

CLAYMORE EXCHANGE-TRADED FUND TRUST

Guggenheim BulletShares 2012 Corporate Bond ETF
Guggenheim BulletShares 2013 Corporate Bond ETF
Guggenheim BulletShares 2014 Corporate Bond ETF
Guggenheim BulletShares 2015 Corporate Bond ETF
Guggenheim BulletShares 2016 Corporate Bond ETF
Guggenheim BulletShares 2017 Corporate Bond ETF
Guggenheim BulletShares 2012 High Yield Corporate Bond ETF
Guggenheim BulletShares 2013 High Yield Corporate Bond ETF
Guggenheim BulletShares 2014 High Yield Corporate Bond ETF
Guggenheim BulletShares 2015 High Yield Corporate Bond ETF
Guggenheim Spin-Off ETF
Guggenheim Multi-Asset Income ETF
Guggenheim Mid-Cap Core ETF
Guggenheim Defensive Equity ETF
Guggenheim BRIC ETF
Guggenheim Enhanced Core Bond ETF
Guggenheim Enhanced Short Duration Bond ETF
Guggenheim Insider ETF
Guggenheim Ocean Tomo Patent ETF
Guggenheim Ocean Tomo Growth Index ETF
Guggenheim Raymond James SB-1 Equity ETF
Wilshire 5000 Total Market ETF
Wilshire Micro-Cap ETF
Wilshire US REIT ETF
Wilshire 4500 Completion ETF
Guggenheim Sector Rotation ETF
Guggenheim S&P Global Dividend Opportunities Index ETF
Guggenheim International Small Cap LDRs ETF

CLAYMORE EXCHANGE-TRADED FUND TRUST 2

Guggenheim ABC High Dividend ETF
Guggenheim S&P Global Water Index ETF
Guggenheim China Technology ETF
Guggenheim Timber ETF
Guggenheim EW Euro-Pacific LDRs ETF
Guggenheim Canadian Energy Income ETF
Guggenheim Airline ETF
Guggenheim Frontier Markets ETF
Guggenheim China Small Cap Index ETF
Guggenheim International Multi-Asset Income ETF
Guggenheim Yuan Bond ETF
Guggenheim Shipping ETF
Guggenheim Solar ETF
Guggenheim China Real Estate ETF
Guggenheim China All-Cap ETF

**Supplement to the currently effective Summary Prospectus, Statutory Prospectus and
Statement of Additional Information for each of the above listed Funds:**

*Effective January 17, 2012, Chuck Craig will no longer serve as a portfolio manager for the
above listed Funds. Accordingly, all references to Chuck Craig are hereby deleted.*

Claymore Exchange-Traded Fund Trust
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Lisle, Illinois 60532

Claymore Exchange-Traded Fund Trust 2
2455 Corporate West Drive
Lisle, Illinois 60532

Please Retain This Supplement for Future Reference

January 13, 2012

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PROSPECTUS

Guggenheim Canadian Energy
Income ETF
NYSE Arca Ticker Symbol: ENY

Guggenheim China
Real Estate ETF
NYSE Arca Ticker Symbol: TAO

Guggenheim China
Small Cap ETF
NYSE Arca Ticker Symbol: HAO

Guggenheim Frontier Markets ETF
NYSE Arca Ticker Symbol: FRN

Guggenheim International
Multi-Asset Income ETF
NYSE Arca Ticker Symbol: HGI

Guggenheim Shipping ETF
NYSE Arca Ticker Symbol: SEA

Guggenheim Timber ETF
NYSE Arca Ticker Symbol: CUT

 EXCHANGE-TRADED FUNDS



ETF

SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

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Summary Information

Guggenheim Canadian Energy Income ETF (ENY)

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond generally to the performance, before the Fund's fees and expenses, of an equity index called the Sustainable Canadian Energy Income Index (the "Index").

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. Investors purchasing shares in the secondary market may be subject to costs (including customary brokerage commissions) charged by their broker.

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

Management Fees	0.50%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees ⁽¹⁾	—%
Other expenses	0.34%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	0.84%
Expense Reimbursements ⁽²⁾	0.14%
Total annual Fund operating expenses after Expense Reimbursements	0.70%

¹ The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Service (12b-1) Plan pursuant to which the Fund may bear a 12b-1 fee not to exceed 0.25% per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets. However, no such fee is currently paid by the Fund and the Board of Trustees has adopted a resolution that no such fee will be paid for at least 12 months from the date of this Prospectus.

² The Fund's Investment Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding interest expenses, a portion of the Fund's licensing fees, offering costs, brokerage commissions and other trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses such as litigation and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business) from exceeding 0.65% of average net assets per year (the "Expense Cap"), at least until December 31, 2014, and prior to such date the Investment Adviser may not terminate the arrangement without the approval of the Board of Trustees. For a period of five years subsequent to the Fund's commencement of operations, the Investment Adviser may recover from the Fund expenses reimbursed during the prior three years if the Fund's expense ratio, including the recovered expenses, falls below the Expense Cap. To the extent that the Fund incurs expenses that are excluded from the Expense Cap, the Fund's expense ratio may increase.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

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

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$72	\$278	\$534	\$1,266

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares 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 ended May 31, 2011 the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 34% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund, using a low cost "passive" or "indexing" investment approach, seeks to replicate, before the Fund's fees and expenses, the performance of the Index. The Index is comprised of 34 stocks selected, based on investment and other criteria, from a universe of companies listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TSX"), NYSE AMEX, NASDAQ or NYSE. The universe of companies includes approximately 200 TSX listed oil and gas sector securities including royalty trusts, as defined by the TSX, and approximately 25 oil sands resource producers that are classified as oil and gas producers. The companies in the universe are selected using criteria as identified by Sustainable Wealth Management, Ltd. ("SWM" or the "Index Provider"). The Fund will invest at least 90% of its total assets in securities that comprise the Index. The Fund has adopted a policy that requires the Fund to provide shareholders with at least 60 days notice prior to any material change in this policy or the Index. The Board of Trustees of the Trust may change the Fund's investment strategy and other policies without shareholder approval, except as otherwise indicated.

The Investment Adviser seeks a correlation over time of 0.95 or better between the Fund's performance and the performance of the Index. A figure of 1.00 would represent perfect correlation.

The Fund generally will invest in all of the securities comprising the Index in proportion to their weightings in the Index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the securities in the Index in those weightings. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase a sample of the securities in the Index in proportions expected by the Investment Adviser to replicate generally the performance of the Index as a whole. There may also be instances in which the Investment Adviser may choose to overweight another security in the Index, or purchase (or sell) securities not in the Index which the Investment Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for one or more Index components, in seeking to accurately track the Index. In addition, from time to

time securities are added to or removed from the Index. The Fund may sell securities that are represented in the Index or purchase securities that are not yet represented in the Index in anticipation of their removal from or addition to the Index.

Principal Investment Risks

Investors should consider the following risk factors and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause you to lose money.

Investment Risk. An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest.

Equity Risk. The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of equity securities of an issuer held by the Fund; the price of common stock of an issuer may be particularly sensitive to general movements in the stock market; or a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks and other equity securities held by the Fund. In addition, common stock of an issuer in the Fund's portfolio may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments because the issuer of the security experiences a decline in its financial condition. Common stock is subordinated to preferred stocks, bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure, in terms of priority to corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred stocks or debt instruments of such issuers. In addition, while broad market measures of common stocks have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, common stocks have also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

Oils/Energy Sector Risk. The profitability of companies in the oils/energy sector is related to worldwide energy prices, exploration, and production spending. Such companies also are subject to risks of changes in exchange rates, government regulation, world events, depletion of resources and economic conditions, as well as market, economic and political risks of the countries where energy companies are located or do business. Oil and gas exploration and production can be significantly affected by natural disasters. Oil exploration and production companies may be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates, interest rates, government regulation, world events, and economic conditions. Oil exploration and production companies may be at risk for environmental damage claims.

Foreign Investment Risk. The Fund's investments in non-U.S. issuers may involve unique risks compared to investing in securities of U.S. issuers, including less market liquidity, generally greater market volatility than U.S. securities and less complete financial information than for U.S. issuers. In addition, adverse political, economic or social developments could undermine the value of the Fund's investments or prevent the Fund from realizing the full value of its investments. Financial reporting standards for companies based in foreign markets differ from those in the United States. Finally, the value of the currency of the country in which the Fund has invested could decline relative to the value of the U.S. dollar, which may affect the value of the investment to U.S. investors. The Fund will not enter into transactions to hedge against declines in the value of the Fund's assets that are denominated in a foreign currency. In addition, the underlying

issuers of certain depositary receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depositary receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities.

Canadian Risk. As the Fund invests in Canadian royalty trusts and stocks listed on the TSX, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

Commodity Exposure Risk. The Canadian economy is very dependent on the demand for, and supply and price of, natural resources. The Canadian market is relatively concentrated in issuers involved in the production and distribution of natural resources. There is a risk that any changes in these sectors could have an adverse impact on the Canadian economy.

Reliance on Exports Risk. The Canadian economy is dependent on the economies of the United States as a key trading partner. Reduction in spending on Canadian products and services or changes in the U.S. economy may cause an impact in the Canadian economy.

U.S. Economic Risk. The Canadian economy may be significantly affected by the U.S. economy, given that the United States is Canada's largest trading partner and foreign investor. Since the implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1994, total two-way merchandise trade between the United States and Canada has more than doubled. To further this relationship, all three NAFTA countries entered into The Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America in March 2005, which addressed economic and security related issues. The new agreement may further affect Canada's dependency on the U.S. economy.

Structural Risk (Political Risk). In addition, past periodic demands by the Province of Quebec for sovereignty have significantly affected equity valuations and foreign currency movements in the Canadian market.

Canadian Royalty Trust Risk. As the Fund invests in Canadian royalty trusts, it is subject to the following risks applicable to Canadian royalty trusts:

Lack of diversification. The royalty trusts in which the Fund invests are heavily invested in oil and gas.

Potential sacrifice of growth. Potential growth may be sacrificed because revenue is passed on to a royalty trust's unit holders (such as the Fund), rather than reinvested in the business.

No guarantees. Royalty trusts generally do not guarantee minimum distributions or even return of capital. If the assets underlying a royalty trust do not perform as expected, the royalty trust may reduce or even eliminate distributions. The declaration of such distributions generally depends upon various factors, including the operating performance and financial condition of the royalty trust and general economic conditions.

Potential for tax recharacterization or changes. Under amendments to the Income Tax Act (Canada) passed in 2007 (the "SIFT Rules"), certain trusts (defined as "SIFT trusts") are taxable on certain income and gains on a basis similar to that which applies to a corporation, with the result that tax efficiencies formerly available in respect of an

investment in the trust may cease to be available. A royalty trust may be a SIFT trust. In addition, as a result of the SIFT Rules, some trusts may undertake reorganization transactions, the costs of which may affect the return earned on an investment in the trust. After any such conversion, tax efficiencies that were formerly available in respect of an investment in the trust may cease to be available. Accordingly, the SIFT Rules have had and may continue to have an effect on the trading price of investments in royalty trusts, and consequently could impact the value of Shares of the Fund.

Small and Medium-Sized Company Risk. Investing in securities of small and medium-sized companies involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investing in more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall stock market.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Index. Since the Index constituents may vary on a quarterly basis, the Fund's costs associated with rebalancing may be greater than those incurred by other exchange-traded funds that track indices whose composition changes less frequently.

The Fund may not be fully invested at times, either as a result of cash flows into the Fund or reserves of cash held by the Fund to meet redemptions and expenses. If the Fund utilizes a sampling approach, its return may not correlate as well with the return on the Index, as would be the case if it purchased all of the securities in the Index with the same weightings as the Index.

Replication Management Risk. 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 unless that security is removed from the 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 value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

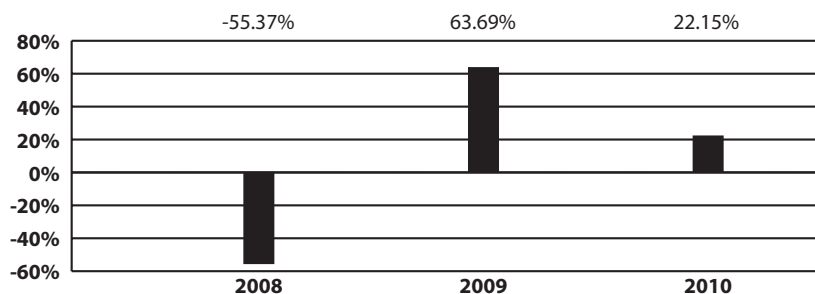
Non-Diversified Fund Risk. The Fund is considered non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in share price than would occur in a diversified fund.

The Fund's Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund has not been guaranteed, sponsored, recommended, or approved by the United States, or any agency, instrumentality or officer of the United States, has not been insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and is not guaranteed by and is not otherwise an obligation of any bank or insured depository institution.

Fund Performance

The chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for one year compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated Fund performance information is available at www.guggenheimfunds.com.

Calendar Year Total Return as of 12/31



The Fund commenced operations on July 3, 2007. The Fund's year-to-date total return was 3.15% as of June 30, 2011.

During the periods shown in the chart above, the Fund's highest and lowest calendar quarter returns were 36.25% and -45.18%, respectively, for the quarters ended June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

All after-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of any state or local tax. Your own actual after-tax returns will depend on your tax situation and may differ from what is shown here. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund in tax-deferred accounts such as individual retirement accounts (IRAs) or employee-sponsored retirement plans.

Average Annual Total Returns for the Period Ended December 31, 2010	1 year	Since inception (7/3/07)
Returns Before Taxes	22.15%	-1.49%
Returns After Taxes on Distributions	20.77%	-3.12%
Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	14.28%	-2.28%
Sustainable Canadian Energy Income Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	23.70%	0.41%
Standard & Poor's/TSX Composite Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	24.94%	3.91%

Management

Investment Adviser. Guggenheim Funds Investment Advisors, LLC.

Portfolio Managers. The portfolio managers who are currently responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio are Chuck Craig, CFA, and Saroj Kanuri, CFA. Mr. Craig, Managing Director, Portfolio Management and Supervision, has managed the Fund's portfolio since its inception, and Mr. Kanuri, Vice President, ETF Portfolio Management, has managed the Fund's portfolio since May 2010.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only in a large specified number of Shares called a "Creation Unit" or multiples thereof. A Creation Unit consists of 50,000 Shares. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units principally in-kind. *Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.* Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca") and because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than or less than NAV.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Investment Adviser or other related companies may pay the intermediary for marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, the support of technology platforms and/or reporting systems or other services related to the sale or promotion of the Fund. 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.

Guggenheim China Real Estate ETF (TAO)

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond generally to the performance, before the Fund's fees and expenses, of an equity index called the AlphaShares China Real Estate Index (the "Index").

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. Investors purchasing Shares in the secondary market may be subject to costs (including customary brokerage commissions) charged by their broker.

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

Management Fees	0.50%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees ⁽¹⁾	—%
Other expenses	0.52%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	1.02%
Expense Reimbursements ⁽²⁾	0.32%
Total annual Fund operating expenses after Expense Reimbursements	0.70%

¹The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Service (12b-1) Plan pursuant to which the Fund may bear a 12b-1 fee not to exceed 0.25% per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets. However, no such fee is currently paid by the Fund and the Board of Trustees has adopted a resolution that no such fee will be paid for at least 12 months from the date of this Prospectus.

