Since Inception (8/4/11)
Return Before Taxes	-12.86%	-4.93%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-13.34%	-5.60%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-6.29%	-3.30%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-2.19%	-0.90%
Underlying Combined Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes, except withholding taxes) ⁽¹⁾	-12.30%	-3.87%
FTSE Emerging All Cap ex Taiwan Low Volatility Dividend Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes, except withholding taxes) (since February 3, 2014)	N/A	-6.48%

(1) Reflects the Indxx Emerging Market High Income Low Beta Index prior to February 3, 2014 and the FTSE Emerging All cap ex Taiwan Low Volatility Dividend Index through December 31, 2014.

Management

Investment Adviser

Emerging Global Advisors, LLC

Portfolio Manager

Robert C. Holderith, President of EGA and the lead portfolio manager, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Mr. Holderith has been the President of EGA since its founding in 2008, and prior to becoming the lead portfolio manager for the Fund in July, 2014, he supervised the portfolio management of the Fund from the Fund's inception in 2011 through April, 2014.

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 will 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 Consumer ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield performance of the Dow Jones Emerging Markets Consumer Titans 30 IndexSM (the “ECON 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	0.83%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽¹⁾	0.83%

(1) Pursuant to the investment advisory agreement with EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust on behalf of the Fund, Emerging Global Advisors, LLC, investment adviser to the Fund, pays all of the expenses of the Fund, except for the Fund’s advisory fee, payments under the Fund’s Rule 12b-1 plan (if any), brokerage expenses, taxes, interest, litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary 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:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$85	\$265	\$460	\$1,025

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 12% 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 ECON Underlying Index through investments in equity securities, including, but not limited to, 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 securities of Emerging Markets Consumer companies that are included in the ECON Underlying Index and generally expects to be substantially invested at such times, with at least 95% of its net assets invested in those securities. The Fund defines “emerging market” companies as those that are in countries in the intermediate stages of their economic development and included in the “Emerging” category of S&P Down Jones Indices LLC’s (“S&P”) Country Classification System. The Fund may invest in mid-capitalization (“mid cap”) companies (*i.e.*, those with market capitalizations between U.S. \$2 billion and U.S. \$10 billion). A substantial portion of the Fund’s assets are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar.

The ECON Underlying Index is a free-float market capitalization-weighted stock market index that measures the performance of 30 leading emerging market companies in the Consumer Goods and Consumer

Services Industries, as defined by S&P's proprietary industry classification system. The market capitalization of index constituents as of June 30, 2015 ranged from approximately U.S. \$3.95 billion to U.S. \$95.8 billion. A free-float index is one that only uses freely traded shares in calculating the market capitalization weighting. Market capitalization weighting means each component security is weighted by the issuer's market capitalization relative to the overall capitalization of the index.

The Fund intends to replicate the constituent securities of the ECON 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, Emerging Global Advisors, LLC ("EGA"), investment adviser to the Fund, may utilize a "representative sampling" strategy whereby the Fund would hold a significant number of the component securities of the ECON 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 invest in specific countries or geographic regions to approximately the same extent as the ECON Underlying Index. The 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 the ECON 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.

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 ECON Underlying Index. The Fund incurs a number of operating expenses that are not reflected in the ECON 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 ECON Underlying Index. In addition, the Fund's NAV may deviate from the ECON Underlying Index if the Fund fair values a portfolio security at a price other than the price used by the ECON Underlying Index for that security. To the extent that EGA uses a representative sampling strategy, the Fund may not track the ECON Underlying Index as closely as it would have if EGA were using a full replication strategy.

Index-Related Risk There is no assurance that the sponsor of the ECON Underlying Index ("Sponsor") will compile the ECON Underlying Index accurately, or that the ECON Underlying Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. While the Sponsor provides descriptions of what the ECON Underlying Index is designed to achieve, the Sponsor does not guarantee the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in respect of its indices, and does not guarantee that the ECON Underlying Index will be in line with its described index methodology. Any gains, losses or costs to the Fund that are caused by Sponsor errors will therefore be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.

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 ECON Underlying Index, as well as generate capital gains taxes.

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 that company can have a substantial impact on the Fund's Share price.

Consumer Concentration Because the ECON Underlying Index is concentrated in the consumer goods and consumer services 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. The success of consumer goods and consumer 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.

Foreign Investment The Fund's 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.

Country and Regional The Fund will invest in specific countries or geographic regions to approximately the same extent as the ECON Underlying Index. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a particular country or a specific geographic region, the Fund will generally have more exposure to that country's or region's economic risks. In the event of economic or political turmoil or a deterioration of diplomatic relations in a country or region where a substantial portion of the Fund's assets are invested, the Fund may experience increased volatility or illiquidity of its portfolio holdings, which may adversely affect Fund performance.

Mid Cap Companies Mid cap companies may have greater volatility in price than the stocks of large cap 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 ECON Underlying Index.

Depository 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 depository receipts will continue to trade on an exchange, either of which could adversely affect the liquidity, availability and pricing of the depository receipt.

Passive Management Unlike many investment companies, the Fund is not "actively" managed. Therefore, it would not necessarily sell a security because the security's issuer was in financial trouble or defaulted, or whose credit rating was downgraded, unless that security was removed from the ECON Underlying Index. The decision of whether to remove a security from an index is made by an independent index provider who is not affiliated with the Fund or its adviser.

Issuer Specific Changes The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

Cash Transactions In certain instances, the Fund may effect creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF.

International Closed Market Trading Because some or all of the Fund’s underlying securities trade on an exchange that is closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund Shares list and trade is open, there may be market uncertainty about the stale security pricing (*i.e.*, the last quote from its closed foreign market) resulting in premiums or discounts to NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs.

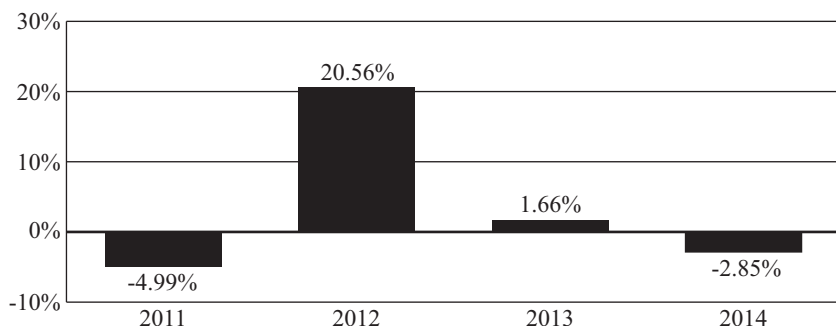
Authorized Participants Concentration The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). To the extent that those APs exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is willing or able to create or redeem Shares of the Fund, the Fund’s Shares may trade like closed-end fund shares at a discount to NAV and possibly face delisting.

Performance

The performance information that follows shows the Fund’s performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund’s performance with the index the Fund seeks to track, which provides a broad measure of market performance. The Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. For the most current month-end performance data please visit www.emergingglobaladvisors.com or call (888) 800-4347.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Annual Total Return as of December 31



During the periods shown in the bar chart above the Fund’s highest quarterly return was 12.95% (quarter ended March 31, 2012) and the Fund’s lowest quarterly return was -16.14% (quarter ended September 30, 2011).

Year-to-date return (through June 30, 2015): 2.59%.

Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2014

	1 Year	Since Inception (9/13/10)
Return Before Taxes	-2.85%	6.56%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-3.02%	6.45%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-1.29%	5.18%
Dow Jones Emerging Markets Consumer Titans 30 Index SM (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-1.92%	7.83%

Management

Investment Adviser

Emerging Global Advisors, LLC

Portfolio Manager

Robert C. Holderith, President of EGA and the lead portfolio manager, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Mr. Holderith has been the President of EGA since its founding in 2008, and prior to becoming lead portfolio manager for the Fund in July, 2014, he supervised the portfolio management of the Fund from the Fund's inception in 2010 through April, 2014.

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 will 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 Core ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield performance of the S&P Emerging Markets Core Index (the “EMCR 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	0.70%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽¹⁾	0.70%

- (1) Pursuant to the investment advisory agreement with EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust on behalf of the Fund, Emerging Global Advisors, LLC, investment adviser to the Fund, pays all of the expenses of the Fund, except for the Fund’s advisory fee, payments under the Fund’s Rule 12b-1 plan (if any), brokerage expenses, taxes, interest, litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary 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:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$72	\$224	\$390	\$871

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 20% 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 EMCR Underlying Index through investments in equity securities, including, but not limited to, 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 companies included in the EMCR 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 defines “emerging market” companies as those that are in countries in the intermediate stages of their economic development and included in the “Emerging” category of S&P Down Jones Indices LLC’s (“S&P”) Country Classification System. The Fund may invest in companies of all capitalization sizes, which includes small capitalization (“small cap”) companies (*i.e.*, those with market capitalizations between U.S. \$100 million and U.S. \$2 billion) and mid-capitalization (“mid cap”) companies (*i.e.*, those with market capitalizations between U.S. \$2 billion and U.S. \$10 billion). A substantial portion of the Fund’s assets are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar.

The EMCR Underlying Index is an equal-weighted index designed to measure the market performance of up to 116 companies that S&P determines to be representative of all industries domiciled in emerging market countries, subject to a 15% country cap. The market capitalization of index constituents as of June 30, 2015 ranged from approximately U.S. \$1.5 billion to U.S. \$292.4 billion. An equal-weighted index represents the performance of its constituent securities in equal proportion to one another.

The Fund intends to replicate the constituent securities of the EMCR 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, Emerging Global Advisors, LLC (“EGA”), investment adviser to the Fund, may utilize a “representative sampling” strategy whereby the Fund would hold a significant number of the component securities of the EMCR 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 invest in specific countries or geographic regions to approximately the same extent as the EMCR Underlying Index. The 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 the EMCR Underlying Index is concentrated.

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 EMCR Underlying Index. The Fund incurs a number of operating expenses that are not reflected in the EMCR 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 EMCR Underlying Index. In addition, the Fund’s NAV may deviate from the EMCR Underlying Index if the Fund fair values a portfolio security at a price other than the price used by the EMCR Underlying Index for that security. To the extent that EGA uses a representative sampling strategy, the Fund may not track the EMCR Underlying Index as closely as it would have if EGA were using a full replication strategy.

Index-Related Risk There is no assurance that the sponsor of the EMCR Underlying Index (“Sponsor”) will compile the EMCR Underlying Index accurately, or that the EMCR Underlying Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. While the Sponsor provides descriptions of what the EMCR Underlying Index is designed to achieve, the Sponsor does not guarantee the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in respect of its indices, and does not guarantee that the EMCR Underlying Index will be in line with its described index methodology. Any gains, losses or costs to the Fund that are caused by Sponsor errors will therefore be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.

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 EMCR Underlying Index, as well as generate capital gains taxes.

Concentration The Fund will concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent as the EMCR Underlying Index, and as such, 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 The Fund's 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.

Country and Regional The Fund will invest in specific countries or geographic regions to approximately the same extent as the EMCR Underlying Index. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a particular country or a specific geographic region, the Fund will generally have more exposure to that country's or region's economic risks. In the event of economic or political turmoil or a deterioration of diplomatic relations in a country or region where a substantial portion of the Fund's assets are invested, the Fund may experience increased volatility or illiquidity of its portfolio holdings, which may adversely affect Fund performance.

Small Cap and Mid Cap Companies Small cap and mid cap companies may have greater volatility in price than the stocks of large cap 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 EMCR Underlying Index.

Depository 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 depository receipts will continue to trade on an exchange, either of which could adversely affect the liquidity, availability and pricing of the depository receipt.

Passive Management Unlike many investment companies, the Fund is not "actively" managed. Therefore, it would not necessarily sell a security because the security's issuer was in financial trouble or defaulted, or whose credit rating was downgraded, unless that security was removed from the EMCR Underlying Index. The decision of whether to remove a security from an index is made by an independent index provider who is not affiliated with the Fund or its adviser.

Issuer Specific Changes The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

Cash Transactions In certain instances, the Fund may effect creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF.

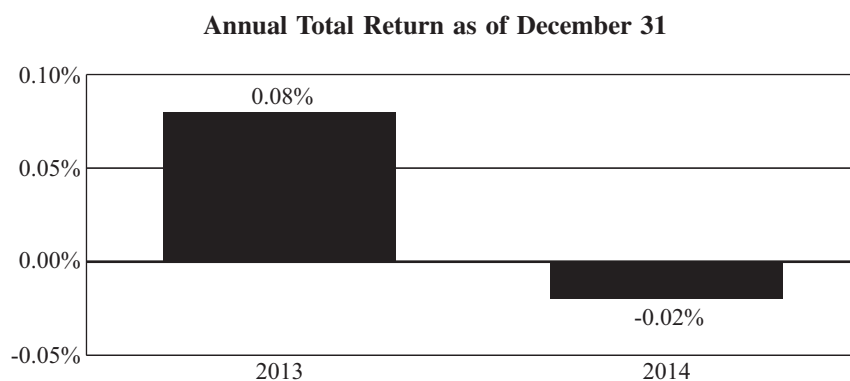
International Closed Market Trading Because some or all of the Fund's underlying securities trade on an exchange that is closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund Shares list and trade is open, there may be market uncertainty about the stale security pricing (*i.e.*, the last quote from its closed foreign market) resulting in premiums or discounts to NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs.