²The Fund's Investment Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding interest expenses, a portion of the Fund's licensing fees, offering costs up to 0.25% of average net assets, brokerage commissions and other trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses such as litigation and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business) from exceeding 0.65% of average net assets per year (the "Expense Cap"), at least until December 31, 2014, and prior to such date the Investment Adviser may not terminate the arrangement without the approval of the Board of Trustees. For a period of five years subsequent to the Fund's commencement of operations, the Investment Adviser may recover from the Fund expenses reimbursed during the prior three years if the Fund's expense ratio, including the recovered expenses, falls below the Expense Cap. To the extent that the Fund incurs expenses that are excluded from the Expense Cap, the Fund's expense ratio may increase.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

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

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$72	\$278	\$575	\$1,420

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares 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 ended May 31, 2011, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 17% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund, using a low cost "passive" or "indexing" investment approach, seeks to replicate, before the Fund's fees and expenses, the performance of the Index. The Index is designed to measure and monitor the performance of the investable universe of publicly-traded companies and real estate investment trusts ("REITs") deriving a majority of their revenues from real estate development, management and/or ownership of property in China or the Special Administrative Regions of China, which are Hong Kong and Macau. The Index was created by AlphaShares, LLC ("AlphaShares" or the "Index Provider") and is maintained by Standard & Poor's (the "Index Administrator"). The Index includes equity securities of companies of all categories of market capitalizations, as defined by AlphaShares (subject to the minimum capitalization requirements set forth below under "Index Construction").

The Index may include Hong Kong listed securities, including China H-shares and Red Chips. China H-shares are issued by companies incorporated in mainland China and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. Red Chip shares are issued by companies with controlling Chinese shareholders that are incorporated outside mainland China and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The Index may also include N-Shares, which are issued by companies based in mainland China and listed on the NYSE Arca or NASDAQ. The Index will not include China A-Shares (which are subject to substantial restrictions on foreign investment) or China B-Shares (which offer a generally smaller market and limited liquidity), each of which trade on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange.

The Fund will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stock, American depositary receipts ("ADRs"), American depositary shares ("ADSs"), global depositary receipts ("GDRs") and international depositary receipts ("IDRs") that comprise the Index and depositary

receipts representing common stocks included in the Index (or underlying securities representing the ADRs, ADSs, GDRs and IDRs included in the Index). The Fund has adopted a policy that requires the Fund to provide shareholders with at least 60 days notice prior to any material change in this policy or the Index. The Board of Trustees of the Trust may change the Fund's investment strategy and other policies without shareholder approval, except as otherwise indicated.

The Fund may invest directly in one or more underlying securities represented by the ADRs included in the Index under the following limited circumstances: (a) when market conditions result in the underlying security providing more liquidity than the ADR; (b) when an ADR is trading at a significantly different price than its underlying security; or (c) the timing of trade execution is improved due to the local market in which an underlying security is traded being open at different times than the market in which the security's corresponding ADR is traded.

The Investment Adviser seeks a correlation over time of 0.95 or better between the Fund's performance and the performance of the Index. A figure of 1.00 would represent perfect correlation.

The Fund generally will invest in all of the securities comprising the Index in proportion to their weightings in the Index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the securities in the Index in those weightings. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase a sample of the securities in the Index in proportions expected by the Investment Adviser to replicate generally the performance of the Index as a whole. There may also be instances in which the Investment Adviser may choose to overweight another security in the Index, or purchase (or sell) securities not in the Index which the Investment Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for one or more Index components, in seeking to accurately track the Index. In addition, from time to time securities are added to or removed from the Index. The Fund may sell securities that are represented in the Index or purchase securities that are not yet represented in the Index in anticipation of their removal from or addition to the Index.

Principal Investment Risks

Investors should consider the following risk factors and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause you to lose money.

Investment Risk. An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest.

Equity Risk. The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of equity securities of an issuer held by the Fund; the price of common stock of an issuer may be particularly sensitive to general movements in the stock market; or a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks and other equity securities held by the Fund. In addition, common stock of an issuer in the Fund's portfolio may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments because the issuer of the security experiences a decline in its financial condition. Common stock is subordinated to preferred stocks, bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure, in

terms of priority to corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred stocks or debt instruments of such issuers. In addition, while broad market measures of common stocks have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, common stocks have also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

China Investment Risk. Investing in securities of Chinese companies involves additional risks, including, but not limited to: the economy of China differs, often unfavorably, from the U.S. economy in such respects as structure, general development, government involvement, wealth distribution, rate of inflation, growth rate, allocation of resources and capital reinvestment, among others; the central government has historically exercised substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through administrative regulation and/or state ownership; and actions of the Chinese central and local government authorities continue to have a substantial effect on economic conditions in China. In addition, previously the Chinese government has from time to time taken actions that influence the prices at which certain goods may be sold, encourage companies to invest or concentrate in particular industries, induce mergers between companies in certain industries and induce private companies to publicly offer their securities to increase or continue the rate of economic growth, control the rate of inflation or otherwise regulate economic expansion. It may do so in the future as well, potentially having a significant adverse effect on economic conditions in China, the economic prospects for, and the market prices and liquidity of, the securities of China companies and the payments of dividends and interest by China companies.

From time to time, certain of the companies comprising the Index that are located in China may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or in countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. One or more of these companies may be subject to constraints under U.S. law or regulations which could negatively affect the company's performance, and/or could suffer damage to its reputation if it is identified as a company which invests or deals with countries which are identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism or subject to sanctions. As an investor in such companies, the Fund is indirectly subject to those risks.

Foreign Investment Risk. The Fund's investments in non-U.S. issuers may involve unique risks compared to investing in securities of U.S. issuers, including greater market volatility than U.S. securities and less complete financial information than for U.S. issuers. In addition, adverse political, economic or social developments could undermine the value of the Fund's investments or prevent the Fund from realizing the full value of its investments. Financial reporting standards for companies based in foreign markets differ from those in the United States. Finally, the value of the currency of the country in which the Fund has invested could decline relative to the value of the U.S. dollar, which may affect the value of the investment to U.S. investors. The Fund will not enter into transactions to hedge against declines in the value of the Fund's assets that are denominated in a foreign currency. In addition, the underlying issuers of certain depository receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depository receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities.

Emerging market countries are countries that major international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, generally consider to be less economically mature than developed

nations. Emerging market countries can include every nation in the world except the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and most countries located in Western Europe. Investing in foreign countries, particularly emerging market countries, entails the risk that news and events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. Countries with emerging markets may have relatively unstable governments, may present the risks of nationalization of businesses, restrictions on foreign ownership and prohibitions on the repatriation of assets. The economies of emerging markets countries also may be based on only a few industries, making them more vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions and more sensitive to debt burdens or inflation rates. Local securities markets may trade a small number of securities and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume, potentially making prompt liquidation of holdings difficult or impossible at times.

Financial Services Sector Risk. The financial services industries are subject to extensive government regulation, can be subject to relatively rapid change due to increasingly blurred distinctions between service segments, and can be significantly affected by availability and cost of capital funds, changes in interest rates, the rate of corporate and consumer debt defaults, and price competition. In addition, the deterioration of the credit markets since late 2007 generally has caused an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. In particular, events in the financial sector since late 2008 have resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign. These events have included the U.S. government's placement of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation under conservatorship, the bankruptcy filing of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., the sale of Merrill Lynch to Bank of America, the U.S. government support of American International Group, Inc., the sale of Wachovia to Wells Fargo, reports of credit and liquidity issues involving certain money market mutual funds, and emergency measures by the U.S. and foreign governments banning short-selling. This situation has created instability in the financial markets and caused certain financial services companies to incur large losses. Numerous financial services companies have experienced substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, taken action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or even ceased operations. These actions have caused the securities of many financial services companies to experience a dramatic decline in value. Moreover, certain financial companies have avoided collapse due to intervention by the U.S. or foreign regulatory authorities (such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Federal Reserve System), but such interventions have often not averted a substantial decline in the value of such companies' common stocks. Issuers that have exposure to the real estate, mortgage and credit markets have been particularly affected by the foregoing events and the general market turmoil, and it is uncertain whether or for how long these conditions will continue.

Real Estate Securities and REIT Risk. The Fund invests in companies in the real estate industry, including REITs. Therefore, the Fund is subject to the risks associated with investing in real estate, which may include possible declines in the value of real estate, increased competition and other risks related to national, state or local real estate conditions, obsolescence of properties, changes in the availability, cost and terms of mortgage funds (including changes in interest rates), the impact of changes in environmental laws and possible environmental liabilities, overbuilding in a real estate company's market, increases in operating costs and property taxes, changes in zoning

laws, casualty or condemnation losses, regulatory limitations on rent and fluctuations in rental income.

Certain real estate securities have a relatively small market capitalization, which may tend to increase the volatility of the market price of these securities. Real estate securities are dependent upon specialized management skills, have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in operating and financing a limited number of projects. Real estate securities are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency and defaults by borrowers.

In addition, the federal tax requirement that a REIT distribute substantially all of its net income to its shareholders may result in a REIT having insufficient capital for future expenditures. The value of a REIT can depend on the structure of and cash flow generated by the REIT. In addition, like mutual funds, REITs have expenses, including advisory and administration fees, that are paid by their shareholders. As a result, you will absorb duplicate levels of fees when the Fund invests in REITs. In addition, REITs are subject to certain provisions under federal tax law. The failure of a company to qualify as a REIT could have adverse consequences for the Fund, including significantly reducing return to the Fund on its investment in such company.

Limited Exposure Risk. China A-Shares and China B-Shares are not eligible for inclusion in the Index, even if they would otherwise qualify under the other criteria set forth under "Index Construction." China A-Shares are subject to substantial restrictions on foreign investment, while the China B-Share market generally is smaller and offers less liquidity than the categories of securities which may be included in the Index. However, by excluding such shares from the Index, the exposure provided by the Index (and thus the Fund) to the Chinese presence in the sector may be more limited than would be the case if the Index included China A-Shares or China B-Shares.

Small and Medium-Sized Company Risk. Investing in securities of small and medium-sized companies involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investing in more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall stock market.

Micro-Cap Company Risk. Micro-cap stocks involve substantially greater risks of loss and price fluctuations because their earnings and revenues tend to be less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses), and their share prices tend to be more volatile and their markets less liquid than companies with larger market capitalizations. Micro-cap companies may be newly formed or in the early stages of development, with limited product lines, markets or financial resources and may lack management depth. In addition, there may be less public information available about these companies. The shares of micro-cap companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the future ability to sell these securities. Also, it may take a long time before the Fund realizes a gain, if any, on an investment in a micro-cap company.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Index.

The Fund may not be fully invested at times, either as a result of cash flows into the Fund or reserves of cash held by the Fund to meet redemptions and expenses. If the Fund utilizes a sampling approach, its return may not correlate as well with the return on the Index, as would be the case if it purchased all of the securities in the Index with the same weightings as the Index.

Replication Management Risk. 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 unless that security is removed from the 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 value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

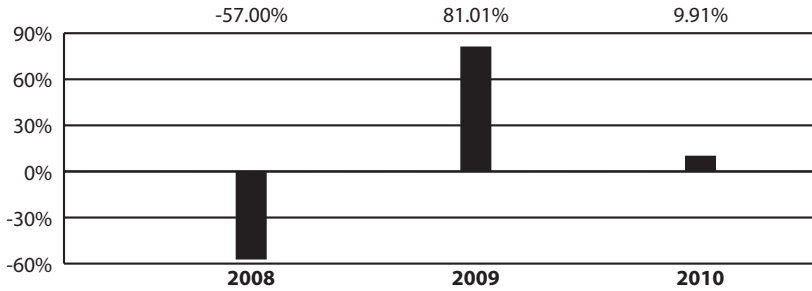
Non-Diversified Fund Risk. The Fund is considered non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. Even though no single security weight may exceed 5% of the Index at the time of each annual rebalance, changes in the market value of the Index’s constituent securities may result in the Fund being invested in the securities of individual issuers (and making additional such investments in the case of creations of additional Creation Units) in greater proportions. As a result, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in share price than would occur in a diversified fund.

The Fund’s Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund has not been guaranteed, sponsored, recommended, or approved by the United States, or any agency, instrumentality or officer of the United States, has not been insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and is not guaranteed by and is not otherwise an obligation of any bank or insured depository institution.

Fund Performance

The chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund’s average annual returns for one year compare with those of 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. Updated performance information for the Fund is available at www.guggenheimfunds.com.

Calendar Year Total Return as of 12/31



The Fund commenced operations on December 18, 2007. The Fund's year-to-date total return was -3.29% as of June 30, 2011.

During the periods shown in the chart above, the Fund's highest and lowest calendar quarter returns were 58.57% and -31.05%, respectively, for the quarters ended June 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008.

All after-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of any state or local tax. Your own actual after-tax returns will depend on your tax situation and may differ from what is shown here. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund in tax-deferred accounts such as individual retirement accounts (IRAs) or employee-sponsored retirement plans.

Average Annual Total Returns for the Period Ended December 31, 2010	1 year	Since inception (12/18/07)
Returns Before Taxes	9.91%	-2.72%
Returns After Taxes on Distributions	9.62%	-3.54%
Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	6.44%	-2.83%
AlphaShares China Real Estate Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	10.68%	-1.70%
Morgan Stanley Capital International China Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	4.63%	-3.99%

Management

Investment Adviser. Guggenheim Funds Investment Advisors, LLC.

Portfolio Managers. The portfolio managers who are currently responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio are Chuck Craig, CFA, and Saroj Kanuri, CFA. Mr. Craig, Managing Director, Portfolio Management and Supervision, has managed the Fund's portfolio since its inception, and Mr. Kanuri, Vice President, ETF Portfolio Management, has managed the Fund's portfolio since May 2010.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only in a large specified number of Shares called a "Creation Unit" or multiples thereof. A Creation Unit consists of 50,000 Shares. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units principally in-kind. *Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.* Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca") and because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than or less than NAV.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Investment Adviser or other related companies may pay the intermediary for marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, the support of technology platforms and/or reporting systems or other services related to the sale or promotion of the Fund. 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.

Guggenheim China Small Cap ETF (HAO)

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond generally to the performance, before the Fund's fees and expenses, of an equity index called the AlphaShares China Small Cap Index (the "Index").

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. Investors purchasing shares in the secondary market may be subject to costs (including customary brokerage commissions) charged by their broker.

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

Management Fees	0.55%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees ⁽¹⁾	—%
Other expenses	0.34%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	0.89%
Expense Reimbursements ⁽²⁾	0.14%
Total annual Fund operating expenses after Expense Reimbursements	0.75%

¹ The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Service (12b-1) Plan pursuant to which the Fund may bear a 12b-1 fee not to exceed 0.25% per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets. However, no such fee is currently paid by the Fund and the Board of Trustees has adopted a resolution that no such fee will be paid for at least 12 months from the date of this Prospectus.

² The Fund's Investment Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding interest expenses, a portion of the Fund's licensing fees, offering costs up to 0.25% of average net assets, brokerage commissions and other trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses such as litigation and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business) from exceeding 0.70% of average net assets per year (the "Expense Cap"), at least until December 31, 2014, and prior to such date the Investment Adviser may not terminate the arrangement without the approval of the Board of Trustees. For a period of five years subsequent to the Fund's commencement of operations, the Investment Adviser may recover from the Fund expenses reimbursed during the prior three years if the Fund's expense ratio, including the recovered expenses, falls below the Expense Cap. To the extent that the Fund incurs expenses that are excluded from the Expense Cap, the Fund's expense ratio may increase.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

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

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$77	\$294	\$561	\$1,324

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares 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 ended May 31, 2011, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 11% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund, using a low cost "passive" or "indexing" investment approach, seeks to replicate, before the Fund's fees and expenses, the performance of the Index. The Index is designed to measure and monitor the performance of publicly-traded mainland China-based small capitalization companies. For inclusion in the Index, AlphaShares, LLC ("AlphaShares" or the "Index Provider") defines small-capitalization companies as those companies with a maximum \$1.5 billion float-adjusted market capitalization.

The Index may include Hong Kong listed securities, including China H-shares and Red Chips. China H-shares are issued by companies incorporated in mainland China and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. Red Chip shares are issued by companies with controlling Chinese shareholders that are incorporated outside mainland China and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The Index may also include N-Shares, which are issued by companies based in mainland China and listed on the NYSE Arca or NASDAQ. The Index will not include China A-Shares (which are subject to substantial restrictions on foreign investment) or China B-Shares (which offer a generally smaller market and limited liquidity), each of which trade on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange.

The Fund will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stock, American depositary receipts ("ADRs"), American depositary shares ("ADSs"), global depositary receipts ("GDRs") and international depositary receipts ("IDRs") that comprise the Index and depositary receipts representing common stocks included in the Index (or underlying securities representing the ADRs, ADSs, GDRs and IDRs included in the Index). The Fund has adopted

a policy that requires the Fund to provide shareholders with at least 60 days notice prior to any material change in this policy or the Index. The Board of Trustees of the Trust may change the Fund's investment strategy and other policies without shareholder approval, except as otherwise indicated.

The Fund may invest directly in one or more underlying securities represented by the ADRs included in the Index under the following limited circumstances: (a) when market conditions result in the underlying security providing more liquidity than the ADR; (b) when an ADR is trading at a significantly different price than its underlying security; or (c) the timing of trade execution is improved due to the local market in which an underlying security is traded being open at different times than the market in which the security's corresponding ADR is traded.

The Investment Adviser seeks a correlation over time of 0.95 or better between the Fund's performance and the performance of the Index. A figure of 1.00 would represent perfect correlation.

The Fund generally will invest in all of the securities comprising the Index in proportion to their weightings in the Index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the securities in the Index in those weightings. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase a sample of the securities in the Index in proportions expected by the Investment Adviser to replicate generally the performance of the Index as a whole. There may also be instances in which the Investment Adviser may choose to overweight another security in the Index, or purchase (or sell) securities not in the Index which the Investment Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for one or more Index components, in seeking to accurately track the Index. In addition, from time to time securities are added to or removed from the Index. The Fund may sell securities that are represented in the Index or purchase securities that are not yet represented in the Index in anticipation of their removal from or addition to the Index.

Principal Investment Risks

Investors should consider the following risk factors and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause you to lose money.

Investment Risk. An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest.

China Investment Risk. Investing in securities of Chinese companies involves additional risks, including, but not limited to: the economy of China differs, often unfavorably, from the U.S. economy in such respects as structure, general development, government involvement, wealth distribution, rate of inflation, growth rate, allocation of resources and capital reinvestment, among others; the central government has historically exercised substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through administrative regulation and/or state ownership; and actions of the Chinese central and local government authorities continue to have a substantial effect on economic conditions in China. In addition, previously the Chinese government has from time to time taken actions that influence the prices at which certain goods may be sold, encourage companies to invest or concentrate in particular industries, induce mergers between companies in certain industries and induce private companies to publicly offer their securities to increase or continue the rate of economic growth, control the rate of inflation or otherwise regulate

economic expansion. It may do so in the future as well, potentially having a significant adverse effect on economic conditions in China, the economic prospects for, and the market prices and liquidity of, the securities of China companies and the payments of dividends and interest by China companies.

From time to time, certain of the companies comprising the Index that are located in China may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or in countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. One or more of these companies may be subject to constraints under U.S. law or regulations which could negatively affect the company's performance, and/or could suffer damage to its reputation if it is identified as a company which invests or deals with countries which are identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism or subject to sanctions. As an investor in such companies, the Fund is indirectly subject to those risks.

Equity Risk. The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of equity securities of an issuer held by the Fund; the price of common stock of an issuer may be particularly sensitive to general movements in the stock market; or a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks and other equity securities held by the Fund. In addition, common stock of an issuer in the Fund's portfolio may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments because the issuer of the security experiences a decline in its financial condition. Common stock is subordinated to preferred stocks, bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure, in terms of priority to corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred stocks or debt instruments of such issuers. In addition, while broad market measures of common stocks have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, common stocks have also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

Foreign Investment Risk. The Fund's investments in non-U.S. issuers may involve unique risks compared to investing in securities of U.S. issuers, including greater market volatility than U.S. securities and less complete financial information than for U.S. issuers. In addition, adverse political, economic or social developments could undermine the value of the Fund's investments or prevent the Fund from realizing the full value of its investments. Financial reporting standards for companies based in foreign markets differ from those in the United States. Finally, the value of the currency of the country in which the Fund has invested could decline relative to the value of the U.S. dollar, which may affect the value of the investment to U.S. investors. The Fund will not enter into transactions to hedge against declines in the value of the Fund's assets that are denominated in a foreign currency. In addition, the underlying issuers of certain depositary receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depositary receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities.

Emerging market countries are countries that major international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, generally consider to be less economically mature than developed nations. Emerging market countries can include every nation in the world except the

United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and most countries located in Western Europe. Investing in foreign countries, particularly emerging market countries, entails the risk that news and events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. Countries with emerging markets may have relatively unstable governments, may present the risks of nationalization of businesses, restrictions on foreign ownership and prohibitions on the repatriation of assets. The economies of emerging markets countries also may be based on only a few industries, making them more vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions and more sensitive to debt burdens or inflation rates. Local securities markets may trade a small number of securities and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume, potentially making prompt liquidation of holdings difficult or impossible at times.

Industrial Sector Risk. The stock prices of companies in the industrial sector are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for industrial sector 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 may affect the performance of companies in the industrial sector. Companies in the industrial sector may be at risk for environmental damage and product liability claims.

Limited Exposure Risk. China A-Shares and China B-Shares are not eligible for inclusion in the Index, even if they would otherwise qualify under the other criteria set forth under "Index Construction." China A-Shares are subject to substantial restrictions on foreign investment, while the China B-Share market generally is smaller and offers less liquidity than the categories of securities which may be included in the Index. However, by excluding such shares from the Index, the exposure provided by the Index (and thus the Fund) to the Chinese presence in the applicable sector may be more limited than would be the case if the Index included China A-Shares or China B-Shares.

Small Company Risk. Investing in securities of small companies involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investing in more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall stock market.

Micro-cap Company Risk. Micro-cap stocks involve substantially greater risks of loss and price fluctuations because their earnings and revenues tend to be less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses), and their share prices tend to be more volatile and their markets less liquid than companies with larger market capitalizations. Micro-cap companies may be newly formed or in the early stages of development, with limited product lines, markets or financial resources and may lack management depth. In addition, there may be less public information available about these companies. The shares of micro-cap companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the future ability to sell these securities. Also, it may take a long time before the Fund realizes a gain, if any, on an investment in a micro-cap company.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Index.

The Fund may not be fully invested at times, either as a result of cash flows into the Fund or reserves of cash held by the Fund to meet redemptions and expenses. If the Fund utilizes a sampling approach, its return may not correlate as well with the return on the Index, as would be the case if it purchased all of the securities in the Index with the same weightings as the Index.

Replication Management Risk. 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 unless that security is removed from the 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 value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

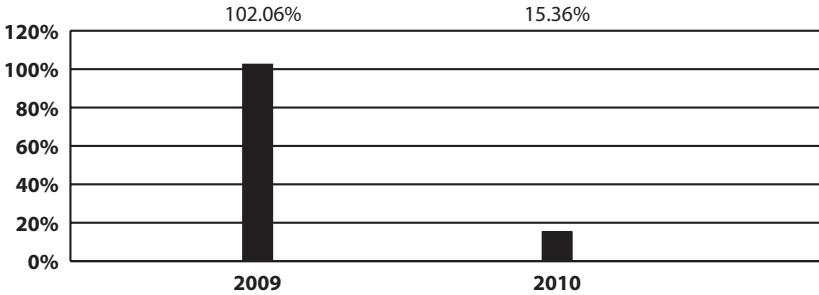
Non-Diversified Fund Risk. The Fund is considered non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. Even though no single security weight may exceed 5% of the Index at the time of each annual rebalance, changes in the market value of the Index’s constituent securities may result in the Fund being invested in the securities of individual issuers (and making additional such investments in the case of creations of additional Creation Units) in greater proportions. As a result, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in share price than would occur in a diversified fund.

The Fund’s Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund has not been guaranteed, sponsored, recommended, or approved by the United States, or any agency, instrumentality or officer of the United States, has not been insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and is not guaranteed by and is not otherwise an obligation of any bank or insured depository institution.

Fund Performance

The chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund’s average annual returns for one year compare with those of 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. Updated performance information for the Fund is available at www.guggenheimfunds.com.

Calendar Year Total Return as of 12/31



The Fund commenced operations on January 30, 2008. The Fund's year-to-date return was -6.77% as of June 30, 2011.

During the periods shown in the chart above, the Fund's highest and lowest calendar quarter returns were 52.30% and -10.91%, respectively, for the quarters ended June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2010.

All after-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of any state or local tax. Your own actual after-tax returns will depend on your tax situation and may differ from what is shown here. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund in tax-deferred accounts such as individual retirement accounts (IRAs) or employee-sponsored retirement plans.

Average Annual Total Returns for the Period Ended December 31, 2010	1 year	Since inception (1/30/08)
Returns Before Taxes	15.36%	8.45%
Returns After Taxes on Distributions	14.77%	8.16%
Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	9.98%	7.08%
AlphaShares China Small Cap Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.24%	9.73%
MSCI China Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	4.63%	0.47%

Management

Investment Adviser. Guggenheim Funds Investment Advisors, LLC.

Portfolio Managers. The portfolio managers who are currently responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio are Chuck Craig, CFA, and Saroj Kanuri, CFA. Mr. Craig, Managing Director, Portfolio Management and Supervision, has managed the Fund's portfolio since its inception, and Mr. Kanuri, Vice President, ETF Portfolio Management, has managed the Fund's portfolio since May 2010.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only in a large specified number of Shares called a "Creation Unit" or multiples thereof. A Creation Unit consists of 50,000 Shares. The

Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units principally in-kind. *Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.* Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca") and because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than or less than NAV.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Investment Adviser or other related companies may pay the intermediary for marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, the support of technology platforms and/or reporting systems or other services related to the sale or promotion of the Fund. 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.

Guggenheim Frontier Markets ETF (FRN)

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond generally to the performance, before the Fund's fees and expenses, of an equity index called the BNY Mellon New Frontier DR Index (the "Index").

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. Investors purchasing Shares in the secondary market may be subject to costs (including customary brokerage commissions) charged by their broker.

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

Management Fees	0.50%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees ⁽¹⁾	—%
Other expenses	0.30%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	0.80%
Expense Reimbursements ⁽²⁾	0.10%
Total annual Fund operating expenses after Expense Reimbursements	0.70%

¹ The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Service (12b-1) Plan pursuant to which the Fund may bear a 12b-1 fee not to exceed 0.25% per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets. However, no such fee is currently paid by the Fund and the Board of Trustees has adopted a resolution that no such fee will be paid for at least 12 months from the date of this Prospectus.

² The Fund's Investment Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding interest expenses, a portion of the Fund's licensing fees, offering costs up to 0.25% of average net assets, brokerage commissions and other trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses such as litigation and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business) from exceeding 0.65% of average net assets per year (the "Expense Cap"), at least until December 31, 2014, and prior to such date the Investment Adviser may not terminate the arrangement without the approval of the Board of Trustees. For a period of five years subsequent to the Fund's commencement of operations, the Investment Adviser may recover from the Fund expenses reimbursed during the prior three years if the Fund's expense ratio, including the recovered expenses, falls below the Expense Cap. To the extent that the Fund incurs expenses that are excluded from the Expense Cap, the Fund's expense ratio may increase.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses

remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$72	\$278	\$524	\$1,231

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares 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 ended May 31, 2011, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 9% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund, using a low cost “passive” or “indexing” investment approach, will seek to replicate, before the Fund’s fees and expenses, the performance of the Index. The Index is composed of all liquid (as defined by the criteria set forth below) American depository receipts (“ADRs”) and global depository receipts (“GDRs”) of certain countries that are represented in the Index. As of August 31, 2011, the Index was comprised of 44 constituents. The Index tracks the performance of depository receipts, in ADR or GDR form, that trade on the London Stock Exchange (“LSE”), New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca”), NYSE AMEX, and Nasdaq Stock Market (“NASDAQ”) of companies from countries that are defined as the “Frontier Market.” The Bank of New York Mellon, the Fund’s index provider (“BNY Mellon” or the “Index Provider”), defines Frontier Market countries based upon an evaluation of gross domestic product growth, per capita income growth, experienced and expected inflation rates, privatization of infrastructure and social inequalities. The countries currently are: Argentina, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia, Zimbabwe, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Ukraine, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Peru, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Panama and Trinidad & Tobago. The universe of potential Index constituents includes all liquid ADRs and GDRs which meet the criteria set forth under “Index Construction” with respect to trading volume and market capitalization. As of August 31, 2011, potential Index constituents include securities with free-float market capitalizations greater than \$100 million which may include securities of all categories of market capitalizations, as defined by the Index Provider.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in ADRs and GDRs that comprise the Index or in the stocks underlying such ADRs and GDRs. The Fund also will normally invest at least 80% of its total assets in securities of issuers from Frontier Market countries (whether directly or through ADRs or GDRs), as defined by the Index Provider from time to time in the manner set forth above. The Fund has adopted a policy that requires the Fund to provide shareholders with at least 60 days notice prior to any material change in these

policies or the Index. The Board of Trustees of the Trust may change the Fund's investment strategy and other policies without shareholder approval, except as otherwise indicated.

The Fund may invest directly in one or more underlying stocks represented by the ADRs or GDRs comprising the Index under the following limited circumstances: (a) when market conditions result in the underlying stock providing improved liquidity relative to the ADR or GDR; (b) when an ADR or GDR is trading at a significantly different price than its underlying stock; or (c) the timing of trade execution is improved due to the local market in which an underlying stock is traded being open at different times than the market in which the stock's corresponding ADR or GDR is traded.

The Investment Adviser seeks a correlation over time of 0.95 or better between the Fund's performance and the performance of the Index. A figure of 1.00 would represent perfect correlation.

The Fund generally will invest in all of the securities comprising the Index in proportion to their weightings in the Index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the securities in the Index in those weightings. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase a sample of the securities in the Index in proportions expected by the Investment Adviser to replicate generally the performance of the Index as a whole. There may also be instances in which the Investment Adviser may choose to overweight another security in the Index, or purchase (or sell) securities not in the Index which the Investment Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for one or more Index components, in seeking to accurately track the Index. In addition, from time to time securities are added to or removed from the Index. The Fund may sell securities that are represented in the Index or purchase securities that are not yet represented in the Index in anticipation of their removal from or addition to the Index.

Principal Investment Risks

Investors should consider the following risk factors and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause you to lose money.

Investment Risk. An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest.