Authorized Participants Concentration The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). To the extent that those APs exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is willing or able to create or redeem Shares of the Fund, the Fund’s Shares may trade like closed-end fund shares at a discount to NAV and possibly face delisting.

Performance

The performance information that follows shows the Fund’s performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund’s performance with the index the Fund seeks to track, which provides a broad measure of market performance. The Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. For the most current month-end performance data please visit www.emergingglobaladvisors.com or call (888) 800-4347.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.



During the periods shown in the bar chart above the Fund’s highest quarterly return was 6.51% (quarter ended June 30, 2014) and the Fund’s lowest quarterly return was -5.13% (quarter ended June 30, 2013).

Year-to-date return (through June 30, 2015): 0.10%.

Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2014

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>Since Inception (10/16/12)</u>
Return Before Taxes	-0.02%	1.99%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-0.30%	1.67%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	0.59%	1.63%
S&P Emerging Markets Core Index SM (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	1.20%	3.04%

Management

Investment Adviser

Emerging Global Advisors, LLC

Portfolio Manager

Robert C. Holderith, President of EGA and the lead portfolio manager, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Mr. Holderith has been the President of EGA since its founding in 2008, and prior to becoming lead portfolio manager for the Fund in July, 2014, he supervised the portfolio management of the Fund from the Fund's inception in 2012 through April, 2014.

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 will 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 S&P Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Index (the “EMDD 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%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽¹⁾	0.85%

(1) Pursuant to the investment advisory agreement with EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust on behalf of the Fund, Emerging Global Advisors, LLC, investment adviser to the Fund, pays all of the expenses of the Fund, except for the Fund’s advisory fee, payments under the Fund’s Rule 12b-1 plan (if any), brokerage expenses, taxes, interest, litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary 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:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 8% 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 EMDD Underlying Index through investments in equity securities, including, but not limited to, 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 EMDD 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 defines “emerging market” companies as those that are in countries in the intermediate stages of their economic development and included in the “Emerging” category of S&P Down Jones Indices LLC’s (“S&P”) Country Classification System. The Fund may invest in mid-capitalization (“mid cap”) companies (*i.e.*, those with market capitalizations between U.S. \$2 billion and U.S. \$10 billion). A substantial portion of the Fund’s assets are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar.

The EMDD Underlying Index is a free-float market capitalization-weighted stock market index comprised of 50 emerging market companies that derive a significant portion of their revenues from sectors that are less

reliant on exports and therefore driven by domestic demand, specifically those companies in the consumer staples, consumer discretionary, telecommunications services, healthcare and utilities industries. The market capitalization of index constituents as of June 30, 2015 ranged from approximately U.S. \$4.5 billion to U.S. \$262.1 billion. A free-float index is one that only uses freely traded shares in calculating the market capitalization weighting. Market capitalization weighting means each component security is weighted by the issuer's market capitalization relative to the overall capitalization of the index.

The Fund intends to replicate the constituent securities of the EMDD 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, Emerging Global Advisors, LLC ("EGA"), investment adviser to the Fund, may utilize a "representative sampling" strategy whereby the Fund would hold a significant number of the component securities of the EMDD 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 invest in specific countries or geographic regions to approximately the same extent as the EMDD Underlying Index. The 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 the EMDD Underlying Index is concentrated.

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 EMDD Underlying Index. The Fund incurs a number of operating expenses that are not reflected in the EMDD 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 EMDD Underlying Index. In addition, the Fund's NAV may deviate from the EMDD Underlying Index if the Fund fair values a portfolio security at a price other than the price used by the EMDD Underlying Index for that security. To the extent that EGA uses a representative sampling strategy, the Fund may not track the EMDD Underlying Index as closely as it would have if EGA were using a full replication strategy.

Index-Related Risk There is no assurance that the sponsor of the EMDD Underlying Index ("Sponsor") will compile the EMDD Underlying Index accurately, or that the EMDD Underlying Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. While the Sponsor provides descriptions of what the EMDD Underlying Index is designed to achieve, the Sponsor does not guarantee the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in respect of its indices, and does not guarantee that the EMDD Underlying Index will be in line with its described index methodology. Any gains, losses or costs to the Fund that are caused by Sponsor errors will therefore be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.

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 EMDD Underlying Index, as well as generate capital gains taxes.

Domestic Demand Concentration Because the EMDD Underlying Index is concentrated in the consumer staples, consumer discretionary, telecommunications services, healthcare and/or 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 The Fund's 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.

Country and Regional The Fund will invest in specific countries or geographic regions to approximately the same extent as the EMDD Underlying Index. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a particular country or a specific geographic region, the Fund will generally have more exposure to that country's or region's economic risks. In the event of economic or political turmoil or a deterioration of diplomatic relations in a country or region where a substantial portion of the Fund's assets are invested, the Fund may experience increased volatility or illiquidity of its portfolio holdings, which may adversely affect Fund performance.

Mid Cap Companies Mid cap companies may have greater volatility in price than the stocks of large cap 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 EMDD Underlying Index.

Depository 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 depository receipts will continue to trade on an exchange, either of which could adversely affect the liquidity, availability and pricing of the depository receipt.

Passive Management Unlike many investment companies, the Fund is not "actively" managed. Therefore, it would not necessarily sell a security because the security's issuer was in financial trouble or defaulted, or whose credit rating was downgraded, unless that security was removed from the EMDD Underlying Index. The decision of whether to remove a security from an index is made by an independent index provider who is not affiliated with the Fund or its adviser.

Issuer Specific Changes The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

Cash Transactions In certain instances, the Fund may effect creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF.

International Closed Market Trading Because some or all of the Fund's underlying securities trade on an exchange that is closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund Shares list and trade is open, there may be market uncertainty about the stale security pricing (*i.e.*, the last quote from its closed foreign market) resulting in premiums or discounts to NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs.

Authorized Participants Concentration The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). To the extent that those APs exit the business or are unable to process

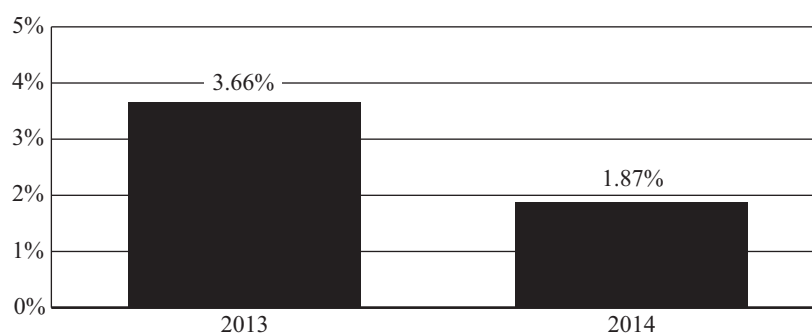
creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is willing or able to create or redeem Shares of the Fund, the Fund's Shares may trade like closed-end fund shares at a discount to NAV and possibly face delisting.

Performance

The performance information that follows shows the Fund's performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund's performance with the index the Fund seeks to track, which provides a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. For the most current month-end performance data please visit www.emergingglobaladvisors.com or call (888) 800-4347.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Annual Total Return as of December 31



During the periods shown in the bar chart above the Fund's highest quarterly return was 5.47% (quarter ended June 30, 2014) and the Fund's lowest quarterly return was -3.58% (quarter ended December 31, 2014).

Year-to-date return (through June 30, 2015): 2.41%.

Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2014

	1 Year	Since Inception (8/15/12)
Return Before Taxes	1.87%	6.13%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	1.61%	5.92%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	1.34%	4.77%
S&P Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Index SM (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes, except withholding taxes) (since February 3, 2014)	N/A	0.88%
Underlying Combined Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes, except withholding taxes) ⁽¹⁾	3.02%	7.72%

(1) Reflects the Indxx Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Index prior to February 3, 2014 and the S&P Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Index through December 31, 2014.

Management

Investment Adviser

Emerging Global Advisors, LLC

Portfolio Manager

Robert C. Holderith, President of EGA and the lead portfolio manager, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Mr. Holderith has been the President of EGA since its founding in

2008, and prior to becoming lead portfolio manager for the Fund in July, 2014, he supervised the portfolio management of the Fund from the Fund's inception in 2012 through April, 2014.

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 will 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 India Consumer ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield performance of the Indxx India Consumer Index (the “INCO 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	0.89%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽¹⁾	0.89%

- (1) Pursuant to the investment advisory agreement with EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust on behalf of the Fund, Emerging Global Advisors, LLC, investment adviser to the Fund, pays all of the expenses of the Fund, except for the Fund’s advisory fee, payments under the Fund’s Rule 12b-1 plan (if any), brokerage expenses, taxes, interest, litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary 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:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$91	\$284	\$493	\$1,096

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 82% 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 INCO Underlying Index through investments in equity securities, including, but not limited to, common shares traded on local exchanges, American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”). The Fund invests substantially all of its assets through a wholly owned subsidiary in Mauritius (the “Subsidiary”), which in turn invests at least 90% of its assets in Indian securities. This investment structure enables the Fund to obtain benefits under a tax treaty between Mauritius and India. The Fund may also invest, to a lesser extent, directly in common shares traded on local exchanges, ADRs and 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 Indian consumer companies included in the INCO 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 defines Indian consumer companies as companies that are included in the INCO Underlying Index at the time of purchase, which include companies in India whose businesses involve: automobiles and parts, beverages, food production, household

goods, leisure goods, personal goods, food and drug retail, general retail, media, travel and leisure, and tobacco. The Fund may invest in companies of all capitalization sizes, which includes small capitalization (“small cap”) companies (*i.e.*, those with market capitalizations between U.S. \$100 million and U.S. \$2 billion) and mid-capitalization (“mid cap”) companies (*i.e.*, those with market capitalizations between U.S. \$2 billion and U.S. \$10 billion). A substantial portion of the Fund’s assets are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar.

The INCO Underlying Index is a maximum 30-stock free-float adjusted market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the market performance of companies in the consumer industry, as defined by Indxx’s proprietary methodology, in India. The INCO Underlying Index consists of common stocks listed on the primary exchange of India. The market capitalization of index constituents as of June 30, 2015 ranged from approximately U.S. \$1.2 billion to U.S. \$31.2 billion. A free-float index is one that only uses freely traded shares in calculating the market capitalization weighting. Market capitalization weighting means each component security is weighted by the issuer’s market capitalization relative to the overall capitalization of the index.

The Fund intends to replicate the constituent securities of the INCO Underlying Index as closely as possible using ADRs, GDRs or ordinary local shares (including through its Subsidiary). In certain circumstances, when it may not be possible or practicable to fully implement a replication strategy, Emerging Global Advisors, LLC (“EGA”), investment adviser to the Fund, may utilize a “representative sampling” strategy whereby the Fund would hold a significant number of the component securities of the INCO 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 net assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the INCO 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.

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 INCO Underlying Index. The Fund incurs a number of operating expenses that are not reflected in the INCO Underlying Index, including the cost of buying and selling securities and maintaining the Subsidiary. If the Fund is not fully invested, holding cash balances may prevent it from tracking the INCO Underlying Index. In addition, the Fund’s NAV may deviate from the INCO Underlying Index if the Fund fair values a portfolio security at a price other than the price used by the INCO Underlying Index for that security. To the extent that EGA uses a representative sampling strategy, the Fund may not track the INCO Underlying Index as closely as it would have if EGA were using a full replication strategy.

Index-Related Risk There is no assurance that the sponsor of the INCO Underlying Index (“Sponsor”) will compile the INCO Underlying Index accurately, or that the INCO Underlying Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. While the Sponsor provides descriptions of what the INCO Underlying Index is designed to achieve, the Sponsor does not guarantee the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in respect of its indices, and does not guarantee that the INCO Underlying Index will be in line with its described index methodology. Any gains, losses or costs to the Fund that are caused by Sponsor errors will therefore be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.

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. Because the Fund typically effects creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind, such active trading could increase the rate of portfolio turnover and the Fund's tracking error versus the INCO Underlying Index, as well as generate capital gains taxes.

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 that company can have a substantial impact on the Fund's Share price.

Consumer Concentration Because the INCO Underlying Index is concentrated in the consumer goods and/or consumer services industries of India, 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. The success of consumer goods and consumer 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.

Foreign Investment The Fund's 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.