Equity Risk. The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of equity securities of an issuer held by the Fund; the price of common stock of an issuer may be particularly sensitive to general movements in the stock market; or a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks and other equity securities held by the Fund. In addition, equity securities of an issuer in the Fund's portfolio may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments because the issuer of the security experiences a decline in its financial condition. Common stock is subordinated to preferred stocks, bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure, in terms of priority to corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred stocks or debt instruments of such issuers. In addition, while broad market measures of common stocks have historically generated higher average returns

than fixed income securities, common stocks have also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

Foreign Investment Risk. The Fund's investments in non-U.S. issuers may involve unique risks compared to investing in securities of U.S. issuers, including greater market volatility than U.S. securities and less complete financial information than for U.S. issuers. In addition, adverse political, economic or social developments could undermine the value of the Fund's investments or prevent the Fund from realizing the full value of its investments. Financial reporting standards for companies based in foreign markets differ from those in the United States. Finally, the value of the currency of the country in which the Fund has invested could decline relative to the value of the U.S. dollar, which may affect the value of the investment to U.S. investors. The Fund will not enter into transactions to hedge against declines in the value of the Fund's assets that are denominated in a foreign currency. In addition, the underlying issuers of certain depositary receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depositary receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities.

Risks of Investing In Frontier Securities. Frontier Market countries are emerging market countries. Investment in securities in emerging market countries involves risks not associated with investments in securities in developed countries, including risks associated with expropriation and/or nationalization, political or social instability, armed conflict, the impact on the economy as a result of civil war, religious or ethnic unrest and the withdrawal or non-renewal of any license enabling the Fund to trade in securities of a particular country, confiscatory taxation, restrictions on transfers of assets, lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, less publicly available financial and other information, diplomatic development which could affect U.S. investments in those countries and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. Emerging markets are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than more developed markets. In addition, securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. There may be less information publicly available with regard to emerging market issuers and such issuers are not subject to the uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards applicable to U.S. issuers. There may be no single centralized securities exchange on which securities are traded in emerging market countries and the systems of corporate governance to which companies in emerging markets are subject may be less advanced than that to which U.S. issuers are subject, and therefore, shareholders in such companies may not receive many of the protections available to shareholders of U.S. issuers. Securities law in many emerging markets countries is relatively new and unsettled. Therefore, laws regarding foreign investment in emerging market securities, securities regulation, title to securities, and shareholder rights may change quickly and unpredictably. In addition, the enforcement of systems of taxation at federal, regional and local levels in emerging market countries may be inconsistent, and subject to sudden change.

Frontier countries generally have smaller economies or less developed capital markets than traditional emerging markets, and, as a result, the risks of investing in emerging market countries are magnified in frontier countries. The economies of frontier countries are less correlated to global economic cycles than those of their more developed

counterparts and their markets have low trading volumes and the potential for extreme price volatility and illiquidity. This volatility may be further heightened by the actions of a few major investors. For example, a substantial increase or decrease in cash flows of mutual funds investing in these markets could significantly affect local stock prices and, therefore, the price of Fund Shares. These factors make investing in frontier countries significantly riskier than in other countries and any one of them could cause the price of the Fund's Shares to decline.

Governments of many frontier countries in which the Fund may invest may exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. In some cases, the governments of such frontier countries may own or control certain companies. Accordingly, government actions could have a significant effect on economic conditions in a frontier country and on market conditions, prices and yields of securities in the Fund's portfolio. Moreover, the economies of frontier countries may be heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be, adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. These economies also have been and may continue to be adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries with which they trade.

Certain foreign governments in countries in which the Fund may invest levy withholding or other taxes on dividend and interest income. Although in some countries a portion of these taxes are recoverable, the non-recovered portion of foreign withholding taxes will reduce the income received from investments in such countries.

From time to time, certain of the companies in which the Fund may invest may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. A company may suffer damage to its reputation if it is identified as a company which operates in, or has dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. As an investor in such companies, the Fund will be indirectly subject to those risks.

Investment in equity securities of issuers operating in certain frontier countries is restricted or controlled to varying degrees. These restrictions or controls may at times limit or preclude foreign investment in equity securities of issuers operating in certain frontier countries and increase the costs and expenses of the Fund. Certain frontier countries require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons, limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular issuer, limit the investment by foreign persons only to a specific class of securities of an issuer that may have less advantageous rights than the classes available for purchase by domiciliaries of the countries and/or impose additional taxes on foreign investors. Certain frontier countries may also restrict investment opportunities in issuers in industries deemed important to national interests.

Frontier countries may require governmental approval for the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors, such as the Fund. In addition, if deterioration occurs in a frontier country's balance of payments, the country could impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances. The Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Fund of any restrictions on

investments. Investing in local markets in frontier countries may require the Fund to adopt special procedures, seek local government approvals or take other actions, each of which may involve additional costs to the Fund.

As of August 31, 2011, a significant percentage of the Index is comprised of securities of companies from Chile, Columbia and Argentina. To the extent that the Index is focused on securities of any one country, including Chile, Columbia and Argentina, the value of the Index, and thus the Fund, will be especially affected by adverse developments in such country, including the risks described above.

Political Risk. Certain of the frontier countries may be subject to a greater degree of political and social instability than is the case in more developed countries. Such instability may result from, among other things, authoritarian governments or military involvement in political and economic decision-making, including changes in government through extra-constitutional means, popular unrest associated with demands for improved political, economic and social conditions, internal insurgencies, hostile relations with neighboring countries and ethnic, religious and racial disaffection. Some frontier countries may be affected by a greater degree of public corruption and crime, including organized crime.

Licensing, Custody and Settlement Risk. Approval of governmental authorities may be required prior to investing in the securities of companies based in certain frontier countries. Delays in obtaining such an approval would delay investments in the particular country.

Rules adopted under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, permit a fund to maintain its foreign securities and cash in the custody of certain eligible non-U.S. banks and securities depositories. Certain banks in foreign countries that are eligible foreign sub-custodians may be recently organized or otherwise lack extensive operating experience. In addition, in certain countries there may be legal restrictions or limitations on the ability of the Fund to recover assets held in custody by a foreign sub-custodian in the event of the bankruptcy of the sub-custodian. Settlement systems in emerging markets may be less well organized than in developed markets. Thus there may be a risk that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities of the Fund may be in jeopardy because of failures of or defects in the systems. Under the laws of certain countries in which the Fund may invest, the Fund may be required to release local shares before receiving cash payment or may be required to make cash payment prior to receiving local shares.

Certain countries in which the Fund may invest utilize share blocking schemes. Share blocking refers to a practice, in certain foreign markets, where voting rights related to an issuer's securities are predicated on these securities being blocked from trading at the custodian or sub-custodian level, for a period of time around a shareholder meeting. These restrictions have the effect of prohibiting securities to potentially be voted (or having been voted), from trading within a specified number of days before, and in certain instances, after the shareholder meeting.

Share blocking may prevent the Fund from buying or selling securities for a period of time. During the time that shares are blocked, trades in such securities will not settle. The specific practices may vary by market and the blocking period can last from a day to several weeks, typically terminating on a date established at the discretion of the issuer.

Once blocked, the only manner in which to remove this block would be to withdraw a previously cast vote, or to abstain from voting all together. The process for having a

blocking restriction lifted can be quite onerous with the particular requirements varying widely by country. In addition, in certain countries, the block cannot be removed.

Share blocking may present operational challenges for the Fund and Authorized Participants, including the effect that an imposed block would have on pending trades. Pending trades may be caused to fail and could potentially remain unsettled for an extended period of time. Fails may also expose the transfer agent and the fund to “Buy In” situations in which if unable to deliver shares after a certain period of time, a counter party has the right to go to market, purchase a security at the current market price and have any additional expense borne by the fund or transfer agent.

As a result of the ramifications of voting ballots in share blocking proxy markets, the Investment Adviser, on behalf of the Fund, reserves the right to abstain from voting proxies in share blocking proxy markets.

Financial Services Sector Risk. The financial services industries are subject to extensive government regulation, can be subject to relatively rapid change due to increasingly blurred distinctions between service segments, and can be significantly affected by availability and cost of capital funds, changes in interest rates, the rate of corporate and consumer debt defaults, and price competition. In addition, the deterioration of the credit markets since late 2007 generally has caused an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. In particular, events in the financial sector since late 2008 have resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign. These events have included the U.S. government’s placement of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation under conservatorship, the bankruptcy filing of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., the sale of Merrill Lynch to Bank of America, the U.S. government support of American International Group, Inc., the sale of Wachovia to Wells Fargo, reports of credit and liquidity issues involving certain money market mutual funds, and emergency measures by the U.S. and foreign governments banning short-selling. This situation has created instability in the financial markets and caused certain financial services companies to incur large losses. Numerous financial services companies have experienced substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, taken action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or even ceased operations. These actions have caused the securities of many financial services companies to experience a dramatic decline in value. Moreover, certain financial companies have avoided collapse due to intervention by the U.S. or foreign regulatory authorities (such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Federal Reserve System), but such interventions have often not averted a substantial decline in the value of such companies’ common stocks. Issuers that have exposure to the real estate, mortgage and credit markets have been particularly affected by the foregoing events and the general market turmoil, and it is uncertain whether or for how long these conditions will continue.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund has historically experienced differences between the Fund’s return and that of the Index (“tracking error”), which exceed those experienced by many other ETFs. The tracking error experienced by the Fund has generally arisen from the application of the Fund’s fair valuation policies to certain underlying securities which, despite being listed on a stock exchange (as set forth under “Principal Investment Strategies”), may not experience trades on a daily basis. The underlying Index is not required to fair value its constituents. In addition, the Fund’s return may not match the

return of the Index for a number of other reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Index.

The Fund may not be fully invested at times, either as a result of cash flows into the Fund or reserves of cash held by the Fund to meet redemptions and expenses. If the Fund utilizes a sampling approach or otherwise holds instruments other than those which constitute the Index, its return may not correlate as well with the return on the Index, as would be the case if it purchased all of the securities in the Index with the same weightings as the Index.

Small and Medium-Sized Company Risk. Investing in securities of small and medium-sized companies involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investing in more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall stock market.

Micro-Cap Company Risk. Micro-cap securities involve substantially greater risks of loss and price fluctuations because their earnings and revenues tend to be less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses), and their share prices tend to be more volatile and their markets less liquid than companies with larger market capitalizations. Micro-cap companies may be newly formed or in the early stages of development, with limited product lines, markets or financial resources and may lack management depth. In addition, there may be less public information available about these companies. The shares of micro-cap companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the future ability to sell these securities. Also, it may take a long time before the Fund realizes a gain, if any, on an investment in a micro-cap company.

Replication Management Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund is not "actively" managed. Therefore, it would not necessarily sell a stock because the stock's issuer was in financial trouble unless that stock is removed from the 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 value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. The Fund is considered non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. Even though no single security weight may exceed 10% of the Index at the time of each quarterly rebalance, changes in the market value of the Index's constituent securities may result in the Fund being invested in the securities of individual issuers (and making additional such investments in the case of creations of additional Creation Units) in greater proportions. As a result, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in share price than would occur in a diversified fund.

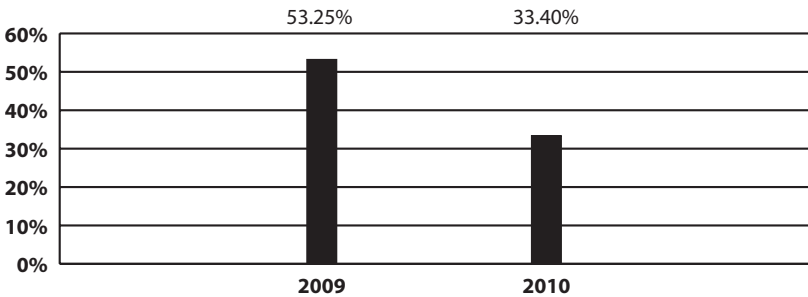
The Fund's Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund has not been guaranteed, sponsored, recommended, or approved by the United States, or any agency, instrumentality or officer of the United States, has not been

insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and is not guaranteed by and is not otherwise an obligation of any bank or insured depository institution.

Fund Performance

The chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for one year compare with those of 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. Updated performance information for the Fund is available at www.guggenheimfunds.com.

Calendar Year Total Return as of 12/31



The Fund commenced operations on June 12, 2008. The Fund's year-to-date total return was -3.69% as of June 30, 2011.

During the periods shown in the chart above, the Fund's highest and lowest calendar quarter returns were 35.80% and -8.35%, respectively, for the quarters ended June 30, 2009 and March 31, 2009.

All after-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of any state or local tax. Your own actual after-tax returns will depend on your tax situation and may differ from what is shown here. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund in tax-deferred accounts such as individual retirement accounts (IRAs) or employee-sponsored retirement plans.

Average Annual Total Returns for the Period Ended December 31, 2010	1 year	Since inception (6/12/08)
Returns Before Taxes	33.40%	0.93%
Returns After Taxes on Distributions	33.16%	0.47%
Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	21.71%	0.49%
The BNY Mellon New Frontier DR Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	36.23%	2.21%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.88%	3.04%

Management

Investment Adviser. Guggenheim Funds Investment Advisors, LLC.

Portfolio Managers. The portfolio managers who are currently responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio are Chuck Craig, CFA, and Saroj Kanuri, CFA. Mr. Craig, Managing Director, Portfolio Management and Supervision, has managed the Fund's portfolio since its inception, and Mr. Kanuri, Vice President, ETF Portfolio Management, has managed the Fund's portfolio since May 2010.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only in a large specified number of Shares called a "Creation Unit" or multiples thereof. A Creation Unit consists of 50,000 Shares. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units principally in-kind. *Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.* Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on NYSE Arca and because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than or less than NAV.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Investment Adviser or other related companies may pay the intermediary for marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, the support of technology platforms and/or reporting systems or other services related to the sale or promotion of the Fund. 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.

Guggenheim International Multi-Asset Income ETF (HGI)

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond generally to the performance, before the Fund's fees and expenses, of an index called the Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index (the "Index").

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

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

Management Fees	0.50%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees ⁽¹⁾	—%
Other expenses	0.44%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.15%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	1.09%
Expense Reimbursements ⁽³⁾	0.24%
Total annual Fund operating expenses after Expense Reimbursements	0.85%

¹ The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Service (12b-1) Plan pursuant to which the Fund may bear a 12b-1 fee not to exceed 0.25% per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets. However, no such fee is currently paid by the Fund and the Board of Trustees has adopted a resolution that no such fee will be paid for at least 12 months from the date of this Prospectus.

² Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses include the Fund's pro rata portion of the management fees and operating expenses of closed-end funds in which the Fund invested during its fiscal year ended May 31, 2011. Since Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are not directly borne by the Fund, they are not reflected in the Fund's financial statements with the result that the information presented in the table will differ from that presented in the Fund's financial highlights.

³ The Fund's Investment Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding interest expenses, a portion of the Fund's licensing fees, offering costs, brokerage commissions and other trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses such as litigation and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business) from exceeding 0.65% of average net assets per year (the "Expense Cap"), at least until December 31, 2014, and prior to such date the Investment Adviser may not terminate the arrangement without the approval of the Board of Trustees. For a period of five years subsequent to the Fund's commencement of operations, the Investment Adviser may recover from the Fund expenses reimbursed during the prior three years if the Fund's expense ratio, including the recovered expenses, falls below the Expense Cap. Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are not subject to the Expense Cap. To the extent that the Fund incurs expenses that are excluded from the Expense Cap, the Fund's expense ratio may increase.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

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

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$87	\$325	\$637	\$1,524

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares 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 ended May 31, 2011, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 44% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund, using a low cost "passive" or "indexing" investment approach, seeks to replicate, before the Fund's fees and expenses, the performance of the Index. The Index is comprised of 150 stocks selected, based on investment and other criteria, from a universe of international companies, global REITs, master limited partnerships ("MLPs"), Canadian royalty trusts, American depository receipts ("ADRs") of emerging market companies and U.S. listed closed-end funds that invest in international companies, and at all times is comprised of at least 40% non-U.S. securities. The companies in the universe are selected using a proprietary strategy developed by Zacks Investment Research, Inc. ("Zacks" or the "Index Provider"). The Fund will invest at least 90% of its total assets in stocks that comprise the Index (and underlying securities representing the ADRs included in the Index). The Fund has adopted a policy that requires the Fund to provide shareholders with at least 60 days notice prior to any material change in this policy or the Index. The Board of Trustees of the Trust may change the Fund's investment strategy and other policies without shareholder approval, except as otherwise indicated.