India Because the Fund invests predominantly in Indian securities, its NAV will be much more sensitive to changes in economic, political and other factors within India than would a fund that invested in a greater variety of countries. Special risks include, among others, political and legal uncertainty, persistent religious, ethnic and border disputes, greater government control over the economy, currency fluctuations or blockage and the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets. Uncertainty regarding inflation and currency exchange rates, fiscal policy, credit ratings and the possibility that future harmful political actions will be taken by the Indian government, could negatively impact the Indian economy and securities markets, and thus adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Small Cap and Mid Cap Companies Small cap and mid cap companies may have greater volatility in price than the stocks of large cap 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 INCO Underlying Index.

Depository 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 depository receipts will continue to trade on an exchange, either of which could adversely affect the liquidity, availability and pricing of the depository 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.

Passive Management Unlike many investment companies, the Fund is not “actively” managed. Therefore, it would not necessarily sell a security because the security’s issuer was in financial trouble or defaulted, or whose credit rating was downgraded, unless that security was removed from the INCO Underlying Index. The decision of whether to remove a security from an index is made by an independent index provider who is not affiliated with the Fund or its adviser.

Issuer Specific Changes The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

Cash Transactions The Fund typically effects creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF.

International Closed Market Trading Because some or all of the Fund’s underlying securities trade on an exchange that is closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund Shares list and trade is open, there may be market uncertainty about the stale security pricing (*i.e.*, the last quote from its closed foreign market) resulting in premiums or discounts to NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs.

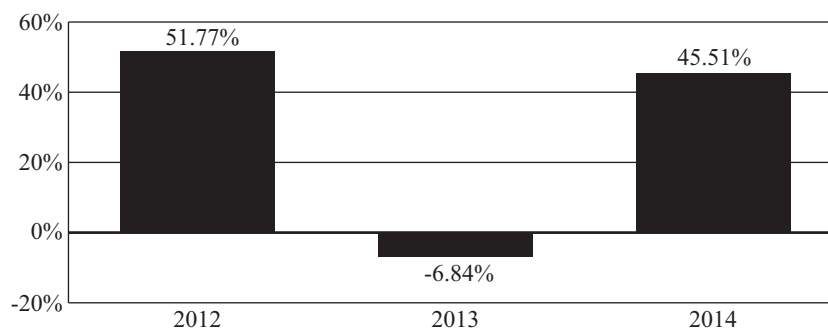
Authorized Participants Concentration The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). To the extent that those APs exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is willing or able to create or redeem Shares of the Fund, the Fund’s Shares may trade like closed-end fund shares at a discount to NAV and possibly face delisting.

Performance

The performance information that follows shows the Fund’s performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund’s performance with the index the Fund seeks to track, which provides a broad measure of market performance. The Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. For the most current month-end performance data please visit www.emergingglobaladvisors.com or call (888) 800-4347.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Annual Total Return as of December 31



During the periods shown in the bar chart above the Fund’s highest quarterly return was 23.84% (quarter ended September 30, 2012) and the Fund’s lowest quarterly return was -7.84% (quarter ended March 31, 2013).

Year-to-date return (through June 30, 2015): 5.88%.

Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2014

	1 Year	Since Inception (8/10/11)
Return Before Taxes	45.51%	15.38%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	45.48%	15.38%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	25.78%	12.16%
Indxx India Consumer Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) . . .	48.06%	17.13%

Management

Investment Adviser

Emerging Global Advisors, LLC

Portfolio Manager

Robert C. Holderith, President of EGA and the lead portfolio manager, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Mr. Holderith has been the President of EGA since its founding in 2008, and prior to becoming lead portfolio manager for the Fund in July, 2014, he supervised the portfolio management of the Fund from the Fund's inception in 2011 through April, 2014.

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 will 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 India Infrastructure ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield performance of the Indxx India Infrastructure Index (the “INXX 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%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽¹⁾	0.85%

- (1) Pursuant to the investment advisory agreement with EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust on behalf of the Fund, Emerging Global Advisors, LLC, investment adviser to the Fund, pays all of the expenses of the Fund, except for the Fund’s advisory fee, payments under the Fund’s Rule 12b-1 plan (if any), brokerage expenses, taxes, interest, litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary 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:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 75% 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 INXX Underlying Index through investments in equity securities, including, but not limited to, common shares traded on local exchanges, American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”). The Fund invests substantially all of its assets through a wholly owned subsidiary in Mauritius (the “Subsidiary”), which in turn invests at least 90% of its assets in Indian securities. This investment structure enables the Fund to obtain benefits under a tax treaty between Mauritius and India. The Fund may also invest, to a lesser extent, directly in common shares traded on local exchanges, ADRs and 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 Indian infrastructure companies included in the INXX 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 defines Indian infrastructure companies as companies that are included in the INXX Underlying Index at the time of purchase, which include companies in India whose businesses involve: construction and engineering, construction materials, independent

power producers, metals and mining and wireless telecommunications services. The Fund may invest in companies of all capitalization sizes, which includes small capitalization (“small cap”) companies (*i.e.*, those with market capitalizations between U.S. \$100 million and U.S. \$2 billion) and mid-capitalization (“mid cap”) companies (*i.e.*, those with market capitalizations between U.S. \$2 billion and U.S. \$10 billion). A substantial portion of the Fund’s assets are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar.

The INXX Underlying Index is a maximum 30-stock free-float adjusted market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the market performance of companies in the infrastructure industry, as defined by Indxx’s proprietary methodology, in India. The INXX Underlying Index consists of common stocks listed on the primary exchange of India and ADRs and GDRs. The market capitalization of index constituents as of June 30, 2015 ranged from approximately U.S. \$330 million to U.S. \$26.6 billion. A free-float index is one that only uses freely traded shares in calculating the market capitalization weighting. Market capitalization weighting means each component security is weighted by the issuer’s market capitalization relative to the overall capitalization of the index.

The Fund intends to replicate the constituent securities of the INXX Underlying Index as closely as possible using ADRs, GDRs or ordinary local shares (including through its Subsidiary). In certain circumstances, when it may not be possible or practicable to fully implement a replication strategy, Emerging Global Advisors, LLC (“EGA”), investment adviser to the Fund, may utilize a “representative sampling” strategy whereby the Fund would hold a significant number of the component securities of the INXX 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 net assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the INXX 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.

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 INXX Underlying Index. The Fund incurs a number of operating expenses that are not reflected in the INXX Underlying Index, including the cost of buying and selling securities and maintaining the Subsidiary. If the Fund is not fully invested, holding cash balances may prevent it from tracking the INXX Underlying Index. In addition, the Fund’s NAV may deviate from the INXX Underlying Index if the Fund fair values a portfolio security at a price other than the price used by the INXX Underlying Index for that security. To the extent that EGA uses a representative sampling strategy, the Fund may not track the INXX Underlying Index as closely as it would have if EGA were using a full replication strategy.

Index-Related Risk There is no assurance that the sponsor of the INXX Underlying Index (“Sponsor”) will compile the INXX Underlying Index accurately, or that the INXX Underlying Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. While the Sponsor provides descriptions of what the INXX Underlying Index is designed to achieve, the Sponsor does not guarantee the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in respect of its indices, and does not guarantee that the INXX Underlying Index will be in line with its described index methodology. Any gains, losses or costs to the Fund that are caused by Sponsor errors will therefore be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.

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. Because the Fund typically effects creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind, such active trading could increase the rate of portfolio turnover and the Fund's tracking error versus the INXX Underlying Index, as well as generate capital gains taxes.

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 that company can have a substantial impact on the Fund's Share price.

Infrastructure Concentration Because the INXX Underlying Index is concentrated in the infrastructure sector of India, which includes the industrials industry, the Fund may be adversely affected by increased price volatility of securities in that sector, and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that sector. The performance of companies in the industrials industry may be affected by government regulation, world events and economic conditions.

Foreign Investment The Fund's 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.

India Because the Fund invests predominantly in Indian securities, its NAV will be much more sensitive to changes in economic, political and other factors within India than would a fund that invested in a greater variety of countries. Special risks include, among others, political and legal uncertainty, persistent religious, ethnic and border disputes, greater government control over the economy, currency fluctuations or blockage and the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets. Uncertainty regarding inflation and currency exchange rates, fiscal policy, credit ratings and the possibility that future harmful political actions will be taken by the Indian government, could negatively impact the Indian economy and securities markets, and thus adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Small Cap and Mid Cap Companies Small cap and mid cap companies may have greater volatility in price than the stocks of large cap 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 INXX Underlying Index.

Depository 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 depository receipts will continue to trade on an exchange, either of which could adversely affect the liquidity, availability and pricing of the depository 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.

Passive Management Unlike many investment companies, the Fund is not “actively” managed. Therefore, it would not necessarily sell a security because the security’s issuer was in financial trouble or defaulted, or whose credit rating was downgraded, unless that security was removed from the INXX Underlying Index. The decision of whether to remove a security from an index is made by an independent index provider who is not affiliated with the Fund or its adviser.

Issuer Specific Changes The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

Cash Transactions The Fund typically effects creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF.

International Closed Market Trading Because some or all of the Fund’s underlying securities trade on an exchange that is closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund Shares list and trade is open, there may be market uncertainty about the stale security pricing (*i.e.*, the last quote from its closed foreign market) resulting in premiums or discounts to NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs.

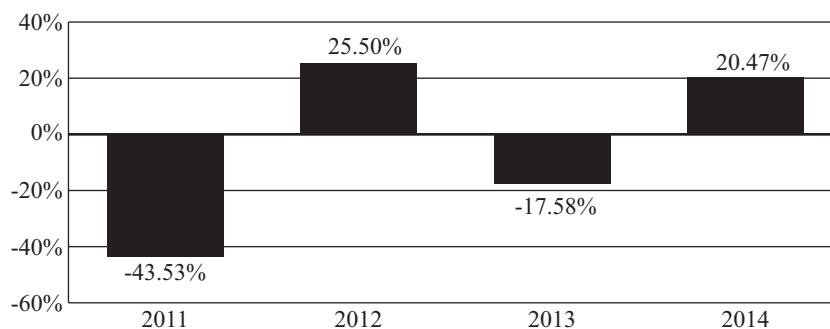
Authorized Participants Concentration The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). To the extent that those APs exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is willing or able to create or redeem Shares of the Fund, the Fund’s Shares may trade like closed-end fund shares at a discount to NAV and possibly face delisting.

Performance

The performance information that follows shows the Fund’s performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund’s performance with the index the Fund seeks to track, which provides a broad measure of market performance. The Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. For the most current month-end performance data please visit www.emergingglobaladvisors.com or call (888) 800-4347.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Annual Total Return as of December 31



During the periods shown in the bar chart above the Fund’s highest quarterly return was 29.87% (quarter ended June 30, 2014) and the Fund’s lowest quarterly return was -19.66% (quarter ended December 31, 2011).

Year-to-date return (through June 30, 2015): -2.35%.

Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2014

	1 Year	Since Inception (8/11/10)
Return Before Taxes	20.47%	-6.76%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	20.39%	-7.41%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	11.66%	-5.05%
Indxx India Infrastructure Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	21.93%	-5.72%

Management

Investment Adviser

Emerging Global Advisors, LLC

Portfolio Manager

Robert C. Holderith, President of EGA and the lead portfolio manager, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Mr. Holderith has been the President of EGA since its founding in 2008, and prior to becoming lead portfolio manager for the Fund in July, 2014, he supervised the portfolio management of the Fund from the Fund's inception in 2010 through April, 2014.

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 will 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 India Small Cap ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) to the price and yield performance of the Indxx India Small Cap Index (the “SCIN 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%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽¹⁾	0.85%

(1) Pursuant to the investment advisory agreement with EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust on behalf of the Fund, Emerging Global Advisors, LLC, investment adviser to the Fund, pays all of the expenses of the Fund, except for the Fund’s advisory fee, payments under the Fund’s Rule 12b-1 plan (if any), brokerage expenses, taxes, interest, litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary 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:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 117% 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 SCIN Underlying Index through investments in equity securities, including, but not limited to, common shares traded on local exchanges, American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”). The Fund invests substantially all of its assets through a wholly owned subsidiary in Mauritius (the “Subsidiary”), which in turn invests at least 90% of its assets in Indian securities. This investment structure enables the Fund to obtain benefits under a tax treaty between Mauritius and India. The Fund may also invest, to a lesser extent, directly in common shares traded on local exchanges, ADRs and 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 Indian small market capitalization (“small cap”) companies included in the SCIN 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 considers “small cap” companies to be those with market capitalizations between U.S. \$100 million and

U.S. \$2 billion. The Fund may also invest in mid-capitalization (“mid cap”) companies (*i.e.*, those with market capitalizations between U.S. \$2 billion and U.S. \$10 billion). A substantial portion of the Fund’s assets are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar.

The SCIN Underlying Index is a maximum 75-stock free-float adjusted market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the market performance of companies in the small cap segment in India. The SCIN Underlying Index consists of securities listed on the primary stock exchange of India. The market capitalization of index constituents as of June 30, 2015 ranged from approximately U.S. \$141.3 million to U.S. \$1.75 billion. A free-float index is one that only uses freely traded shares in calculating the market capitalization weighting. Market capitalization weighting means each component security is weighted by the issuer’s market capitalization relative to the overall capitalization of the index.

The Fund intends to replicate the constituent securities of the SCIN Underlying Index as closely as possible using ADRs, GDRs or ordinary local shares (including through its Subsidiary). In certain circumstances, when it may not be possible or practicable to fully implement a replication strategy, Emerging Global Advisors, LLC (“EGA”), investment adviser to the Fund, may utilize a “representative sampling” strategy whereby the Fund would hold a significant number of the component securities of the SCIN 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 net assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the SCIN 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.

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 SCIN Underlying Index. The Fund incurs a number of operating expenses that are not reflected in the SCIN Underlying Index, including the cost of buying and selling securities and maintaining the Subsidiary. If the Fund is not fully invested, holding cash balances may prevent it from tracking the SCIN Underlying Index. In addition, the Fund’s NAV may deviate from the SCIN Underlying Index if the Fund fair values a portfolio security at a price other than the price used by the SCIN Underlying Index for that security. To the extent that EGA uses a representative sampling strategy, the Fund may not track the SCIN Underlying Index as closely as it would have if EGA were using a full replication strategy.

Index-Related Risk There is no assurance that the sponsor of the SCIN Underlying Index (“Sponsor”) will compile the SCIN Underlying Index accurately, or that the SCIN Underlying Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. While the Sponsor provides descriptions of what the SCIN Underlying Index is designed to achieve, the Sponsor does not guarantee the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in respect of its indices, and does not guarantee that the SCIN Underlying Index will be in line with its described index methodology. Any gains, losses or costs to the Fund that are caused by Sponsor errors will therefore be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.

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. Because the Fund typically effects creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind, such active trading could increase the rate of portfolio turnover and the Fund's tracking error versus the SCIN Underlying Index, as well as generate capital gains taxes.

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 that company can have a substantial impact on the Fund's Share price.

Concentration The Fund will concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent as the SCIN Underlying Index, and as such, 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 The Fund's 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.

India Because the Fund invests predominantly in Indian securities, its NAV will be much more sensitive to changes in economic, political and other factors within India than would a fund that invested in a greater variety of countries. Special risks include, among others, political and legal uncertainty, persistent religious, ethnic and border disputes, greater government control over the economy, currency fluctuations or blockage and the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets. Uncertainty regarding inflation and currency exchange rates, fiscal policy, credit ratings and the possibility that future harmful political actions will be taken by the Indian government, could negatively impact the Indian economy and securities markets, and thus adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Small Cap and Mid Cap Companies Small cap and mid cap companies may have greater volatility in price than the stocks of large cap 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 SCIN Underlying Index.

Depository 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 depository receipts will continue to trade on an exchange, either of which could adversely affect the liquidity, availability and pricing of the depository 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.

Passive Management Unlike many investment companies, the Fund is not "actively" managed. Therefore, it would not necessarily sell a security because the security's issuer was in financial trouble or defaulted, or

whose credit rating was downgraded, unless that security was removed from the SCIN Underlying Index. The decision of whether to remove a security from an index is made by an independent index provider who is not affiliated with the Fund or its adviser.

Issuer Specific Changes The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

Cash Transactions The Fund typically effects creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF.

International Closed Market Trading Because some or all of the Fund's underlying securities trade on an exchange that is closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund Shares list and trade is open, there may be market uncertainty about the stale security pricing (*i.e.*, the last quote from its closed foreign market) resulting in premiums or discounts to NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs.

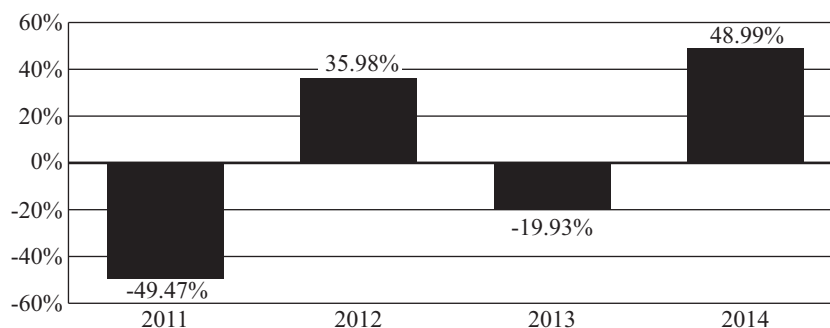
Authorized Participants Concentration The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). To the extent that those APs exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is willing or able to create or redeem Shares of the Fund, the Fund's Shares may trade like closed-end fund shares at a discount to NAV and possibly face delisting.

Performance

The performance information that follows shows the Fund's performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund's performance with the index the Fund seeks to track, which provides a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. For the most current month-end performance data please visit www.emergingglobaladvisors.com or call (888) 800-4347.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Annual Total Return as of December 31



During the periods shown in the bar chart above the Fund's highest quarterly return was 36.50% (quarter ended June 30, 2014) and the Fund's lowest quarterly return was -26.42% (quarter ended December 31, 2011).

Year-to-date return (through June 30, 2015): -10.47%.

Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2014

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>Since Inception (7/7/10)</u>
Return Before Taxes	48.99%	-2.19%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	48.82%	-2.39%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	27.86%	-1.67%
Indxx India Small Cap Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	52.44%	-0.87%

Management

Investment Adviser

Emerging Global Advisors, LLC

Portfolio Manager

Robert C. Holderith, President of EGA and the lead portfolio manager, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Mr. Holderith has been the President of EGA since its founding in 2008, and prior to becoming lead portfolio manager for the Fund in July, 2014, he supervised the portfolio management of the Fund from the Fund's inception in 2010 through April, 2014.

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 will 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 Board of Trustees (the "Board") of EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust (the "Trust") without shareholder approval subject to 60 days' advance notice.

Investment Strategies

Underlying Index Each Fund's Underlying Index is reconstituted annually. Except in certain circumstances described below, EGA will cause a Fund to purchase or sell certain of its portfolio securities to reflect any changes to the constituent securities of the Fund's Underlying Index, whether occurring as a result of the annual reconstitution or corporate actions or changes to the index methodology in between annual reconstitutions. EGA will also rebalance a Fund's portfolio securities, generally, quarterly. In recognition of longer settlement periods for non-U.S. market securities, EGA may, at times, cause a Fund to purchase or sell portfolio securities following publicly announced adjustments to the weighting or composition of the constituent securities of its Underlying Index but in advance of the implementation date of such adjustments. EGA will not cause a Fund to seek temporary defensive positions when equity markets decline or appear to be overvalued.

EGA intends to cause a Fund's portfolio to replicate the constituent securities of its Underlying Index as closely as possible. In certain circumstances, when it may not be possible or practicable to fully implement a replication strategy, EGA may utilize a "representative sampling" strategy whereby a Fund would hold a significant number of the component securities of its Underlying Index, but may not track the index with the same degree of accuracy as would an investment vehicle replicating the entire index. For example, EGA might use a representative sampling if one or more of the component securities in an Underlying Index began to raise liquidity concerns, and EGA may determine to exclude those component securities from a Fund's portfolio until the liquidity concerns were lifted. When securities are deleted from a Fund's Underlying Index, EGA will typically remove these securities from the Fund's portfolio. However, in the discretion of EGA, a Fund may remain invested in securities that were deleted from its Underlying Index until the next rebalancing of the Fund.

EGAI Definition of Emerging and Frontier Markets. EGAI, which sponsors the BHP Underlying Index and HILO Underlying Index, defines companies to be from "emerging market" or "frontier market" countries if they are included in the EGAI Developing Markets Universe. The EGAI Developing Markets Universe includes all publically traded companies with a total market capitalization of at least U.S. \$100 million (as of June 1, 2015) that are domiciled in Developing Markets, as defined by EGAI. Subject to periodic review and change, EGAI currently classifies the following countries as Developing Markets: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Ghana, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

FTSE Definitions of Emerging and Frontier Markets. Funds that have an Underlying Index sponsored by FTSE define companies to be from "emerging market" countries (and, in the case of EGShares Beyond BRICs ETF, from "frontier market" countries) based on FTSE's Country Classification System, which divides countries into four categories: Developed, Advanced Emerging, Secondary Emerging and Frontier. FTSE reviews a number of factors in determining a country's category, including the country's per capita gross national income as calculated by the World Bank; market size and the number of listed companies; credit rating; market and regulatory environment; custody and settlement practices; broker-dealer trading landscape; and development of the derivatives market. These Funds' Underlying Indices consider "emerging markets" countries to be those included in FTSE's Advanced Emerging and Secondary Emerging categories, and the BBRC Underlying Index considers "frontier market" countries to be those included in FTSE's Frontier category.

S&P Dow Jones Definition of Emerging Markets. Funds that have an Underlying Index sponsored by S&P define companies to be from “emerging market” countries based on S&P’s Country Classification System, which divides countries into three categories: Developed, Emerging, and Frontier. S&P uses a two-step process to categorize countries: first, it reviews quantitative criteria reflecting macroeconomic conditions, political stability, legal property rights and procedures, and trading and settlement processes. Second, it conducts a client consultation, and a final decision is made by the S&P Global Equity Index Committee based on both the consultation and quantitative criteria. These Funds’ Underlying Indices consider “emerging markets” countries to be those included in S&P’s Emerging category.

The following provides additional information about each Fund’s Underlying Index:

BBRC Underlying Index. The BBRC Underlying Index is market capitalization-weighted and adjusted for free-float and foreign ownership restrictions. An adjustment for free-float excludes shares of a company that are not freely available for trading in the public equity markets. The BBRC Underlying Index is composed of the top 75 qualifying emerging markets securities ranked by full market capitalization and the top 15 frontier market securities ranked by 6-month average daily trading value. Emerging market countries are each capped quarterly at 15% and securities at 3.75% of the index, and frontier markets securities are each capped quarterly at 3% of the index. FTSE uses the term “emerging markets” to describe a nation’s social or business activity in the process of rapid industrialization, while FTSE uses the term “frontier markets” to describe the equity markets of the smaller and less accessible, but still “investable,” countries of the developing world. The BBRC Underlying Index is rebalanced quarterly and reconstituted annually in September.

BCHP Underlying Index. The BCHP Underlying Index was created by, and is sponsored by, EGAI. The index universe for the BCHP Underlying Index is comprised of companies that meet all of the following criteria:

- Well established, widely recognized companies that are among the market leaders in their respective sectors;
- Companies domiciled and publicly traded in the following developed market countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, the United Kingdom and the United States;
- Companies that have, as of the most recent constitution of the BCHP Underlying Index, a U.S. Dollar equivalent market capitalization of at least \$2 billion (based on then-current exchange rates); and
- Companies with measurable revenue from developing market countries, which include, but are not limited to, Brazil, Chile, China, Columbia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey and Vietnam.

The BCHP Underlying Index is rebalanced quarterly and reconstituted annually in September.

BRXX Underlying Index. FTSE, which sponsors the BRXX Underlying Index, categorizes index constituents in accordance with the Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB) and defines “infrastructure” companies as companies that own, manage or operate structures or networks, which are used for the processing or movement of goods, services, information/data, people, energy and necessities from one location to another. The BRXX Underlying Index constituents are capped on a quarterly basis at no more than 4.9% per security and no more than 25% per industry subsector. The BRXX Underlying Index is rebalanced quarterly and reconstituted annually in September.

HILO Underlying Index. The HILO Underlying Index was created by, and is sponsored by, EGAI. The HILO Underlying Index addresses dividend quality by screening the universe for such factors as return on equity (ROE), positive earnings growth, and maximum dividend yield. Specifically, component companies will have ROEs of greater than 10%, and will have exhibited positive earnings growth and a higher dividend yield than the average yield of the broader EGAI Developing Markets Universe during the same period of time. Component companies must also have a three-year history of consistently paying dividends and, in order to support investability, the HILO Underlying Index will only include securities that have a Minimum Average

Daily Trading Volume of U.S. \$2 million on their listed exchange. The top 50 components, ranked by full market capitalization, and subject to country and sector concentration limits, make up the final HILO Underlying Index. The HILO Underlying Index is rebalanced quarterly and reconstituted annually in September.

ECON Underlying Index. The ECON Underlying Index caps individual component securities at 10%. The aggregate weight of individual securities with weights of 4.5% or more is restricted to 45% of the ECON Underlying Index. The ECON Underlying Index is rebalanced quarterly and reconstituted annually in September.