The Investment Adviser seeks a correlation over time of 0.95 or better between the Fund's performance and the performance of the Index. A figure of 1.00 would represent perfect correlation.

The Fund generally will invest in all of the securities comprising the Index in proportion to their weightings in the Index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the securities in the Index in those weightings. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase a sample of the securities in the Index in

proportions expected by the Investment Adviser to replicate generally the performance of the Index as a whole. There may also be instances in which the Investment Adviser may choose to overweight another security in the Index, or purchase (or sell) securities not in the Index which the Investment Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for one or more Index components, in seeking to accurately track the Index. In addition, from time to time securities are added to or removed from the Index. The Fund may sell securities that are represented in the Index or purchase securities that are not yet represented in the Index in anticipation of their removal from or addition to the Index.

The Fund may invest directly in one or more underlying securities represented by the ADRs included in the Index under the following limited circumstances: (a) when market conditions result in the underlying security providing more liquidity than the ADR; (b) when an ADR is trading at a significantly different price than its underlying security; or (c) the timing of trade execution is improved due to the local market in which an underlying security is traded being open at different times than the market in which the security's corresponding ADR is traded.

Principal Investment Risks

Investors should consider the following risk factors and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause you to lose money.

Investment Risk. An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest.

Equity Risk. The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of equity securities of an issuer held by the Fund; the price of common stock of an issuer may be particularly sensitive to general movements in the stock market; or a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks and other equity securities held by the Fund. In addition, common stock of an issuer in the Fund's portfolio may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments because the issuer of the security experiences a decline in its financial condition. Common stock is subordinated to preferred stocks, bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure, in terms of priority to corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred stocks or debt instruments of such issuers. In addition, while broad market measures of common stocks have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, common stocks have also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

Foreign Investment Risk. The Fund's investments in non-U.S. issuers may involve unique risks compared to investing in securities of U.S. issuers, including less market liquidity, generally greater market volatility than U.S. securities and less complete financial information than for U.S. issuers. In addition, adverse political, economic or social developments could undermine the value of the Fund's investments or prevent the Fund from realizing the full value of its investments. Financial reporting standards for companies based in foreign markets differ from those in the United States. Finally, the value of the

currency of the country in which the Fund has invested could decline relative to the value of the U.S. dollar, which may affect the value of the investment to U.S. investors. The Fund will not enter into transactions to hedge against declines in the value of the Fund's assets that are denominated in a foreign currency. In addition, the underlying issuers of certain depositary receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depositary receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities.

Emerging Markets Risk. Emerging market countries are countries that major international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, generally consider to be less economically mature than developed nations. Emerging market countries can include every nation in the world except the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and most countries located in Western Europe. Investing in foreign countries, particularly emerging market countries, entails the risk that news and events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. Countries with emerging markets may have relatively unstable governments, may present the risks of nationalization of businesses, restrictions on foreign ownership and prohibitions on the repatriation of assets. The economies of emerging markets countries also may be based on only a few industries, making them more vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions and more sensitive to debt burdens or inflation rates. Local securities markets may trade a small number of securities and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume, potentially making prompt liquidation of holdings difficult or impossible at times.

Financial Services Sector Risk. The financial services industries are subject to extensive government regulation, can be subject to relatively rapid change due to increasingly blurred distinctions between service segments, and can be significantly affected by availability and cost of capital funds, changes in interest rates, the rate of corporate and consumer debt defaults, and price competition. In addition, the deterioration of the credit markets since late 2007 generally has caused an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. In particular, events in the financial sector since late 2008 have resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign. These events have included the U.S. government's placement of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation under conservatorship, the bankruptcy filing of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., the sale of Merrill Lynch to Bank of America, the U.S. government support of American International Group, Inc., the sale of Wachovia to Wells Fargo, reports of credit and liquidity issues involving certain money market mutual funds, and emergency measures by the U.S. and foreign governments banning short-selling. This situation has created instability in the financial markets and caused certain financial services companies to incur large losses. Numerous financial services companies have experienced substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, taken action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or even ceased operations. These actions have caused the securities of many financial services companies to experience a dramatic decline in value. Moreover, certain financial companies have avoided collapse due to intervention by the U.S. or foreign regulatory authorities (such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Federal Reserve System), but such interventions have often not averted a substantial decline in the value of such companies' common stocks. Issuers that have exposure to the real estate, mortgage

and credit markets have been particularly affected by the foregoing events and the general market turmoil, and it is uncertain whether or for how long these conditions will continue.

Telecommunications Sector Risk. The telecommunications sector is subject to extensive government regulation. The costs of complying with governmental regulations, delays or failure to receive required regulatory approvals or the enactment of new adverse regulatory requirements may adversely affect the business of the telecommunications companies. The telecommunications sector can also be significantly affected by intense competition, including competition with alternative technologies such as wireless communications, product compatibility, consumer preferences, rapid obsolescence and research and development of new products. Other risks include those related to regulatory changes, such as the uncertainties resulting from such companies' diversification into new domestic and international businesses, as well as agreements by any such companies linking future rate increases to inflation or other factors not directly related to the actual operating profits of the enterprise.

Canadian Risk. As the Fund invests in Canadian royalty trusts and stocks listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

Commodity Exposure Risk. The Canadian economy is very dependent on the demand for, and supply and price of, natural resources. The Canadian market is relatively concentrated in issuers involved in the production and distribution of natural resources. There is a risk that any changes in these sectors could have an adverse impact on the Canadian economy.

Reliance on Exports Risk. The Canadian economy is dependent on the economies of the United States as a key trading partner. Reduction in spending on Canadian products and services or changes in the U.S. economy may cause an impact in the Canadian economy.

U.S. Economic Risk. The Canadian economy may be significantly affected by the U.S. economy, given that the United States is Canada's largest trading partner and foreign investor. Since the implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1994, total two-way merchandise trade between the United States and Canada has more than doubled. To further this relationship, all three NAFTA countries entered into The Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America in March 2005, which addressed economic and security related issues. The new agreement may further affect Canada's dependency on the U.S. economy.

Structural Risk (Political Risk). In addition, past periodic demands by the Province of Quebec for sovereignty have significantly affected equity valuations and foreign currency movements in the Canadian market.

Canadian Royalty Trust Risk. As the Fund invests in Canadian royalty trusts, it is subject to the following risks applicable to Canadian royalty trusts:

Lack of diversification. The royalty trusts in which the Fund invests are heavily invested in oil and gas.

Potential sacrifice of growth. Potential growth may be sacrificed because revenue is passed on to a royalty trust's unit holders (such as the Fund), rather than reinvested in the business.

No guarantees. Royalty trusts generally do not guarantee minimum distributions or even return of capital. If the assets underlying a royalty trust do not perform as expected, the royalty trust may reduce or even eliminate distributions. The declaration of such distributions generally depends upon various factors, including the operating performance and financial condition of the royalty trust and general economic conditions.

Potential for tax recharacterization or changes. Under amendments to the Income Tax Act (Canada) passed in 2007 (the “SIFT Rules”), certain trusts (defined as “SIFT trusts”) are taxable on certain income and gains on a basis similar to that which applies to a corporation, with the result that tax efficiencies formerly available in respect of an investment in the trust may cease to be available. A royalty trust may be a SIFT trust. In addition, as a result of the SIFT Rules, some trusts may undertake reorganization transactions, the costs of which may affect the return earned on an investment in the trust. After any such conversion, tax efficiencies that were formerly available in respect of an investment in the trust may cease to be available. Accordingly, the SIFT Rules have had and may continue to have an effect on the trading price of investments in royalty trusts, and consequently could impact the value of Shares of the Fund.

REIT Risk. The risks of investing in real estate companies include, among others, adverse changes in national, state or local real estate conditions; obsolescence of properties; changes in the availability, cost and terms of mortgage funds; and the impact of changes in environmental laws. In addition, the federal tax requirement that a REIT distribute substantially all of its net income to its shareholders may result in a REIT having insufficient capital for future expenditures. The value of a REIT can depend on the structure of and cash flow generated by the REIT. In addition, like mutual funds, REITs have expenses, including advisory and administration fees, that are paid by their shareholders. As a result, you will absorb duplicate levels of fees when the Fund invests in REITs. In addition, REITs are subject to certain provisions under federal tax law. The failure of a company to qualify as a REIT could have adverse consequences for the Fund, including significantly reducing return to the Fund on its investment in such company.

Master Limited Partnership Risk. Investments in securities of MLPs involve risks that differ from an investment in common stock. Holders of the units of MLPs have more limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the partnership. There are also certain tax risks associated with an investment in units of MLPs. In addition, conflicts of interest may exist between common unit holders, subordinated unit holders and the general partner of a MLP, including a conflict arising as a result of incentive distribution payments.

Risks of Investing in Other Investment Companies. Investments in securities of other investment companies involve risks, including, among others, the fact that shares of other investment companies are subject to the management fees and other expenses of those companies, and the purchase of shares of some investment companies (in the case of closed-end investment companies) may sometimes require the payment of substantial premiums above the value of such companies’ portfolio securities or net asset values. The Fund must continue, at the same time, to pay its own management fees and expenses with respect to all of its investments, including shares of other investment companies. The securities of other investment companies may also be leveraged and will therefore be subject to certain leverage risks.

Small and Medium-Sized Company Risk. Investing in securities of small and medium-sized companies involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investing in more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall stock market.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Index. Since the Index constituents may vary on a semi-annual basis, the Fund's costs associated with rebalancing may be greater than those incurred by other exchange-traded funds that track indices whose composition changes less frequently.

The Fund may not be fully invested at times, either as a result of cash flows into the Fund or reserves of cash held by the Fund to meet redemptions and expenses. If the Fund utilizes a sampling approach, its return may not correlate as well with the return on the Index, as would be the case if it purchased all of the securities in the Index with the same weightings as the Index.

Replication Management Risk. 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 unless that security is removed from the 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 value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

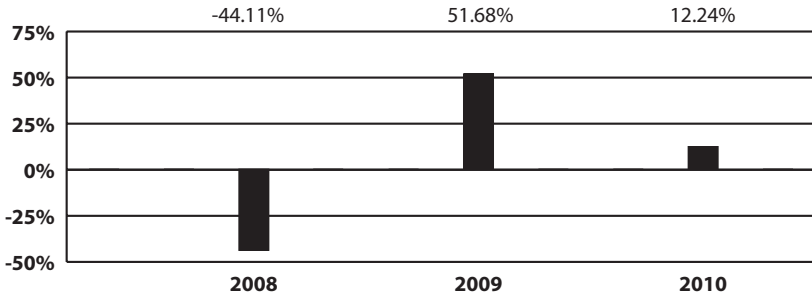
Non-Diversified Fund Risk. The Fund is considered non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in share price than would occur in a diversified fund.

The Fund's Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund has not been guaranteed, sponsored, recommended, or approved by the United States, or any agency, instrumentality or officer of the United States, has not been insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and is not guaranteed by and is not otherwise an obligation of any bank or insured depository institution.

Fund Performance

The chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for one year compare with those of 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. Updated Fund performance information is available at www.guggenheimfunds.com.

Calendar Year Total Return as of 12/31



The Fund commenced operations on July 11, 2007. The Fund's year-to-date total return was 3.65% as of June 30, 2011.

During the periods shown in the chart above, the Fund's highest and lowest calendar quarter returns were 33.97% and -24.82%, respectively, for the quarters ended June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

All after-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of any state or local tax. Your own actual after-tax returns will depend on your tax situation and may differ from what is shown here. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund in tax-deferred accounts such as individual retirement accounts (IRAs) or employee-sponsored retirement plans.

Average Annual Total Returns for the Period Ended December 31, 2010	1 year	Since inception (7/11/07)
Returns Before Taxes	12.24%	-2.97%
Returns After Taxes on Distributions	10.60%	-4.54%
Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	7.86%	-3.47%
Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	13.23%	-2.43%
Morgan Stanley Capital International EAFE Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.75%	-6.51%

Management

Investment Adviser. Guggenheim Funds Investment Advisors, LLC.

Portfolio Managers. The portfolio managers who are currently responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio are Chuck Craig, CFA, and Saroj Kanuri, CFA. Mr. Craig, Managing Director, Portfolio Management and Supervision, has managed the Fund's portfolio since its inception, and Mr. Kanuri, Vice President, ETF Portfolio Management, has managed the Fund's portfolio since May 2010.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only in a large specified number of Shares called a “Creation Unit” or multiples thereof. A Creation Unit consists of 100,000 Shares. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units principally in-kind. *Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.* Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca”) and because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than or less than NAV.

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Investment Adviser or other related companies may pay the intermediary for marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, the support of technology platforms and/or reporting systems or other services related to the sale or promotion of the Fund. 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.

Guggenheim Shipping ETF (SEA)

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond generally to the performance, before the Fund's fees and expenses, of an equity index called the Dow Jones Global Shipping IndexSM (the "Index").

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. Investors purchasing Shares in the secondary market may be subject to costs (including customary brokerage commissions) charged by their broker.

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

Management Fees (comprehensive management fee)	0.65%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees ⁽¹⁾	– %
Other expenses	0.00%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	0.65%

⁽¹⁾ The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Service (12b-1) Plan pursuant to which the Fund may bear a 12b-1 fee not to exceed 0.25% per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets. However, no such fee is currently paid by the Fund and the Board of Trustees has adopted a resolution that no such fee will be paid for at least 12 months from the date of this prospectus.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

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

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$66	\$262	\$474	\$1,085

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares 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 28% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund, using a low cost “passive” or “indexing” investment approach, will seek to replicate, before the Fund’s fees and expenses, the performance of the Index. The Index is designed to measure the performance of high dividend-paying companies in the shipping industry. CME Group Index Services LLC (“CME Indexes” or the “Index Provider”) uses a rules-based methodology to rank companies by yield that are involved in the shipping industry globally that primarily transport goods and materials. The Index Provider determines whether a company is “high-dividend paying” by ranking it relative to other companies in the shipping industry based upon indicated annual yield (most recent distribution annualized and divided by the current share price). The Index Provider considers a company to be in the shipping industry if its revenues are derived primarily from shipping activities (excluding companies solely involved in transporting passengers). As of the date of this Prospectus, a significant percentage (i.e., greater than 25%) of the Index was comprised of companies in the industrials and energy sectors. The companies in the Index may be located in any country, including those classified as emerging markets. The Index constituents are weighted based on their float-adjusted market capitalization and, as of August 31, 2011, the market capitalizations of the 25 stocks included in the Index range from \$148 million to \$921 million, which includes micro-, small-, mid and large-capitalization stocks as defined by the Index Provider. As of that date, the Index constituents’ countries of domicile were represented (in approximate market capitalization) in the Index as follows: United States 36.34%, Japan 27.45%, Singapore 9.48%, Greece 6.32%, China 5.35%, Norway 4.48%, Canada 3.81%, Hong Kong 3.42% and Denmark 3.36%.