EMCR Underlying Index. The EMCR Underlying Index is an equal-weighted index comprised of large and liquid emerging market stocks trading on eligible domestic and developed market exchanges (*i.e.*, the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the London Stock Exchange, NASDAQ and the NYSE). The EMCR Underlying Index uses Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) Industry Group levels to select the largest, most representative stocks within industry groups. The EMCR Underlying Index's constituent companies must meet minimum float-adjusted market capitalization and liquidity requirements. A float-adjusted market capitalization includes only those shares that are available to the public for trading. No country may have a weight greater than 15% by float-adjusted market capitalization. At each rebalancing, the EMCR Underlying Index constituents are initially allocated an equal weight. If a country exceeds the maximum country weight then it is capped at 15%, while all constituents within that country remain equally weighted. The excess is then equally distributed among the rest of the non-capped constituents. If needed, this procedure is repeated until no country exceeds the maximum allowable weight. The EMCR Underlying Index is rebalanced quarterly and reconstituted annually in September.

EMDD Underlying Index. The EMDD Underlying Index is made up of 50 companies and is weighted by market capitalization, with modifications to reflect available float, while applying country, sector, and single stock capping to the index constituents. The industries from which index constituents are selected are classified according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS). Eligible companies must meet listing, market capitalization and liquidity criteria. At each rebalancing of the EMDD Underlying Index, no constituent security can have a weight of more than 4.9% of the EMDD Underlying Index, and no single country or sector can have a weight greater than 30% of the EMDD Underlying Index. Constituent securities must be publicly traded companies domiciled and incorporated in the following emerging market countries: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Thailand or Turkey. The EMDD Underlying Index is rebalanced quarterly and reconstituted annually in September.

INCO Underlying Index. The INCO Underlying Index is rebalanced and reconstituted annually in March.

INXX Underlying Index. The INXX Underlying Index is rebalanced and reconstituted annually in September.

SCIN Underlying Index. The SCIN Underlying Index is rebalanced and reconstituted annually in March.

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.

BBRC Underlying Index. As of June 30, 2015, the BBRC Underlying Index (and therefore the EGShares Beyond BRICs ETF) is concentrated in the financials industry. In determining whether a publicly traded firm belongs to a specific industry or sector, the BBRC Underlying Index relies on FTSE's proprietary classification system.

BCHP Underlying Index. As of June 30, 2015, the BCHP Underlying Index (and therefore the EGShares Blue Chip ETF) is concentrated in the information technology sector. In determining whether a publicly traded firm belongs to a specific industry or sector, the BCHP Underlying Index relies on EGAI's proprietary classification system.

BRXX Underlying Index. As of June 30, 2015, the BRXX Underlying Index (and therefore the EGShares Brazil Infrastructure ETF) is concentrated in the utilities industry. In determining whether a publicly traded firm belongs to a specific industry or sector, the BRXX Underlying Index relies on FTSE's proprietary classification system.

ECON Underlying Index. As of June 30, 2015, the ECON Underlying Index (and therefore the EGShares Emerging Markets Consumer ETF) is concentrated in the consumer goods and consumer services industries. In determining whether a publicly traded firm belongs to a specific industry or sector, the ECON Underlying Index relies on S&P's proprietary classification system.

EMDD Underlying Index. As of June 30, 2015, the EMDD Underlying Index (and therefore the EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF) is concentrated in the consumer staples, consumer discretionary, and telecommunications services industries. In determining whether a publicly traded firm belongs to a specific industry or sector, the ECON Underlying Index relies on S&P's proprietary classification system.

INCO Underlying Index. As of June 30, 2015, the INCO Underlying Index (and therefore the EGShares India Consumer ETF) is concentrated in the consumer goods industry. In determining whether a publicly traded firm belongs to a specific sector, the INCO Underlying Index relies on Indxx's proprietary classification system.

INXX Underlying Index. As of June 30, 2015, the INXX Underlying Index (and therefore the EGShares India Infrastructure ETF) is concentrated in the industrials industry. In determining whether a publicly traded firm belongs to a specific industry or sector, the INXX Underlying Index relies on Indxx's proprietary classification system.

SCIN Underlying Index. As of June 30, 2015, the SCIN Underlying Index (and therefore the EGShares India Small Cap ETF) is concentrated in the financials industry. In determining whether a publicly traded firm belongs to a specific industry or sector, the SCIN Underlying Index relies on Indxx's proprietary classification system.

Depository Receipts ADRs are typically issued by an American 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 purchases or sales.

GDRs are Depository 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. A Fund will generally price Depository Receipts according to the exchange on which the Depository Receipts trade for purposes of calculating its daily NAV.

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. For example, if a Fund fair values portfolio securities, the Fund's NAV may deviate from the approximate per Share value of the Fund's published basket of portfolio securities (*i.e.*, the "intraday indicative value" or "IIV"), which could result in the market prices for Shares deviating from NAV. 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.

Non-Correlation (*all Funds*) If EGA utilizes a representative sampling approach, a Fund’s return may not correlate as well with the return on its Underlying Index, as would be the case if the Fund held all of the securities in its 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 trading the Fund’s portfolio securities 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.

Index-Related Risk (*all Funds*) During a period where the Underlying Index contains incorrect constituents, a Fund tracking such published Underlying Index would have market exposure to such constituents and would be underexposed to the Underlying Index’s other constituents. As such, errors may result in a negative or positive performance impact to the Fund and its shareholders. Shareholders should understand that losses resulting from errors may be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.

Market Liquidity for Fund Shares (*all Funds*) If exchange officials deem it appropriate, if the Fund is delisted, or if the activation of market-wide “circuit breakers” halts stock trading generally, trading of Shares of a Fund on the Exchange or another national securities exchange may be halted. 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.

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-domiciled companies may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S.-domiciled companies. The procedures and rules governing foreign transactions and custody may involve delays in payment, delivery, or recovery of money or investments. These risks are generally greater in emerging and frontier markets.

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 or less governmental involvement, supervision and regulation in the economy compared to the U.S.; 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-domiciled companies 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.
- Certain emerging market countries may become subject to international sanctions that adversely affect the economy generally and may have a significant adverse effect on particular industries.

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.

Additionally, investments in certain emerging market countries may subject a Fund to a number of tax rules the application of which may be uncertain. Such emerging market countries may amend or revise their existing tax laws and/or procedures in the future, possibly with retroactive effect. Changes in or uncertainties regarding the laws, regulations or procedures of an emerging market country could reduce the after-tax profits of a Fund, directly or indirectly, including by reducing the after-tax profits of companies located in emerging market countries in which a Fund invests, or result in unexpected tax liabilities for such a Fund.

Frontier Markets (*EGShares Beyond BRICs ETF and EGShares EM Quality Dividend ETF*) Frontier markets are a subset of developing markets. Frontier markets generally have smaller economies or less developed capital markets than emerging markets and, as a result, the risks of investing in emerging markets may be magnified in frontier market countries. In addition, frontier market securities may have less liquidity and may lack established legal, political, regulatory, business, and social frameworks to support securities markets when compared to more developed emerging markets.

Non-Diversification (*EGShares Brazil Infrastructure ETF, EGShares Emerging Markets Consumer ETF, EGShares India Consumer ETF, EGShares India Infrastructure ETF, and EGShares India Small Cap ETF*) Although some Funds are non-diversified for purposes of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), 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 (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.

Consumer (*EGShares Emerging Markets Consumer ETF, EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF and EGShares India Consumer ETF*) The consumer goods, consumer services, consumer staples and consumer discretionary industries depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending. Companies in these industries may be subject to competitive forces (including competition brought by an influx of foreign brands), which may also have an adverse impact on their profitability. These industries may be

strongly affected by fads, marketing campaigns, changes in demographics and consumer preferences, and other economic or social factors affecting consumer demand. Governmental regulation, including price controls and regulations on packaging, labeling, competition, and certification, may affect the profitability of certain companies represented in an Underlying Index. Consumer goods, consumer services, consumer staples and consumer discretionary companies may also be adversely affected by government and private litigation.

Financials (*EGShares Beyond BRICs ETF and EGShares India Small Cap ETF*) Companies in the financial industry are subject to extensive governmental regulation, which may adversely affect the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Governmental regulation may change frequently. The financial industry is exposed to risks that may impact the value of investments in the financial industry more severely than investments outside this industry, including operating with substantial financial leverage. The financial industry may also be adversely affected by increases in interest rates and loan losses, decreases in the availability of money or asset valuations and adverse conditions in other related markets. Securities of financial industry companies may become extremely volatile during financial crises such as the 2008 financial crisis, which affected a wide range of financial services institutions and money markets and caused certain financial services companies to incur large losses or even become insolvent or bankrupt.

Industrials (*EGShares India Infrastructure ETF*) The stock prices of companies in the industrials industry are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for industrials industry products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Government regulation, world events and economic conditions affect the performance of companies in the industrials industry. Companies in the industrials industry may be adversely affected by environmental damages and product liability claims.

Information Technology (*EGShares Blue Chip ETF*) Technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. The products of technology companies may face product obsolescence or relatively short product life cycles due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Technology companies may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the technology sector are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

Telecommunication (*EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF*) The global telecommunications market is characterized by increasing competition and government regulation. Companies in the telecommunications industry may encounter distressed cash flows due to the need to commit substantial capital to meet increasing competition, particularly in formulating new products and services using new technology. Technological innovations may make certain products and services of telecommunications companies obsolete.

Utilities (*EGShares Brazil Infrastructure ETF*) 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. The value of regulated utility equity securities may have an inverse relationship to the movement of interest rates. Deregulation is subjecting utility companies to greater competition and may adversely affect profitability. As deregulation allows utilities to diversify outside of their original geographic regions and their traditional lines of business, utilities may engage in riskier ventures, making the price of their equity securities more volatile.

Dividend-Paying Stocks (*EGShares EM Quality Dividend ETF*) High dividend-paying stocks may underperform non-dividend paying stocks and the market in general. The Fund's ability to distribute income to shareholders will depend on the yield available on the securities held by the Fund. Changes in the dividend policies of companies held by the Fund could make it difficult for the Fund to provide a predictable level of income or increase the rate of dividend payout growth.

Foreign Currency (*all Funds*) The Funds may invest in companies whose shares are denominated in a 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. 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.

Brazilian Securities (*EGShares Brazil Infrastructure ETF*) The performance of the Fund is closely tied to social, political, and economic conditions within Brazil and may be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified funds. Additionally, the Brazilian economy has experienced in the past, and may continue to experience, periods of high inflation rates. While the Brazilian economy has experienced growth in recent years, there is no guarantee that this growth will continue. These and other factors could have a negative impact on the Fund's performance and increase the volatility of an investment in the Fund.

The Fund's performance will be affected by changes in value of the Brazilian real versus the U.S. dollar. For example, if the value of the U.S. dollar goes up compared to the Brazilian real, an investment traded in the real will go down in value because it will be worth fewer U.S. dollars. Appreciation of the Brazilian real relative to the U.S. dollar or other currencies may also adversely affect the Brazilian economy to the extent it reduces exports. The Fund may also incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and the Brazilian real.

Brazil depends heavily on international trade, and its economy is highly sensitive to fluctuations in international commodity prices and commodity markets. Brazil's agricultural and mining sectors account for a large portion of its exports. Any changes in these sectors or fluctuations in the commodity markets could have an adverse impact on the Brazilian economy, and therefore adversely impact the performance of the Fund.

The Brazilian government exercises significant influence over the Brazilian economy, historically characterized by frequent and significant government intervention. The Brazilian government has in the past frequently changed monetary, taxation, credit, tariff and other policies to influence the core of Brazil's economy. Brazil's outstanding government debt has in recent times been as high as 58% of gross domestic product, and it continues to experience significant government deficits and foreign debt. In the event of significant imbalances in Brazil's balance of payments, the Brazilian government may impose restrictions on foreign investment, such as limitations on payment of investment proceeds to foreign investors or on the conversion of the real into other currencies. These factors may have a significant effect on the value of securities issued by Brazilian companies, which in turn may adversely impact the performance of the Fund.

Indian Securities (*EGShares India Consumer ETF, EGShares India Infrastructure ETF and EGShares India Small Cap ETF (together, the "India Funds")*) The performance of the India Funds is closely tied to social, political, and economic conditions in India and may be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified funds. Special risks include, among others, political and legal uncertainty, persistent religious, ethnic and border disputes, greater government control over the economy, currency fluctuations or blockage, and the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets. Uncertainty regarding inflation and currency exchange rates, fiscal policy, credit ratings and the possibility that future harmful political actions will be taken by the Indian government, could negatively impact the Indian economy and securities markets, and thus adversely affect the India Funds' performance.

The Indian government has exercised, and continues to exercise, significant influence over many aspects of the economy, and the number of public sector enterprises in India is substantial. Accordingly, Indian government actions in the future could have a significant effect on the Indian economy, which could affect private sector companies, market conditions, and prices and yields of securities in an India Fund's portfolio. The India Funds' performance will also be affected by changes in value of the Indian rupee versus the U.S. dollar. For example, if the value of the U.S. dollar goes up compared to the Indian rupee, an investment traded in the rupee will go down in value because it will be worth fewer U.S. dollars. Furthermore, an India Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and rupees.

Indian issuers are subject to less regulation and scrutiny with regard to financial reporting, accounting and auditing than U.S. companies. Information regarding Indian corporations may be less reliable and all material information may not be available to an India Fund. Securities laws in India are relatively new and unsettled and, consequently, there is a risk of rapid and unpredictable change in laws regarding foreign investment, securities regulation, title to securities and shareholder rights. Accordingly, foreign investors may be adversely affected by new or amended laws and regulations. In addition, it may be difficult to obtain and enforce a judgment in a court in India. It may not be possible for an India Fund to effect service of process in India, and if an India Fund

obtains a judgment in a U.S. court, it may be difficult to enforce such judgment in India. The stock markets in the region are undergoing a period of growth and change, which may result in trading or price volatility and difficulties in the settlement and recording of transactions, and in interpreting and applying the relevant laws and regulations. The securities industries in India are comparatively underdeveloped, and stockbrokers and other intermediaries may not perform as well as their counterparts in the United States and other more developed securities markets and which may impose additional costs on investment.

The Indian population is comprised of diverse religious, linguistic, ethnic and religious groups. India has, from time to time, experienced civil unrest and hostility with neighboring countries such as Pakistan. Violence and disruption associated with these tensions could have a negative effect on the economy and, consequently, adversely affect an India Fund. Agriculture occupies a prominent position in the Indian economy, alongside India's service and industrial sectors. Adverse changes in weather, including monsoons, and other natural disasters in India and surrounding regions can have a significant adverse effect on the Indian economy, which could adversely affect the India Funds.

Mauritius Subsidiary (*India Funds*) The India Funds conduct their investment activities in India through their respective Subsidiary, each of which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the respective India Fund in the Republic of Mauritius. Each Subsidiary will seek to maintain residency in Mauritius in order to allow an India 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. Each Subsidiary has received a Tax Residence Certificate from the Mauritius Revenue Authority. However, a memorandum accompanying the Indian Finance Act, 2012, stated that a Tax Residence Certificate may not be sufficient for claiming treaty benefits.

Recently, however, general anti-avoidance rules ("GAAR") have been introduced in India the application of which might result in a 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, 2017, remains unclear as of the date of this Prospectus. There can be no assurance that a 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. Recently the governments of India and Mauritius proposed amendments to the treaty, including, among other things, a limitation of benefit clause aimed at preventing treaty shopping. Any change in the provisions of this treaty in its applicability to a 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 result in higher taxes and lower returns for an India Fund.

Small Cap and Mid Cap Companies (*all Funds*) Stocks of small cap and mid cap companies could be more difficult to liquidate during market downturns compared to larger, more widely traded companies. Small cap and mid cap companies may have greater volatility in price than the stocks of large cap 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.

Depository 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 Depository Receipts as for sponsored Depository Receipts, and the prices of unsponsored Depository Receipts may be more volatile than if such instruments were sponsored by the issuer. To the extent that the exchange price of a Depository 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.

Cash Transactions (*all Funds*) ETFs generally are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid being taxed on gain on the distributed portfolio securities at the Fund level. EGShares Brazil Infrastructure ETF, EGShares India Consumer ETF, EGShares India Infrastructure ETF and EGShares India Small Cap ETF typically conduct all creations and redemptions in cash rather than in-kind. Because a Fund may effect redemptions partly or entirely in cash, rather than in-kind distributions, it may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. If a Fund recognizes gain on these sales, this generally will cause the Fund to recognize gain it might not otherwise have recognized, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind. The Funds generally intend to distribute these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the Fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than, if they had made an investment in a different ETF. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These brokerage fees and taxes, which will be higher than if a Fund sold and redeemed its Shares principally in-kind, will be passed on to purchasers and redeemers of Creation Units in the form of creation and redemption transaction fees.

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 EGA 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.

Mauritius Subsidiary In addition to the India Funds, the EGShares Emerging Markets Consumer ETF, EGShares Emerging Markets Core ETF, and EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF may invest a portion of their respective assets through a Subsidiary, which, in turn invests at least 90% of its assets in securities of companies in India. This investment structure enables each of these Funds to obtain benefits under a tax treaty between Mauritius and India. To the extent these Funds invest in a Subsidiary, they will also be subject to the risks disclosed above under "Indian Securities" risk and "Mauritius Subsidiary" risk.

Portfolio Turnover 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.

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.emergingglobaladvisors.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. All holdings of each Fund are posted on a daily basis to the Trust's website at www.emergingglobaladvisors.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 depository 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 series of the Trust, including the Funds. Your ownership of Shares will be shown on the records of 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 Securities Act of 1933 (“Securities 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(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act, will be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act.

A Precautionary Note to Investment Companies. For purposes of 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 EGA, 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 series of the Trust 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 appoints 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

Emerging Global Advisors, LLC (“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 June 30, 2015, EGA had approximately \$1.5 billion in assets under management. Under its investment advisory agreements with the Trust, EGA pays all of the ordinary operating expenses of each series of the Trust (the “Unified Fee”), which exclude 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.

For the investment advisory services provided to the Funds, EGA is entitled to receive the following advisory fees:

Fund	Aggregate Fee as a Percentage of Daily Average Net Assets
EGShares Beyond BRICs ETF	0.85%
EGShares Blue Chip ETF	0.60%
EGShares Brazil Infrastructure ETF	0.85%
EGShares Emerging Markets Core ETF	0.70%
EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF	0.85%
EGShares India Consumer ETF	0.89%
EGShares India Infrastructure ETF	0.85%
EGShares India Small Cap ETF	0.85%
EGShares EM Quality Dividend ETF	0.85%

EGShares Emerging Markets Consumer ETF has implemented breakpoints in the investment advisory fee paid by the Fund at specified asset levels. Under this arrangement, for the investment advisory services provided to the Fund, EGA is entitled to receive a fee equal to the percentage of daily net assets of the Fund at the asset level breakpoints specified below.

\$0 – \$1,000,000,000:	0.85%
\$1,000,000,001 – \$2,000,000,000:	0.75%
\$2,000,000,001 and up:	0.70%

A discussion of the basis for the Board’s approval of the investment advisory agreements is available in the Trust’s annual report to shareholders as of March 31, 2015.

For the EGShares Beyond BRICs ETF, EGA has agreed to waive its advisory fee to 0.58% of the Fund’s average daily net assets (“Fee Waiver Agreement”). The Fee Waiver Agreement will remain in effect and will be contractually binding until July 28, 2016. The Fee Waiver Agreement may be terminated at any time by the Board, but may not be terminated by EGA during the term of the Fee Waiver Agreement. The Fee Waiver Agreement shall automatically terminate upon the termination of the investment advisory agreement or, with respect to the Fund, in the event of merger or liquidation of the Fund.

Portfolio Management

Robert C. Holderith serves as the lead portfolio manager for each Fund and is responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund. Mr. Holderith has been the President of EGA since he founded the firm in 2008, and prior to becoming lead portfolio manager for the Funds in July, 2014, he supervised the portfolio management of each Fund through April, 2014. Mr. Holderith was previously a Managing Director at ProFund Advisors and a senior member of UBS’ wealth management team, where he helped develop the firm’s first ETF models and an advisory ETF Portfolio Management platform.

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. When buying or selling Shares through a broker, investors should expect to incur customary brokerage commissions. As a result, 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 per Share value of each Fund's published basket of portfolio securities 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 (i) 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 (as defined below), (ii) the calculation of NAV may be subject to fair valuation at different prices than those used in the calculations of the IIV, (iii) unlike the calculation of NAV, the IIV does not take into account Fund expenses, and (iv) the IIV is based on the published basket of portfolio securities and not on a Fund's actual holdings. The IIV calculations are based on local market prices and may not reflect events that occur subsequent to the local market's close, which could affect premiums and discounts between the IIV and the market price of a Fund's Shares. The Funds, EGA and their affiliates are not involved in, or responsible for, any aspect of the calculation or dissemination of the Funds' IIV, and the Funds, EGA and their affiliates do not make any warranty as to the accuracy of these calculations.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of a Fund's Shares

The Funds impose no 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, either for cash or for a basket of securities and cash intended to mirror the Fund's portfolio. The Shares may then 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 any of the harmful effects of market timing, which include: dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund's trading costs, and the realization of capital gains.

To the extent that trades directly with a Fund are effected in-kind (*i.e.*, for securities), those trades also do not cause any of the harmful effects that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent trades directly with a Fund are effected wholly or partly 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 employs fair valuation pricing, which is intended to minimize potential dilution from market timing. Each Fund also 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 Authorized Participant wholly or partly substitutes cash for securities, reflecting the fact that the Fund's trading costs increase in those circumstances. Given this structure, the Board determined that (a) market timing on the secondary market does not have a material negative impact on the Funds, (b) it is unlikely that market timing would be attempted by an Authorized Participant; and (c) any attempts to market time an Authorized Participant 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, except the EGShares EM Quality Dividend ETF, expects to declare and pay all of its net investment income, if any, to shareholders as dividends annually. The EGShares EM Quality Dividend ETF expects to declare and pay all of its net investment income, if any, to shareholders as dividends quarterly. 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 reduce the number of corrected forms mailed to you. However, if a Fund finds it necessary to reclassify its distributions or adjust the cost basis of any Shares sold or exchanged after you receive your tax statement, the Fund will send you a corrected Form 1099.

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. An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is 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. An exemption from U.S. withholding tax is provided for capital gain dividends paid by a Fund from long-term capital gains, if any. The exemptions from U.S. withholding for interest-related dividends paid by a Fund from its qualified net interest income from U.S. sources and short-term capital gain dividends have expired for taxable years of the Fund that begin on or after January 1, 2015. It is unclear as of the date of this prospectus whether Congress will reinstate the exemptions for interest-related and short-term capital gain dividends or, if reinstated, whether such exemptions would have retroactive effect. 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.

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements. Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), a Fund will be required to withhold a 30% tax on (a) income dividends paid by the Fund after June 30, 2014, and (b) certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares

paid by the Fund after December 31, 2016, to certain foreign entities, referred to as foreign financial institutions or non-financial foreign entities, that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive new reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. A Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the Internal Revenue Service, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA or similar laws. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of a Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

MAURITIUS TAX STATUS

Certain Funds conduct their investment activities in India through a Subsidiary, each of which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the respective Fund. Each 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, a 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, a 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. Each Subsidiary has been issued a Category 1 Global Business License by the Financial Services Commission of Mauritius. Each 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 Indian Finance Act, 2012 (the “Finance Act”) has made the submission of a tax residency certificate containing prescribed particulars mandatory for claiming Treaty benefits. A memorandum accompanying the Finance Act further states that the tax residency certificate may not be sufficient for claiming Treaty benefits. In 2013, the Mauritius Financial Services Commission revised the Guide to Global Business 1 to enhance the level of substance required to be demonstrated by Mauritius based entities for holding a Category 1 Global Business License. Recently, however, the governments of India and Mauritius have proposed amendments to the Treaty, which, as of the date of this Prospectus, have not been finalized. The proposed amendments may include, among other things, a limitation of benefit clause aimed at preventing treaty shopping and a change in Mauritius’s taxation on capital gains.

Each Subsidiary is subject to tax in Mauritius at the rate of 15% on its net income. However, each 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 a 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, each 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 a Subsidiary to a Fund are exempt from Mauritius tax. Provided that a 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 a Subsidiary.
- (iv) Any interest income earned on Indian securities is subject to withholding tax in India up to a rate of 20% (plus surcharges), depending on the nature of the underlying debt security.

Each 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 each Subsidiary should be able to obtain the benefits of the Treaty, which ultimately benefits the Funds. However, there can be no assurance that a 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 Subsidiaries 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 a 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, 2017, 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 Funds.

It is currently not clear whether income from a 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 a Subsidiary or a 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 a 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 a Subsidiary does not have a permanent establishment in India. Each 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 EGA will make investment decisions regarding securities orders outside of India. If a 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 a 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 a 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 EGA. 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 a 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 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 OTC 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 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. In addition, fair valuation may be necessary where there are no securities trading in a particular country or countries on a Business Day. 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 effect 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 will result in using prices for those investments that may differ from current market valuations. Use of fair value prices and certain current market valuations could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate a Fund's NAV and the prices used by an Underlying Index, which, in turn, could result in a difference between a Fund's performance and the performance of the Fund's Underlying Index. 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.

The value of assets denominated in foreign currencies is converted into U.S. dollars using exchange rates deemed appropriate by a Fund. Use of a rate different from the rate used by an Underlying Index may adversely affect a Fund's ability to track its Underlying Index.