The Fund will at all times invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stock, American depositary receipts (“ADRs”), global depositary receipts (“GDRs”) and master limited partnerships (“MLPs”) that comprise the Index and the underlying stocks in respect of the ADRs and GDRs in the Index. The depositary receipts included in the Index may be sponsored or unsponsored. The Fund has adopted a policy that requires the Fund to provide shareholders with at least 60 days notice prior to any material change in this policy or the Index. The Board of Trustees of the Trust may change the Fund’s investment strategy and other policies without shareholder approval, except as otherwise indicated.

The Fund may invest directly in one or more underlying stocks represented by depositary receipts included in the Index under the following limited circumstances: (a) when market conditions result in the underlying stock providing improved liquidity relative to the depositary receipt; (b) when a depositary receipt is trading at a significantly different price than its underlying stock; or (c) the timing of trade executions is improved.

The Investment Adviser seeks a correlation over time of 0.95 or better between the Fund's performance and the performance of the Index. A figure of 1.00 would represent perfect correlation.

The Fund generally will invest in all of the securities comprising the Index in proportion to their weightings in the Index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the securities in the Index in those weightings. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase a sample of the securities in the Index in proportions expected by the Investment Adviser to replicate generally the performance of the Index as a whole. There may also be instances in which the Investment Adviser may choose to overweight another stock in the Index, or purchase (or sell) securities not in the Index which the Investment Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for one or more Index components, in seeking to accurately track the Index. In addition, from time to time securities are added to or removed from the Index. The Fund may sell securities that are represented in the Index or purchase securities that are not yet represented in the Index in anticipation of their removal from or addition to the Index.

Prior to July 27, 2011, the Fund sought to replicate, before the Fund's fees and expenses, the performance of the Delta Global Shipping Index.

Principal Investment Risks

Investors should consider the following risk factors and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause you to lose money.

Investment Risk. An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest.

Equity Risk. The value of the equity securities held by the Fund will fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of equity securities of an issuer held by the Fund; the price of common stock of an issuer may be particularly sensitive to general movements in the stock market; or a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks and other equity securities held by the Fund. In addition, common stock of an issuer in the Fund's portfolio may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments because the issuer of the security experiences a decline in its financial condition. Common stock is subordinated to preferred stocks, bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure, in terms of priority to corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred stocks or debt instruments of such issuers. In addition, while broad market measures of common stocks have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, common stocks have also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

Shipping Industry Risk. Due to the composition of the Index, the Fund will concentrate its investments in securities of companies in the shipping industry. Accordingly, the Fund may be subject to more risks than if it were broadly diversified over numerous industries and sectors of the economy. Companies in the shipping industry are subject to volatile fluctuations in the price and supply of energy fuels, steel, raw materials and other products transported by containerships. In addition, changes in seaborne transportation patterns,

weather patterns and events including hurricane activity, commodities prices, international politics and conflicts, port congestion, canal closures, embargoes and labor strikes can significantly affect companies involved in the maritime shipping of crude oil, dry bulk and container cargo.

Industrials Sector Risk. The stock prices of companies in the industrials sector are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for industrials sector 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 may affect the performance of companies in the industrials sector. Companies in the industrials sector may be at risk for environmental damage and product liability claims.

Energy Sector Risk. The profitability of companies in the energy sector is related to worldwide energy prices, exploration, and production spending. Such companies also are subject to risks of changes in exchange rates, government regulation, world events, depletion of resources and economic conditions, as well as market, economic and political risks of the countries where energy companies are located or do business.

Foreign Investment Risk. The Fund's investments in non-U.S. issuers may involve unique risks compared to investing in securities of U.S. issuers, including greater market volatility than U.S. securities and less complete financial information than for U.S. issuers. In addition, adverse political, economic or social developments could undermine the value of the Fund's investments or prevent the Fund from realizing the full value of its investments. Financial reporting standards for companies based in foreign markets differ from those in the United States. Finally, the value of the currency of the country in which the Fund has invested could decline relative to the value of the U.S. dollar, which may affect the value of the investment to U.S. investors. The Fund will not enter into transactions to hedge against declines in the value of the Fund's assets that are denominated in a foreign currency. In addition, the underlying issuers of certain depositary receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depositary receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities.

Emerging market countries are countries that major international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, generally consider to be less economically mature than developed nations. Emerging market countries can include every nation in the world except the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and most countries located in Western Europe. Investing in foreign countries, particularly emerging market countries, entails the risk that news and events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. Countries with emerging markets may have relatively unstable governments, may present the risks of nationalization of businesses, restrictions on foreign ownership and prohibitions on the repatriation of assets. The economies of emerging markets countries also may be based on only a few industries, making them more vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions and more sensitive to debt burdens or inflation rates.

Risks Related to Investing in Japan. The growth of Japan's economy has historically lagged that of its Asian neighbors and other major developed economies. The Japanese economy is heavily dependent on international trade and has been adversely affected by trade tariffs, other protectionist measures, competition from emerging economies and the

economic conditions of its trading partners. Japan's relations with its neighbors, particularly China, North Korea, South Korea and Russia, have at times been strained due to territorial disputes, historical animosities and defense concerns. Most recently, the Japanese government has shown concern over the increased nuclear and military activity by North Korea. Strained relations may cause uncertainty in the Japanese markets and adversely affect the overall Japanese economy in times of crisis. China has become an important trading partner with Japan, yet the countries' political relationship has become strained. Should political tension increase, it could adversely affect the economy, especially the export sector, and destabilize the region as a whole. Historically, Japan has been subject to unpredictable national politics and may experience frequent political turnover. Future political developments may lead to changes in policy that might adversely affect the Fund's investments. In addition, the Japanese economy faces several concerns, including a financial system with large levels of nonperforming loans, over-leveraged corporate balance sheets, extensive cross-ownership by major corporations, a changing corporate governance structure, and large government deficits. The Japanese yen has fluctuated widely at times and any increase in its value may cause a decline in exports that could weaken the economy. Furthermore, Japan has an aging workforce. It is a labor market undergoing fundamental structural changes, as traditional lifetime employment clashes with the need for increased labor mobility, which may adversely affect Japan's economic competitiveness. Japan also remains heavily dependent on oil imports, and higher commodity prices could therefore have a negative impact on the economy. Furthermore, Japanese corporations often engage in high levels of corporate leveraging, extensive cross-purchases of the securities of other corporations and are subject to a changing corporate governance structure.

Japan is located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis and is economically sensitive to environmental events. In March of 2011 Japan suffered a major earthquake and tsunami, which resulted in a nuclear crisis and which significantly impacted the Japanese economy. Japan's economy is still recovering from the impact of these incidents, and is therefore particularly subject to certain risks as described above. In particular, the effects of radiation caused by the nuclear meltdown remain a depressant to farming and agriculture in northern Japan. Japan remains subject to the risk of additional environmental events or natural disasters.

Small- and Medium- Sized Company Risk. Investing in securities of small- and medium-sized companies involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investing in more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall stock market.

Master Limited Partnership Risk. Investments in securities of MLPs involve risks that differ from an investment in common stock. Holders of the units of MLPs have more limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the partnership. There are also certain tax risks associated with an investment in units of MLPs. In addition, conflicts of interest may exist between common unit holders, subordinated unit holders and the general partner of a MLP, including a conflict arising as a result of incentive distribution payments.

Micro-Cap Company Risk. Micro-cap stocks involve substantially greater risks of loss and price fluctuations because their earnings and revenues tend to be less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses), and their share prices tend to be more volatile and their markets less liquid than companies with larger market

capitalizations. Micro-cap companies may be newly formed or in the early stages of development, with limited product lines, markets or financial resources and may lack management depth. In addition, there may be less public information available about these companies. The shares of micro-cap companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the future ability to sell these securities. Also, it may take a long time before the Fund realizes a gain, if any, on an investment in a micro-cap company.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Index.

The Fund may not be fully invested at times, either as a result of cash flows into the Fund or reserves of cash held by the Fund to meet redemptions and expenses. If the Fund utilizes a sampling approach or otherwise holds investments other than those that comprise the Index, its return may not correlate as well with the return on the Index, as would be the case if it purchased all of the securities in the Index with the same weightings as the Index.

Replication Management Risk. 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 unless that security is removed from the 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 value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. The Fund is considered non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in share price than would occur in a diversified fund.

The Fund's Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund has not been guaranteed, sponsored, recommended, or approved by the United States, or any agency, instrumentality or officer of the United States, has not been insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and is not guaranteed by and is not otherwise an obligation of any bank or insured depository institution.

Fund Performance

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not yet completed a full calendar year of investment operations. When the Fund has completed a full calendar year of investment operations, this section will include charts that show annual total returns, highest and lowest quarterly returns and average annual total returns (before and after taxes) compared to a benchmark index selected for the Fund.

Management

Investment Adviser. Guggenheim Funds Investment Advisors, LLC

Portfolio Management. The portfolio managers who are currently responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio are Chuck Craig, CFA, and Saroj Kanuri, CFA. Mr. Craig and Mr. Kanuri have managed the Fund's portfolio since June 2010.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in a large specified number of Shares called a "Creation Unit" or multiples thereof. A Creation Unit consists of 100,000 Shares. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares of the Fund will be listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca") and because Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than or less than NAV.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Investment Adviser or other related companies may pay the intermediary for marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, the support of technology platforms and/or reporting systems or other services related to the sale or promotion of the Fund. 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.

Guggenheim Timber ETF (CUT)

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond generally to the performance, before the Fund's fees and expenses, of an equity index called the Beacon Global Timber Index (the "Index").

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. Investors purchasing Shares in the secondary market may be subject to costs (including customary brokerage commissions) charged by their broker.

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

Management Fees	0.50%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees ⁽¹⁾	—%
Other expenses	0.32%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	0.82%
Expense Reimbursements ⁽²⁾	0.12%
Total annual Fund operating expenses after Expense Reimbursements	0.70%

¹ The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Service (12b-1) Plan pursuant to which the Fund may bear a 12b-1 fee not to exceed 0.25% per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets. However, no such fee is currently paid by the Fund and the Board of Trustees has adopted a resolution that no such fee will be paid for at least 12 months from the date of this Prospectus.

² The Fund's Investment Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding interest expenses, a portion of the Fund's licensing fees, offering costs up to 0.25% of average net assets, brokerage commissions and other trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses such as litigation and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business) from exceeding 0.65% of average net assets per year (the "Expense Cap"), at least until December 31, 2014, and prior to such date the Investment Adviser may not terminate the arrangement without the approval of the Board of Trustees. For a period of five years subsequent to the Fund's commencement of operations, the Investment Adviser may recover from the Fund expenses reimbursed during the prior three years if the Fund's expense ratio, including the recovered expenses, falls below the Expense Cap. To the extent that the Fund incurs expenses that are excluded from the Expense Cap, the Fund's expense ratio may increase.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses

remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$72	\$278	\$529	\$1,249

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares 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 ended May 31, 2011, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 29% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund, using a low cost “passive” or “indexing” investment approach, seeks to replicate, before the Fund’s fees and expenses, the performance of the Index. All securities in the Index are selected from the universe of global timber companies. Beacon Indexes LLC (“Beacon” or the “Index Provider”) defines global timber companies as firms who own or lease forested land and harvest the timber from such forested land for commercial use and sale of wood-based products, including lumber, pulp or other processed or finished goods such as paper and packaging. Potential Index constituents include securities with market capitalizations greater than \$300 million, which includes securities of all categories of market capitalizations, as determined by Beacon. The Fund will invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stock, American depository receipts (“ADRs”) and global depository receipts (“GDRs”) that comprise the Index and depository receipts representing common stocks included in the Index (or underlying securities representing the ADRs and GDRs included in the Index). The Fund has adopted a policy that requires the Fund to provide shareholders with at least 60 days notice prior to any material change in this policy or the Index. The Board of Trustees of the Trust may change the Fund’s investment strategy and other policies without shareholder approval, except as otherwise indicated.

The Fund may invest directly in one or more underlying securities represented by the ADRs included in the Index under the following limited circumstances: (a) when market conditions result in the underlying security providing more liquidity than the ADR; (b) when an ADR is trading at a significantly different price than its underlying security; or (c) the timing of trade execution is improved due to the local market in which an underlying security is traded being open at different times than the market in which the security’s corresponding ADR is traded.

The Investment Adviser seeks a correlation over time of 0.95 or better between the Fund’s performance and the performance of the Index. A figure of 1.00 would represent perfect correlation.

The Fund generally will invest in all of the securities comprising the Index in proportion to their weightings in the Index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be

possible or practicable to purchase all of the securities in the Index in those weightings. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase a sample of the securities in the Index in proportions expected by the Investment Adviser to replicate generally the performance of the Index as a whole. There may also be instances in which the Investment Adviser may choose to overweight another security in the Index, or purchase (or sell) securities not in the Index which the Investment Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for one or more Index components, in seeking to accurately track the Index. In addition, from time to time securities are added to or removed from the Index. The Fund may sell securities that are represented in the Index or purchase securities that are not yet represented in the Index in anticipation of their removal from or addition to the Index.

Principal Investment Risks

Investors should consider the following risk factors and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause you to lose money.

Investment Risk. An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest.

Equity Risk. The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of equity securities of an issuer held by the Fund; the price of common stock of an issuer may be particularly sensitive to general movements in the stock market; or a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks and other equity securities held by the Fund. In addition, common stock of an issuer in the Fund's portfolio may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments because the issuer of the security experiences a decline in its financial condition. Common stock is subordinated to preferred stocks, bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure, in terms of priority to corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred stocks or debt instruments of such issuers. In addition, while broad market measures of common stocks have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, common stocks have also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

Global Timber Industry Risk. As the Index is comprised of issuers in the global timber industry, the Fund is therefore focused in that industry. Accordingly, the Fund may be subject to more risks than if it were broadly diversified over numerous industries and sectors of the economy. The market value of securities of global timber companies may be affected by numerous factors, including events occurring in nature and international politics. For example, the volume and value of timber that can be harvested from timberlands may be limited by natural disasters and other events such as fire, volcanic eruptions, insect infestation, disease, ice storms, wind storms, flooding, other weather conditions and other causes. In periods of poor logging conditions, global timber companies may harvest less timber than expected. Global timber companies involved in the forest, paper and packaging products industries are highly competitive globally, including significant competition from non-wood and engineered wood products, and no single company is dominant. These industries have suffered, and continue to suffer, from

excess capacity. Global timber companies are subject to many federal, state and local environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, particularly with respect to the restoration and reforestation of timberlands, harvesting timber near waterways, discharges of pollutants and emissions, and the management, disposal and remediation of hazardous substances or other contaminants. Political risks and the other risks to which foreign securities are subject may also affect domestic companies in which the Fund may invest if they have significant operations or investments in foreign countries. In particular, tariffs, quotas or trade agreements can also affect the markets for products of global timber companies, particularly wood products. In addition, rising interest rates and general economic conditions may affect the demand for timber products.

Foreign Investment Risk. The Fund's investments in non-U.S. issuers may involve unique risks compared to investing in securities of U.S. issuers, including greater market volatility than U.S. securities and less complete financial information than for U.S. issuers. In addition, adverse political, economic or social developments could undermine the value of the Fund's investments or prevent the Fund from realizing the full value of its investments. Financial reporting standards for companies based in foreign markets differ from those in the United States. Finally, the value of the currency of the country in which the Fund has invested could decline relative to the value of the U.S. dollar, which may affect the value of the investment to U.S. investors. The Fund will not enter into transactions to hedge against declines in the value of the Fund's assets that are denominated in a foreign currency. In addition, the underlying issuers of certain depositary receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depositary receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities.