INDEX PROVIDERS

The ECON Underlying Index, EMCR Underlying Index and EMDD Underlying Index (the “SPDJ Indices”) are compiled by S&P. S&P is not affiliated with the Funds or EGA. The Funds that track the SPDJ Indices are entitled to use their respective SPDJ Indices pursuant to a sub-licensing arrangement with EGA, which in turn has a licensing agreement with S&P. S&P or its agent also serves as calculation agent for the SPDJ Indices (the “Dow Jones Index Calculation Agent”). The Dow Jones Index Calculation Agent is responsible for the management of the day-to-day operations of the SPDJ Indices, including calculating the value of the SPDJ Indices every 15 seconds, widely disseminating the SPDJ Indices values every 15 seconds and tracking corporate actions resulting in SPDJ Indices adjustments.

The BBRC Underlying Index and the BRXX Underlying Index (the “FTSE Indices”) are compiled by FTSE. FTSE is not affiliated with the Funds or EGA. The Funds that track the FTSE Indices are entitled to use their respective FTSE Indices pursuant to a sub-licensing arrangement with EGA, which in turn has a licensing agreement with FTSE. FTSE or its agent also serves as calculation agent for the FTSE Indices (the “FTSE Index Calculation Agent”). The FTSE Index Calculation Agent is responsible for the management of the day-to-day operations of the FTSE Indices, including calculating the value of the FTSE Indices every 15 seconds, widely disseminating the FTSE Indices values every 15 seconds and tracking corporate actions resulting in FTSE Indices adjustments.

The INCO Underlying Index, INXX Underlying Index and SCIN Underlying Index (the “Indxx Indices”) are compiled by Indxx, LLC (“Indxx”). Indxx is not affiliated with the Funds or EGA. The Funds that track the Indxx Indices are entitled to use their respective Indxx Indices pursuant to a sub-licensing arrangement with EGA, which in turn has a licensing agreement with Indxx. Indxx or its agent also serves as calculation agent for the Indxx Indices (the “Indxx Index Calculation Agent”). The Indxx Index Calculation Agent is responsible for the management of the day-to-day operations of the Indxx Indices, including calculating the value of the Indxx Indices every 15 seconds, widely disseminating the Indxx Indices values every 15 seconds and tracking corporate actions resulting in Indxx Indices adjustments.

The HILO Underlying Index and the BCHP Underlying Index (the “EGAI Indices”) were created by, and are sponsored by, EGAI. The Funds that track the EGAI Indices are entitled to use their respective EGAI Indices pursuant to a licensing agreement with EGAI free of charge. Each EGAI Index is maintained by Solactive AG, an unaffiliated third-party entity, which also acts as the calculation agent for the EGAI Indices (the “EGAI Index Calculation Agent”). The EGAI Index Calculation Agent has day-to-day responsibility for calculating the intra-day value of the EGAI Indices every 15 seconds, widely disseminating the EGAI Indices’ intra-day values every 15 seconds, calculating the IIV of the baskets every 15 seconds, tracking corporate actions resulting in adjustments to the EGAI Indices and the daily calculation and dissemination of the value of the EGAI Indices.

The value of each Underlying Index will be disseminated under the following tickers:

Underlying Indices	Ticker
Dow Jones Emerging Markets Consumer Titans 30 Index SM	DJECONT
S&P Emerging Markets Domestic Demand Index Net Total Return	SPEMDUN
S&P Emerging Markets Core Index Net Total Return	SPEMCRN
FTSE Beyond BRICs Net of Tax Index	TFBBRCNU
FTSE Brazil Infrastructure Extended Net of Tax Index	FTBRXXN
EGAI Developed Markets Blue Chip EM Access Index Total Return	EGABCHPT
EGAI Emerging Markets Quality Dividend Index Total Return	EGAQLDVT
Indxx India Consumer Total Return Index	IINCOT
Indxx India Infrastructure Total Return Index	IINXXT
Indxx India Small Cap Total Return Index	ISCINT

DISCLAIMERS

S&P Dow Jones Indices:

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EGShares Blue Chip ETF and EGShares EM Quality Dividend ETF are not sponsored, promoted, sold or supported in any other manner by Solactive AG.

Additional Disclaimers:

FTSE, S&P, Indxx, their affiliates, sources and distribution agents (together, the “IIV Calculation Agents”) 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 Agents do not make any warranties, express or implied to any investor in the Funds, or anyone 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 Agents 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.

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.

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 ETFs, the market price of each Fund’s Shares is typically slightly higher or slightly 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 the Funds during various time periods is available by visiting the Funds’ website at www.emergingglobaladvisors.com.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

ALPS Distributors, Inc. (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-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with its Rule 12b-1 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-1 fees are currently paid by the Funds, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 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

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the financial performance of the Funds since inception. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned on an investment in the Funds (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by BBD, LLP, whose report, along with the Funds’ financial statements, are included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Financial Highlights

EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust

For a share outstanding throughout each period

EGShares Beyond BRICs ETF

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2015	For the Year Ended March 31, 2014	For the Period August 15, 2012 ⁽¹⁾ Through March 31, 2013
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 21.01	\$ 21.97	\$20.00
Investment operations:			
Net investment income ⁽²⁾	0.56	0.99	0.17
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency translations	(1.43)	(1.77) ⁽³⁾	1.91
Total from investment operations	(0.87)	(0.78)	2.08
Distributions to shareholders:			
Net investment income	(0.25)	(0.18)	(0.11)
Net realized gains	(0.02)	—	—
Total distributions	(0.27)	(0.18)	(0.11)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 19.87	\$ 21.01	\$21.97
NET ASSET VALUE TOTAL RETURN⁽⁴⁾	(4.16)%	(3.51)%	10.41%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:			
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$301,041	\$49,385	\$7,688
Ratios to average net assets:			
Expenses, net of expense reimbursements/waivers ^{(5), (6)}	0.58%	0.66%	0.85% ⁽⁷⁾
Expenses, prior to expense reimbursements/waivers ^{(5), (6)}	0.85%	0.85%	2.43% ⁽⁷⁾
Net investment income	2.65%	4.92%	1.26% ⁽⁷⁾
Portfolio turnover rate	33%	63%	1% ⁽⁸⁾

(1) Commencement of operations.

(2) Based on average shares outstanding.

(3) The realized and unrealized gain or loss on investments and foreign currency translations does not accord with the amounts reported in the Statements of Operations due to the timing of subscriptions or redemptions of Fund shares in relation to the investment performance during the period and contributions made by Authorized Participants to compensate the Fund for additional costs incurred in purchasing securities that were not transferred in kind.

(4) 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. For periods prior to April 1, 2013, the total return would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reimbursed/waived by EGA.

(5) Effective April 1, 2013, EGA replaced the fee and expense structure with a Unified Fee.

(6) Effective October 1, 2013 the Fund entered into a fee waiver agreement pursuant to which the Advisor has agreed to waive its advisory fee to 0.58% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

(7) Annualized.

(8) Not annualized.

Financial Highlights (continued)

EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust

*For a share outstanding throughout each period***EGShares Blue Chip ETF**

	For the Period April 23, 2014⁽¹⁾ Through March 31, 2015
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$20.00
Investment operations:	
Net investment income ⁽²⁾	0.28
Net realized and unrealized loss on investments and foreign currency translations	(1.00)
Total from investment operations	(0.72)
Distributions to shareholders:	
Net investment income	(0.19)
Net asset value, end of period	\$19.09
NET ASSET VALUE TOTAL RETURN⁽³⁾	(3.57)%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:	
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$7,637
Ratios to average net assets:	
Expenses, net of expense reimbursements/waivers	0.60% ⁽⁴⁾
Expenses, prior to expense reimbursements/waivers	0.60% ⁽⁴⁾
Net investment income	1.55% ⁽⁴⁾
Portfolio turnover rate	82% ⁽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.

(4) Annualized.

(5) Not annualized.

Financial Highlights (continued)

EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust

For a share outstanding throughout each period

EGShares Brazil Infrastructure ETF

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2015	For the Year Ended March 31, 2014	For the Year Ended March 31, 2013	For the Year Ended March 31, 2012	For the Year Ended March 31, 2011
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 16.40	\$ 21.26	\$ 24.21	\$ 25.38	\$ 20.55
Investment operations:					
Net investment income ⁽¹⁾	0.74	0.63	0.71	0.96	0.47
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency translations	(7.34)	(4.94)	(2.84)	(1.15)	4.67
Total from investment operations	(6.60)	(4.31)	(2.13)	(0.19)	5.14
Distributions to shareholders:					
Net investment income	(0.81)	(0.55)	(0.82)	(0.98)	(0.31)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 8.99	\$ 16.40	\$ 21.26	\$ 24.21	\$ 25.38
NET ASSET VALUE TOTAL RETURN⁽²⁾	(41.17)%	(20.36)%	(8.63)%	(0.04)%	25.16%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:					
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$12,592	\$36,909	\$79,739	\$89,591	\$83,760
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses, net of expense reimbursements/waivers ⁽³⁾	0.85%	0.85%	0.85%	0.88% ⁽⁴⁾	0.85%
Expenses, prior to expense reimbursements/waivers ⁽³⁾	0.85%	0.85%	1.52%	1.51% ⁽⁴⁾	1.91%
Net investment income	5.05%	3.52%	3.31%	4.10%	2.09%
Portfolio turnover rate	77%	68%	30%	30%	35%

(1) Based on average shares outstanding.

(2) 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. For periods prior to April 1, 2013, the total return would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reimbursed/waived by EGA.

(3) Effective April 1, 2013, EGA replaced the fee and expense structure with a Unified Fee.

(4) The ratio includes 0.03% for the year ended March 31, 2012 attributed to excise tax expense, which was outside the expense cap in place at that time.

Financial Highlights (continued)

EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust

*For a share outstanding throughout each period***EGShares EM Quality Dividend ETF⁽⁴⁾ (Consolidated)**

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2015	For the Year Ended March 31, 2014	For the Year Ended March 31, 2013	For the Period August 4, 2011 ⁽⁵⁾ Through March 31, 2012
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 16.15	\$ 19.80	\$ 20.09	\$ 20.00
Investment operations:				
Net investment income ⁽¹⁾	0.77	0.64	0.86	0.33
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency translations	(2.08)	(3.61)	(0.09) ⁽⁶⁾	0.13
Total from investment operations	(1.31)	(2.97)	0.77	0.46
Distributions to shareholders:				
Net investment income	(0.59)	(0.65)	(1.06)	(0.37)
Return of Capital	—	(0.03)	—	—
Total distributions	(0.59)	(0.68)	(1.06)	(0.37)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 14.25	\$ 16.15	\$ 19.80	\$ 20.09
NET ASSET VALUE TOTAL RETURN⁽²⁾	(8.37)%	(15.14)%	4.12%	2.45%

RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:

Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$24,935	\$57,335	\$89,122	\$59,255
Ratios to average net assets:				
Expenses, net of expense reimbursements/waivers ⁽³⁾	0.89% ⁽⁹⁾	0.85%	0.85%	0.85% ⁽⁷⁾
Expenses, prior to expense reimbursements/waivers ⁽³⁾	0.89% ⁽⁹⁾	0.85%	1.43%	2.07% ⁽⁷⁾
Net investment income	4.76%	3.54%	4.45%	2.62% ⁽⁷⁾
Portfolio turnover rate	168%	137%	86%	45% ⁽⁸⁾

(1) Based on average shares outstanding.

(2) 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. For periods prior to April 1, 2013, the total return would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reimbursed/waived by EGA.

(3) Effective April 1, 2013, EGA replaced the fee and expense structure with a Unified Fee.

(4) Formerly known as EGShares Low Volatility Emerging Markets Dividend ETF.

(5) Commencement of operations.

(6) The realized and unrealized gain or loss on investments and foreign currency translations does not accord with the amounts reported in the Statements of Operations due to the timing of subscriptions or redemptions of Fund shares in relation to the investment performance during the period and contributions made by Authorized Participants to compensate the Fund for additional costs incurred in purchasing securities that were not transferred in kind.

(7) Annualized.

(8) Not annualized.

(9) The ratio includes 0.04% for the period ended March 31, 2015 attributed to tax expense, which is outside the Unified Fee.