Emerging market countries are countries that major international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, generally consider to be less economically mature than developed nations. Emerging market countries can include every nation in the world except the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and most countries located in Western Europe. Investing in foreign countries, particularly emerging market countries, entails the risk that news and events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. Countries with emerging markets may have relatively unstable governments, may present the risks of nationalization of businesses, restrictions on foreign ownership and prohibitions on the repatriation of assets. The economies of emerging markets countries also may be based on only a few industries, making them more vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions and more sensitive to debt burdens or inflation rates. Local securities markets may trade a small number of securities and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume, potentially making prompt liquidation of holdings difficult or impossible at times.

Small and Medium-Sized Company Risk. Investing in securities of small and medium-sized companies involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investing in more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall stock market.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Index.

The Fund may not be fully invested at times, either as a result of cash flows into the Fund or reserves of cash held by the Fund to meet redemptions and expenses. If the Fund utilizes a sampling approach, its return may not correlate as well with the return on the Index, as would be the case if it purchased all of the securities in the Index with the same weightings as the Index.

Replication Management Risk. 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 unless that security is removed from the 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 value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

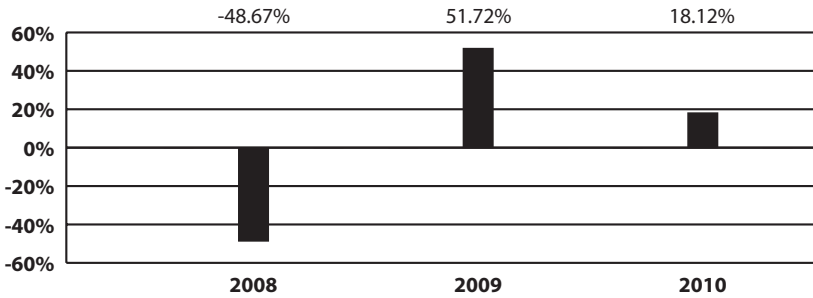
Non-Diversified Fund Risk. The Fund is considered non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. Even though no single security weight may exceed 4.5% of the Index at the time of each quarterly rebalance, changes in the market value of the Index’s constituent securities may result in the Fund being invested in the securities of individual issuers (and making additional such investments in the case of creations of additional Creation Units) in greater proportions. As a result, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in share price than would occur in a diversified fund.

The Fund’s Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund has not been guaranteed, sponsored, recommended, or approved by the United States, or any agency, instrumentality or officer of the United States, has not been insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and is not guaranteed by and is not otherwise an obligation of any bank or insured depository institution.

Fund Performance

The chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund’s average annual returns for one year compare with those of 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. Updated performance information for the Fund is available at www.guggenheimfunds.com.

Calendar Year Total Return as of 12/31



The Fund commenced operations on November 9, 2007. The Fund's year-to-date total return was 2.04% as of June 30, 2011.

During the periods shown in the chart above, the Fund's highest and lowest calendar quarter returns were 44.84% and -26.14%, respectively, for the quarters ended June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

All after-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of any state or local tax. Your own actual after-tax returns will depend on your tax situation and may differ from what is shown here. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund in tax-deferred accounts such as individual retirement accounts (IRAs) or employee-sponsored retirement plans.

Average Annual Total Returns for the Period Ended December 31, 2010	1 year	Since inception (11/9/07)
Returns Before Taxes	18.12%	-3.86%
Returns After Taxes on Distributions	16.96%	-4.59%
Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	11.78%	-3.71%
Beacon Global Timber Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	19.37%	-2.49%
Dow Jones World Forestry & Paper Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	50.79%	-5.97%

Management

Investment Adviser. Guggenheim Funds Investment Advisors, LLC.

Portfolio Managers. The portfolio managers who are currently responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio are Chuck Craig, CFA, and Saroj Kanuri, CFA. Mr. Craig, Managing Director, Portfolio Management and Supervision, has managed the Fund's portfolio since its inception, and Mr. Kanuri, Vice President, ETF Portfolio Management, has managed the Fund's portfolio since May 2010.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only in a large specified number of Shares called a “Creation Unit” or multiples thereof. A Creation Unit consists of 50,000 Shares. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units principally in-kind. *Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.* Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca”) and because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than or less than NAV.

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Investment Adviser or other related companies may pay the intermediary for marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, the support of technology platforms and/or reporting systems or other services related to the sale or promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

Additional Information About the Principal Investment Funds' Strategies and Principal Investment Risks

Investment Objective

Each Fund's investment objective is non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval.

Index Methodology

Sustainable Canadian Energy Income Index

The Index selection methodology is designed to combine the highest yielding Canadian energy related securities with the most highly focused and fastest growing oil sands producers using a tactical asset allocation model based on the trend in crude oil prices.

The Index constituent selection methodology was developed by SWM as an effective, fundamental approach designed to select stocks from a group of companies primarily listed on the TSX.

The Canadian energy income constituent selection methodology is an equal weighted allocation to the top 20 highest yielding Canadian energy equities that pass minimum criteria for equity and market capitalization. The oil sands producers are selected on the basis of their focus on oil sands production, current production rate and projected production during the next 10 years. The oil sands producers must also pass minimum market capitalization and liquidity thresholds. Index constituents are updated annually or whenever a major corporate event occurs such as a merger or acquisition.

The Index allocates between the oil sands and Canadian high yield energy equities constituents according to the current price trend of crude oil. If the current quarter's closing price is above the four quarter moving average price, crude oil is determined to be in a bull phase. If it is at or below the moving average price, crude oil is determined to be in a bear phase.

Asset Allocation by Crude Oil Price Trend

Bull Phase		Bear Phase	
Oil Sands	70%	Oil Sands	30%
Canadian high yield energy equities	30%	Canadian high yield energy equities	70%

Crude oil price trends are evaluated 15 days prior to the end of each calendar quarter and tactical asset allocation adjustments are implemented on the first trading day of the new quarter.

AlphaShares China Real Estate Index

The Index was created by AlphaShares and is designed to measure and monitor the performance of publicly issued common equity securities of publicly-traded companies and REITs which are open to foreign ownership and derive a majority of their revenues from real estate development, management and/or ownership of property in China or the Special Administrative Regions of China such as Hong Kong and Macau. Proprietary and third-party financial and economic information and research are utilized to: (1) identify potential Index constituents and verify that such companies derive a majority of their revenue from property in China or the Special Administrative Regions of China; and (2) calculate the number of shares of each potential Index constituent outstanding, adjusted for free-float, for usage in the modified float-adjusted market capitalization weighting methodology. To ensure adequate liquidity, constituents must have a market capitalization of \$500 million or greater for initial inclusion in the Index. A market capitalization of \$250 million or greater is required for ongoing inclusion in the Index. The Index is maintained by Standard & Poor's (the "Index Administrator"), and is rebalanced and reconstituted annually. The AlphaShares Index Committee will meet annually in October to review the Index methodology. Any changes to the methodology will be communicated to the Index Administrator the next business day and will be publicly disclosed at least 10 business days prior to implementation of the change.

AlphaShares China Small Cap Index

The Index was created by AlphaShares and is designed to measure and monitor the performance of publicly-traded mainland China-based small capitalization companies. AlphaShares utilizes proprietary and third-party information and research to: (1) identify potential Index constituents; and (2) calculate the number of shares of each potential Index constituent outstanding, adjusted for free-float, for usage in the Index Provider's modified float-adjusted market capitalization weighting methodology. To ensure adequate liquidity, constituents must have a float-adjusted market capitalization maximum of \$1.5 billion and a minimum of \$200 million for initial inclusion in the Index. A float-adjusted capitalization of less than \$1.75 billion and greater than \$150 million are required for ongoing inclusion in the Index.

The Index is maintained by the Index Administrator, and is rebalanced and reconstituted annually. The AlphaShares Index Committee will meet annually in October to review the Index methodology. Any changes to the methodology will be communicated to the Index Administrator the next business day and will be publicly disclosed at least 10 days prior to the implementation of the change. Initial public offerings ("IPOs") that meet all the eligibility criteria and fall within the top twenty stocks by capitalization of the Index will be added at the end of each calendar quarter, on the last business day of the quarter. Any addition will be funded on a pro-rata basis from the remainder of the Index, net of any deletions. A security will be deleted from the Index immediately due to bankruptcy, acquisition or merger of the company by or into another company, spin-offs, tender offers or other similar corporate actions. In the case of such deletions, no replacement will be made until the annual rebalance. Any proceeds resulting from deletions will be invested on a pro-rata basis over the remainder of the Index, net of any additions.

BNY Mellon New Frontier DR Index

The Index tracks the performance of depositary receipts in ADR or GDR form that trade on the LSE, NYSE, NYSE Arca, NYSE AMEX and NASDAQ of companies from countries that are part of the Frontier Market, as defined by the Index Provider. The Index Provider currently defines the Frontier Market countries as: Argentina, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia, Zimbabwe, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Ukraine, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Peru, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Panama and Trinidad & Tobago. The universe of potential constituents includes all liquid ADRs and GDRs which meet the criteria below with respect to trading volume and market capitalization. As of August 31, 2011, the Index's constituent countries were represented (in approximate market capitalization) in the Index as follows:

Argentina 10.59%, Chile 37.42%, Egypt 9.45%, Georgia 0.80%, Poland 2.16%, Columbia 15.36%, Kazakhstan 4.52%, Peru 6.04%, Czech Republic 1.78%, Lebanon 3.71%, Nigeria 2.62%, Oman 1.68%, Qatar 1.64%, Pakistan 1.15% and Ukraine 1.09%.

Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index

The Index selection methodology is designed to identify companies with potentially high income and superior risk-return profiles as determined by Zacks. The Index will at all times be composed of at least 40% non-U.S. securities and is designed to select a diversified group of stocks with the potential to outperform the MSCI EAFE Index and other benchmark indices on a risk adjusted basis.

The Index constituent selection methodology utilizes multi-factor proprietary selection rules to identify those stocks that offer the greatest potential from a yield and risk/return perspective. The approach is specifically designed to enhance investment applications and investability.

Dow Jones Global Shipping IndexSM

The Dow Jones Global Shipping IndexSM measures the stock performance of high dividend-paying companies in the shipping industry. The Index universe includes all equity securities in the Dow Jones Indexes database that are involved in the shipping industry globally that primarily transport goods and materials. Companies solely involved in shipping passengers are excluded from the Index.

Beacon Global Timber Index

The Index is designed to track the performance of common stocks of global timber companies. The universe of eligible securities includes firms who own or lease forested land and harvest the timber for commercial use and sale of wood-based products, including lumber, pulp or other processed or finished goods such as paper and packaging. The Index Provider identifies global timber companies predominantly through proprietary research and use of the Standard and Poor's Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS"). After identification of a global timber company (as defined above) through proprietary research, Beacon searches through publicly available information about such companies via Bloomberg, Reuters, and other more widely available resources including Yahoo Finance, Google, and individual company web sites to determine that the company harvests timber from forested land owned or leased by such company rather than purchasing timber externally as a raw material for product development. Potential Index

constituents are categorized as follows according to their degree of exposure to timber: Category A is comprised of companies with high exposure to timber by virtue of owning and/or managing forested land and marketing forest products; Category B includes companies with medium exposure to timber by virtue of owning and/or managing forested land and marketing paper products or packaging materials; and Category C is comprised of companies with low exposure to timber by virtue of marketing forest products or paper products or packaging materials while not owning and/or managing forested land and harvesting trees. Companies with Category C exposure are not considered for inclusion in the Index.

The weighting of companies within the Index reflects the distribution of forest land across regions of the world. Index constituents with forested land exclusively in North America reflect the worldwide proportion of North American forested land, while Index components with forested land outside of North America reflect the worldwide proportion of forested land outside North America. This information is based on public sources including the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. Companies that exclusively own or lease forested land in North America are limited in their representation in the Index to the proportion of forested land in North America. To maintain this proportion, of the companies that own or lease forest land exclusively in North America, only Category A firms are included. Companies in the rest of the world from both Categories A and B comprise the balance of the Index. Company weights are assigned using a modified market cap weighting method, with no company weight exceeding 4.5% at the time of each rebalance. In the event that companies outside North America make up a proportion of the Index less than their representative weight in forest land, the North American company weights will be increased to make up the difference, including Category B North American firms if required. Likewise, if North American Category A companies make up a proportion of the Index less than their representative weight in forest land, the weights of companies outside North America will be increased to make up the difference.

The Index constituent selection methodology was developed by Beacon as a quantitative approach to select stocks from the Index universe. The constituent selection model evaluates and selects stocks from the Index universe using a proprietary, 100% rules-based methodology developed by Beacon. The approach is specifically designed to enhance investment applications and investability.

Index Construction

Sustainable Canadian Energy Income Index

1. Oil Sands
 - a. Potential Index constituents are primarily Canadian based oil sands producers.
 - b. The potential Index constituents are then narrowed to a universe of companies that have a minimum market capitalization of \$500 million and shares that have traded an average of \$2 million per day in value over the last 100 trading days.
 - c. The Index constituents are weighted according to a proprietary formula that accounts for current and future oil sands production, focus on oil sands production, market capitalization and liquidity. For instance, an oil sands producer with a large oil sands production base and plans to increase production in the future that has a large market capitalization and liquidity will have a substantial weighting in the

Index. The factors with the most influence on the Index weightings are current and future oil sands production and focus on oil sands production.

2. Canadian High Yielding Energy Equities

- a. Potential Index constituents are Canadian energy related equities with a yield that are listed on the TSX. Currently there are about 200 listed equities on the TSX that are classified as oil and gas producers of which approximately 50 have an income yield.
- b. The potential Index constituents are then narrowed to a universe of companies that have a minimum market capitalization of \$300 million and whose shares have traded an average of \$2 million per day in value over the last 100 trading days, three years history of profit growth and an annual income distribution yield of 3% or higher.
- c. The Index constituents are the top 20 highest yielding securities and are equal-weighted.

3. The Index constituents are rebalanced annually on June 30.

AlphaShares China Real Estate Index

1. China Real Estate Exposure. To be considered for inclusion in the Index, a company must derive a majority of its revenues from real estate development, management and/or ownership of property in mainland China or the Special Administrative Regions of China such as Hong Kong and Macau. These companies include a) Hong Kong-based real estate management companies and REITs and b) mainland China-based real estate management companies and REITs.
2. Investability. To ensure adequate investability, only shares open to foreign ownership that meet the criteria below are eligible for inclusion:
 - a. China A-shares are not eligible.
 - b. China B-shares are not eligible.
 - c. Hong Kong listed securities including China H-shares and Red Chips are eligible.
 - d. N-Shares trading in New York and their equivalents trading in other foreign markets are eligible.
3. Equity Securities. Only publicly issued common equity securities, including REITs, are eligible for inclusion in the Index. Debt or quasi-debt securities, such as convertible securities, are not eligible for inclusion.
4. Depositary Receipts. ADRs, ADSs, GDRs and IDRs are eligible for inclusion in the Index if they meet the other eligibility criteria set forth in this section. The Index will not include different depositary receipts (or a depositary receipt and the underlying stock) of the same issuer.
5. Market Capitalization. The Index will include equity securities of companies of all categories of market capitalizations, subject to the following requirements: To ensure adequate liquidity, constituents must have a market capitalization of \$500 million or greater for initial inclusion in the Index. A market capitalization of \$250 million or greater is required for ongoing inclusion in the Index.