Financial Highlights (continued)

EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust

For a share outstanding throughout each period

EGShares Emerging Markets Consumer ETF (Consolidated)

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2015	For the Year Ended March 31, 2014	For the Year Ended March 31, 2013	For the Year Ended March 31, 2012	For the Period September 14, 2010 ⁽¹⁾ Through March 31, 2011
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 26.53	\$ 26.51	\$ 24.77	\$ 22.76	\$ 20.00
Investment operations:					
Net investment income ⁽²⁾	0.25	0.31	0.17	0.17	0.04
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency translations	(0.03)	(0.09)	1.68	1.96	2.74
Total from investment operations	0.22	0.22	1.85	2.13	2.78
Distributions to shareholders:					
Net investment income	(0.30)	(0.20)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.02)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 26.45	\$ 26.53	\$ 26.51	\$ 24.77	\$ 22.76
NET ASSET VALUE TOTAL RETURN⁽³⁾	0.88%	0.82%	7.46%	9.44%	13.88%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:					
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$1,145,158	\$1,233,683	\$885,476	\$402,466	\$194,611
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses, net of expense reimbursements/waivers ⁽⁶⁾	0.83%	0.84%	0.85%	0.85%	0.85% ⁽⁴⁾
Expenses, prior to expense reimbursements/waivers ⁽⁶⁾	0.83%	0.84%	1.23%	1.31%	1.44% ⁽⁴⁾
Net investment income	0.92%	1.20%	0.68%	0.76%	0.37% ⁽⁴⁾
Portfolio turnover rate	12%	14%	7%	3%	9% ⁽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. For periods prior to April 1, 2013, the total return would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reimbursed/waived by EGA.

(4) Annualized.

(5) Not annualized.

(6) Effective April 1, 2013, EGA replaced the fee and expense structure with a Unified Fee.

Financial Highlights (continued)

EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust

For a share outstanding throughout each period

EGShares Emerging Markets Core ETF (Consolidated)

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2015	For the Year Ended March 31, 2014	For the Period October 16, 2012 ⁽¹⁾ Through March 31, 2013
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$20.44	\$20.87	\$20.00
Investment operations:			
Net investment income ⁽²⁾	0.38	0.36	0.09
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency translations	(0.13)	(0.44)	0.82
Total from investment operations	0.25	(0.08)	0.91
Distributions to shareholders:			
Net investment income	(0.42)	(0.35)	(0.04)
Net asset value, end of period	\$20.27	\$20.44	\$20.87
NET ASSET VALUE TOTAL RETURN⁽³⁾	1.22%	(0.36)%	4.55%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:			
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$5,068	\$4,088	\$4,173
Ratios to average net assets:			
Expenses, net of expense reimbursements/waivers ⁽⁶⁾	0.71% ⁽⁷⁾	0.70%	0.70% ⁽⁴⁾
Expenses, prior to expense reimbursements/waivers ⁽⁶⁾	0.71% ⁽⁷⁾	0.70%	11.94% ⁽⁴⁾
Net investment income	1.78%	1.76%	0.96% ⁽⁴⁾
Portfolio turnover rate	20%	16%	3% ⁽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. For periods prior to April 1, 2013, the total return would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reimbursed/waived by EGA.

(4) Annualized.

(5) Not annualized.

(6) Effective April 1, 2013, EGA replaced the fee and expense structure with a Unified Fee.

(7) The ratio includes 0.01% for the year ended March 31, 2015 attributed to tax expense, which is outside the Unified Fee.

Financial Highlights (continued)

EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust

*For a share outstanding throughout each period***EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF (Consolidated)**

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2015	For the Year Ended March 31, 2014	For the Period August 15, 2012 ⁽¹⁾ Through March 31, 2013
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 22.31	\$ 22.16	\$20.00
Investment operations:			
Net investment income ⁽²⁾	0.34	0.23	0.13
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments and foreign currency translations	0.73	0.14	2.11
Total from investment operations	1.07	0.37	2.24
Distributions to shareholders:			
Net investment income	(0.28)	(0.22)	(0.08)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 23.10	\$ 22.31	\$22.16
NET ASSET VALUE TOTAL RETURN⁽³⁾	4.82%	1.70%	11.23%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:			
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$35,798	\$23,429	\$2,216
Ratios to average net assets:			
Expenses, net of expense reimbursements/waivers ⁽⁶⁾	0.85%	0.85%	0.85% ⁽⁴⁾
Expenses, prior to expense reimbursements/waivers ⁽⁶⁾	0.85%	0.85%	4.53% ⁽⁴⁾
Net investment income	1.43%	1.09%	1.02% ⁽⁴⁾
Portfolio turnover rate	8%	159%	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. For periods prior to April 1, 2013, the total return would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reimbursed/waived by EGA.

(4) Annualized.

(5) Not annualized.

(6) Effective April 1, 2013, EGA replaced the fee and expense structure with a Unified Fee.

Financial Highlights (continued)

EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust

For a share outstanding throughout each period

EGShares India Consumer ETF (Consolidated)

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2015	For the Year Ended March 31, 2014	For the Year Ended March 31, 2013	For the Period August 10, 2011 ⁽¹⁾ Through March 31, 2012
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 24.72	\$22.10	\$19.08	\$20.00
Investment operations:				
Net investment income (loss) ⁽²⁾	(0.12)	0.11	(—) ⁽³⁾	(—) ⁽³⁾
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency translations	10.91	2.51	3.02 ⁽⁴⁾	(0.92) ⁽⁴⁾
Total from investment operations	10.79	2.62	3.02	(0.92)
Distributions to shareholders:				
Net investment income	(0.03)	—	—	—
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 35.48	\$24.72	\$22.10	\$19.08
NET ASSET VALUE TOTAL RETURN⁽⁵⁾	43.64%	11.86%	15.83%	(4.60)%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:				
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$88,710	\$4,945	\$6,631	\$1,908
Ratios to average net assets:				
Expenses, net of expense reimbursements/waivers ⁽⁹⁾	0.90% ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.89%	0.89%	0.89% ⁽⁶⁾
Expenses, prior to expense reimbursements/waivers ⁽⁹⁾	0.90% ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.89%	4.31%	6.16% ⁽⁶⁾
Net investment income (loss)	(0.36)%	0.50%	(0.00)% ⁽⁷⁾	(0.04)% ⁽⁶⁾
Portfolio turnover rate	82%	43%	50%	104% ⁽⁸⁾

(1) Commencement of operations.

(2) Based on average shares outstanding.

(3) Less than \$(0.005)

(4) The realized and unrealized gain or loss on investments and foreign currency translation does not accord with the amounts reported in the Statement of Operations due to the timing of subscriptions or redemptions of Fund shares in relation to the investment performance during the period and contributions made by Authorized Participants to compensate the Fund for additional costs incurred in purchasing securities that were not transferred in kind.

(5) 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. For periods prior to April 1, 2013, the total return would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reimbursed/waived by EGA.

(6) Annualized.

(7) Less than (0.005)%

(8) Not annualized.

(9) Effective April 1, 2013, EGA replaced the fee and expense structure with a Unified Fee.

(10) The ratio includes 0.01% for the year ended March 31, 2015 attributed to tax expense, which is outside the Unified Fee.

Financial Highlights (continued)

EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust

For a share outstanding throughout each period

EGShares India Infrastructure ETF (Consolidated)

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2015	For the Year Ended March 31, 2014	For the Year Ended March 31, 2013	For the Year Ended March 31, 2012	For the Period August 11, 2010 ⁽¹⁾ Through March 31, 2011
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 11.35	\$ 12.27	\$ 14.99	\$ 19.40	\$ 20.00
Investment operations:					
Net investment income ⁽²⁾	0.12	0.13	0.07	0.06	0.01
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency translations	1.65 ⁽³⁾	0.27 ⁽³⁾	(2.60)	(4.39)	(0.61)
Total from investment operations	1.77	0.40	(2.53)	(4.33)	(0.60)
Distributions to shareholders:					
Net investment income	(0.04)	(1.32)	(0.19)	(0.08)	—
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 13.08	\$ 11.35	\$ 12.27	\$ 14.99	\$ 19.40
NET ASSET VALUE TOTAL RETURN⁽⁴⁾	15.59%	4.04%	(17.08)%	(22.19)%	(3.00)%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:					
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$47,736	\$17,586	\$51,513	\$60,703	\$85,377
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses, net of expense reimbursements/waivers ⁽⁷⁾	0.88% ⁽⁹⁾	0.86% ⁽⁸⁾	0.85%	0.85%	0.85% ⁽⁵⁾
Expenses, prior to expense reimbursements/waivers ⁽⁷⁾	0.88% ⁽⁹⁾	0.86% ⁽⁸⁾	1.61%	1.69%	2.24% ⁽⁵⁾
Net investment income	0.90%	1.18%	0.53%	0.39%	0.11% ⁽⁵⁾
Portfolio turnover rate	75%	76%	24%	23%	9% ⁽⁶⁾

(1) Commencement of operations.

(2) Based on average shares outstanding.

(3) The realized and unrealized gain or loss on investments and foreign currency translation does not accord with the amounts reported in the Statements of Operations due to the timing of subscriptions or redemptions of Fund shares in relation to the investment performance during the period and contributions made by Authorized Participants to compensate the Fund for additional costs incurred in purchasing securities that were not transferred in kind.

(4) 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. For periods prior to April 1, 2013, the total return would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reimbursed/waived by EGA.

(5) Annualized.

(6) Not annualized.

(7) Effective April 1, 2013, EGA replaced the fee and expense structure with a Unified Fee.

(8) The ratio includes 0.01% for the period ended March 31, 2014 attributed to tax expense, which is outside the Unified Fee.

(9) The ratio includes 0.03% for the period ended March 31, 2015 attributed to tax expense, which is outside the Unified Fee.

Financial Highlights (concluded)

EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust

For a share outstanding throughout each period

EGShares India Small Cap ETF (Consolidated)

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2015	For the Year Ended March 31, 2014	For the Year Ended March 31, 2013	For the Year Ended March 31, 2012	For the Period July 7, 2010 ⁽¹⁾ Through March 31, 2011
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 12.74	\$ 12.45	\$ 14.39	\$ 19.29	\$ 20.00
Investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss) ⁽²⁾	0.05	0.26	0.10	0.14	(0.01)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency translations	4.77	0.25 ⁽³⁾	(1.94)	(4.88)	(0.68)
Total from investment operations	4.82	0.51	(1.84)	(4.74)	(0.69)
Distributions to shareholders:					
Net investment income	(0.08)	(0.22)	(0.10)	(0.16)	(0.02)
Return of Capital	—	—	(—) ⁽⁸⁾	—	—
Total distributions	(0.08)	(0.22)	(0.10)	(0.16)	(0.02)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 17.48	\$ 12.74	\$ 12.45	\$ 14.39	\$ 19.29
NET ASSET VALUE TOTAL RETURN⁽⁴⁾	37.86%	4.29%	(12.87)%⁽⁷⁾	(24.33)%⁽⁷⁾	(3.45)%⁽⁷⁾
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:					
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$28,850	\$16,560	\$21,163	\$26,616	\$ 34,729
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses, net of expense reimbursements/waivers ⁽⁹⁾	0.92% ⁽¹¹⁾	0.86% ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.85%	0.85%	0.90% ^{(5),(6)}
Expenses, prior to expense reimbursements/waivers ⁽⁹⁾	0.92% ⁽¹¹⁾	0.86% ⁽¹⁰⁾	2.09%	2.26%	3.12% ⁽⁵⁾
Net investment income (loss)	0.33%	2.36%	0.76%	0.84%	(0.06)% ⁽⁵⁾
Portfolio turnover rate	117%	56%	43%	125%	1% ⁽⁷⁾

(1) Commencement of operations.

(2) Based on average shares outstanding.

(3) The realized and unrealized gain or loss on investments and foreign currency translation does not accord with the amounts reported in the Statements of Operations due to the timing of subscriptions or redemptions of Fund shares in relation to the investment performance during the period and contributions made by Authorized Participants to compensate the Fund for additional costs incurred in purchasing securities that were not transferred in kind.

(4) 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. For periods prior to April 1, 2013, the total return would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reimbursed/waived by EGA.

(5) Annualized.

(6) The ratio includes 0.05% for the period ended March 31, 2011 attributed to interest expense, which was outside the expense cap in place at that time.

(7) Not annualized.

(8) Less than \$(0.005)

(9) Effective April 1, 2013, EGA replaced the fee and expense structure with a Unified Fee.

(10) The ratio includes 0.01% for the period ended March 31, 2014 attributed to tax expense, which is outside the Unified Fee.

(11) The ratio includes 0.07% for the period ended March 31, 2015 attributed to tax expense, which is outside the Unified Fee.

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

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports

Additional information about the Funds' investments will be available in the Funds' 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.emergingglobaladvisors.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>.



EGA Emerging Global Shares Trust

EGShares Beyond BRICs ETF

EGShares Blue Chip ETF

EGShares Brazil Infrastructure ETF

EGShares EM Quality Dividend ETF

EGShares Emerging Markets Consumer ETF

EGShares Emerging Markets Core ETF

EGShares Emerging Markets Domestic Demand ETF

EGShares India Consumer ETF

EGShares India Infrastructure ETF

EGShares India Small Cap ETF

Prospectus

July 29, 2015

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