6. **Target Weights.** The Index uses a modified float-adjusted market capitalization weighting methodology to weight individual positions. The weight of any one position cannot be greater than 5.0% of the Index at the time of each rebalance.
7. **Rebalancing.** Except in unusual circumstances (including, but not limited to, tender offers, mergers, spin-offs, or the acquisition or bankruptcy of the company or similar corporate actions), the Index is rebalanced and reconstituted annually. The AlphaShares Index Committee will meet annually in October to review the Index methodology. Any changes to the methodology will be communicated to the Index Administrator the next business day and will be publicly disclosed at least 10 days prior to the implementation of the change. IPOs that meet all the eligibility criteria and fall within the top twenty stocks by capitalization of the Index will be added at the end of each calendar quarter, on the last business day of the quarter. Any addition will be funded on a pro-rata basis from the remainder of the Index, net of any deletions. A security will be deleted from the Index immediately due to bankruptcy, acquisition or merger of the company by or into another company, spin-offs, tender offers or other similar corporate actions. In the case of such deletions, no replacement will be made until the annual rebalance. Any proceeds resulting from deletions will be invested on a pro-rata basis over the remainder of the Index, net of any additions.

AlphaShares China Small Cap Index

To be considered for inclusion in the Index, the following criteria must be met:

1. **Chinese Companies.** Only mainland China-based companies are eligible for inclusion in the Index. For purposes of the Index, companies are considered to be based in mainland China if they are so classified under the S&P BMI Country Code classification system. This system determines a company's country of domicile by considering a number of criteria, including:
 - a. the headquarters of a company,
 - b. its registration or incorporation,
 - c. primary stock listing,
 - d. geographic source of revenue,
 - e. location of fixed assets
 - f. operations and
 - g. the residence of senior officers.
2. **Market Capitalization.** A float-adjusted capitalization maximum of \$1.5 billion and a minimum of \$200 million are used for initial portfolio construction and eligibility. A float-adjusted capitalization of less than \$1.75 billion and greater than \$150 million are required for ongoing inclusion in the Index.
3. **Investability.** Only shares open to foreign ownership are included in the Index. These include all Hong Kong listed securities including China H-Shares and Red Chips, and N-Shares trading in New York and their equivalents trading in other foreign markets. China A-Shares and China B-Shares are not eligible for inclusion in the Index.

4. Equity Securities. Only publicly issued common equity securities are eligible for inclusion in the Index. Debt or quasi-debt securities, such as convertible securities, are not eligible for inclusion.
5. Depositary Receipts. ADRs, ADSs, GDRs and IDRs are eligible for inclusion in the Index if they meet the other eligibility criteria set forth in this section. The Index will not include different depositary receipts (or a depositary receipt and the underlying stock) of the same issuer.
6. Target Weights. The Index uses a modified float-adjusted market capitalization weighting methodology to weight individual positions. The weight of any one GICS sector is limited to 35% of the Index at the time of each rebalance. The weight of any one position cannot be greater than 5.0% of the Index at the time of each rebalance.
7. Rebalancing. Except in unusual circumstances (including, but not limited to, tender offers, mergers, spin-offs, or the acquisition or bankruptcy of the company or similar corporate actions), the Index is rebalanced and reconstituted annually. The AlphaShares Index Committee will meet annually in October to review the Index methodology. Any changes to the methodology will be communicated to the Index Administrator the next business day and will be publicly disclosed at least 10 days prior to the implementation of the change. IPOs that meet all the eligibility criteria and fall within the top twenty stocks by capitalization of the Index will be added at the end of each calendar quarter, on the last business day of the quarter. Any addition will be funded on a pro-rata basis from the remainder of the Index, net of any deletions. A security will be deleted from the Index immediately due to bankruptcy, acquisition or merger of the company by or into another company, spin-offs, tender offers or other similar corporate actions. In the case of such deletions, no replacement will be made until the annual rebalance. Any proceeds resulting from deletions will be invested on a pro-rata basis over the remainder of the Index, net of any additions.

BNY Mellon New Frontier DR Index

1. The Index consists of all ADRs and GDRs of companies from Argentina, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia, Zimbabwe, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Ukraine, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Peru, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Panama and Trinidad & Tobago that meet the following criteria:
 - Minimum 10 days traded in each month for the previous 3 months and average daily ADR or GDR volume greater than or equal to \$100,000. The inclusion of an ADR or GDR in the Index based on local share liquidity will be determined on a case-by-case basis and the local share volume must pass the same minimum requirements as the ADR or GDR.
 - Free-float adjusted market capitalization greater than or equal to \$100 million.
 - To improve the investability of the Index and avoid adverse tax consequences for investors, passive foreign investment companies are excluded based on the best information available (such as information available through the Investment Company Institute and publicly available filings).

2. The ADR Index Administrator, subject to periodic review by a policy steering committee known as the BNY Mellon ADR Index Committee, performs a quarterly review of the Index methodology. Any changes to the methodology will be publicly disclosed prior to implementation of the change.
3. The Index is weighted based on a modified capitalization method, using a formula based upon the aggregate of prices times share quantities. The number of shares used in the Index calculation generally represents the entire class(es) or series of shares, adjusted for free-float, that trade in the local market and also trade in the form of depositary receipts in the United States and the United Kingdom. Adjustments are made to ensure that no single security exceeds 10% of the Index and, with respect to the bottom 55% of the Index weight, that no single security represents more than 4.5% of the Index.
4. The Index is adjusted for changes in shares and float that may affect the weighting of constituents generally on a quarterly basis.

Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index

1. Potential Index constituents include all non-U.S. listed equities that pay dividends and are compliant with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, global REITs, MLPs, Canadian royalty trusts, ADRs of emerging market companies and U.S. listed closed-end funds that invest in international companies.
2. The Index is comprised of the 150 highest-ranking equities chosen using a rules-based quantitative ranking methodology proprietary to Zacks. Each company is ranked using a quantitative rules-based methodology that includes yield, company growth, liquidity, relative value, and other factors and is sorted from highest to lowest. The constituent selection methodology was developed by Zacks as a quantitative approach to identifying those companies that offer the greatest yield potential.
3. The 150 constituents are chosen and are weighted based on a proprietary method developed by Zacks within each investment type.
4. The constituent selection process as well as the ranking, reconstitution, and rebalancing of the Index is repeated semi-annually.

Dow Jones Global Shipping IndexSM

To be considered for inclusion in the Index, companies in the Index universe must pass the following screens:

- Stocks must have a minimum float-adjusted market capitalization of \$150 million and minimum three-month average daily trading volume of \$2 million.
- Stocks are ranked from highest to lowest according to their most recent distribution, which is annualized and divided by the current share price.

The 25 highest-ranked stocks are selected for the Index, subject to the following buffers that aim to limit Index turnover by favoring current components:

- Any component stock ranked 30 or lower is replaced by the highest ranked noncomponent.

- Any noncomponent stock ranked 20 or higher replaces the lowest ranked current Index component.

The Index is weighted by float-adjusted market capitalization. The weights of individual components are capped at 20%. Additionally, the aggregate weight of components with individual weightings of 4.5% or more is restricted to 45%.

The Index composition is reconstituted and rebalanced annually in June. The Index is reviewed on an ongoing basis for unusual events such as delistings, bankruptcies, mergers and takeovers. Changes to Index composition and related weight adjustments are made as soon as they are effective. These changes are typically announced two business days prior to the implementation date. Selection lists are provided monthly based on end-of-month data.

Beacon Global Timber Index

Eligible securities include all common stocks listed on global exchanges that meet the following criteria at the time of each reconstitution. Beacon, based upon publicly available information, verifies that each company included in the universe of potential Index constituents meets the following criteria:

1. Potential Index constituents include all equities, ADRs and GDRs of global timber companies, as defined above, trading on U.S. and global exchanges.
2. Potential Index constituents must have a minimum average daily trading volume greater than or equal to 75,000 shares and minimum average daily trading volume of over \$500,000 over the past month.
3. Index constituents must have a market capitalization greater than or equal to \$300 million at the time of each reconstitution.
4. The Index includes all companies from Category A that exclusively own/lease forested land in North America, along with Category A and Category B firms from the rest of the world.
5. Each constituent is ranked for inclusion using a 100% rules-based methodology described above under "Index Methodology."
6. The selected companies are weighted using a modified market capitalization weighting methodology. Each company can have a maximum weight of 4.5% at the time of each reconstitution.
7. The constituent selection process is repeated annually and the Index rebalance is conducted quarterly.

Non-Principal Investment Strategies

As a principal investment strategy and as described above, each Fund will normally invest at least 80% or 90%, as applicable, of its total assets in component securities that comprise its respective Index and depositary receipts and shares representing component securities that comprise its respective Index or underlying stocks represented by the component securities in its respective Index.

As non-principal investment strategies, each Fund may invest its remaining assets in securities not included in its respective Index, money market instruments, including repurchase agreements or other funds which invest exclusively in money market instruments, convertible securities, structured notes (notes on which the amount of principal repayment and interest payments are based on the movement of one or more specified factors, such as the movement of a particular stock or stock index), participation notes, forward foreign currency exchange contracts and in swaps, options and futures contracts. Swaps, options and futures contracts (and convertible securities, structured notes and participation notes) may be used by each Fund in seeking performance that corresponds to its respective Index (whether by gaining exposure to the Index as a whole or to certain specific Index components in lieu of the Fund holding such Index components directly), and in managing cash flows, but will not be used for hedging purposes. The Funds will not invest in money market instruments as part of a temporary defensive strategy to protect against potential stock market declines. The Investment Adviser anticipates that it may take approximately three business days (i.e., each day the NYSE Arca is open) for additions and deletions to each Fund's Index to be reflected in the portfolio composition of the Fund.

Each Fund may borrow money from a bank up to a limit of 10% of the value of its assets, but only for temporary or emergency purposes.

Each Fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions desiring to borrow securities to complete transactions and for other purposes. In connection with such loans, each Fund receives liquid collateral equal to at least 102% of the value of the portfolio securities being lent. This collateral is marked to market on a daily basis. Each Fund may lend its portfolio securities in an amount up to 33 1/3% of its assets. Securities lending is not a principal investment strategy of the Funds.

The policies described herein constitute non-fundamental policies that may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Trust without shareholder approval. Certain other fundamental policies of the Funds are set forth in the Statement of Additional Information under "Investment Restrictions."

Non-Principal Risk Considerations

In addition to the principal risks described previously, there are certain non-principal risks related to investing in the Funds.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial contract, whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset such as a security or index. A Fund may invest in certain types of derivatives contracts, including futures, options and swaps. Compared to conventional securities, derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices and thus a Fund's losses may be greater if it invests in derivatives. Specific risks relating the Fund's investments in derivatives are set forth below:

Futures Risk. While a Fund may benefit from the use of futures, unanticipated changes in interest rates, securities prices or currency exchange rates may result in poorer overall performance than if the Fund had not entered into any futures contracts. Because perfect correlation between a futures position and an Index position that is intended to be simulated is impossible to achieve, the desired protection may not be obtained and a Fund may be exposed to additional risk of loss. The loss incurred by a Fund in entering into futures contracts is potentially unlimited and may exceed the amount invested. Futures markets are highly volatile and the use of futures may increase the volatility of a Fund's NAV. As a result of the low margin deposits normally required in futures trading, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in substantial losses to a Fund. Futures contracts may be illiquid, and exchanges may limit fluctuations in futures contract prices during a single day. Foreign exchanges may not provide the same protection as U.S. exchanges.

Options Risk. The buyer of an option acquires the right to buy (a call option) or sell (a put option) a certain quantity of a security (the underlying security) or instrument at a certain price up to a specified point in time. The seller or writer of the option is obligated to sell (a call option) or buy (a put option) the underlying security. All options written (sold) by a Fund will be covered. When writing (selling) call options on securities or a securities index, a Fund may cover its positions by owning the underlying security or securities on which the option is written or by owning a call option on the underlying security (or, in the case of options on a securities index, by owning securities whose price changes are expected to be equal to those of the securities in the index). Alternatively, a Fund may cover its positions by maintaining, in a segregated account, cash or liquid securities equal in value to the exercise price of the call options written by the Fund. When a Fund writes (sells) an option, if the underlying securities do not increase or decrease to a price level that would make the exercise of the option profitable to the holder thereof, the option generally will expire without being exercised and the Fund will realize as profit the premium received for such option. When a covered call option which a Fund writes (sells) is exercised, the Fund will be required to sell the underlying securities to the option holder at the strike price, and will not participate in any increase in the price of such securities above the strike price. When a covered put option which a Fund writes (sells) is exercised, the Fund will be required to purchase the underlying securities at a price in excess of the market value of such securities. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment and even a well conceived option transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. The prices of options can be highly volatile and the use of options can lower total returns. There may be an

imperfect correlation between the movement in prices of options and the securities underlying them. There may not be a liquid secondary market for options.

Swaps Risk. A swap is a two-party contract that generally obligates one party to pay the positive return and the other party to pay the negative return on a specified reference security, basket of securities, security index or index component. Swaps can involve greater risks than direct investment in securities, because swaps may be leveraged and are subject to counterparty risk (e.g., the risk of a counterparty's defaulting on the obligation or bankruptcy), credit risk and pricing risk (i.e., swaps may be difficult to value). Swaps may also be considered illiquid. It may not be possible for a Fund to liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

Participation Notes. Participation notes are issued by banks or broker-dealers and are designed to offer a return linked to the performance of a particular underlying equity security or market. Participation notes can have the characteristics or take the form of various instruments, including, but not limited to, certificates or warrants. The holder of a participation note that is linked to a particular underlying security is entitled to receive any dividends paid in connection with the underlying security. However, the holder of a participation note generally does not receive voting rights as it would if it directly owned the underlying security. A Fund may invest in a participation note as an alternative to investing directly in the underlying security, in circumstances where the Investment Adviser determines that investing in the participation note will enable the Fund to track its Index more efficiently (such as where, in the Investment Adviser's determination, the participation note offers greater liquidity than the underlying security and/or may reduce the Fund's tracking error against its Index due to additional costs involved with holding the underlying security directly).

Participation notes constitute direct, general and unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them, which therefore subject a Fund to counterparty risk, as discussed below.

Investments in participation notes involve certain risks in addition to those associated with a direct investment in the underlying foreign companies or foreign securities markets whose return they seek to replicate. For instance, there can be no assurance that the trading price of a participation note will equal the underlying value of the foreign company or foreign securities market that it seeks to replicate. As the purchaser of a participation note, a Fund is relying on the creditworthiness of the counterparty issuing the participation note and has no rights under a participation note against the issuer of the underlying security. Therefore, if such counterparty were to become insolvent, a Fund would lose its investment. The risk that a Fund may lose its investments due to the insolvency of a single counterparty may be amplified to the extent the Fund purchases participation notes issued by one issuer or a small number of issuers. Participation notes also include transaction costs in addition to those applicable to a direct investment in securities. In addition, a Fund's use of participation notes may cause the Fund's performance to deviate from the performance of the portion of its Index to which the Fund is gaining exposure through the use of participation notes.

Due to liquidity and transfer restrictions, the secondary markets on which participation notes are traded may be less liquid than the markets for other securities, which may lead to the absence of readily available market quotations for securities in a Fund's portfolio. The ability of a Fund to value its securities becomes more difficult and the judgment in the

application of fair value procedures may play a greater role in the valuation of the Fund's securities due to reduced availability of reliable objective pricing data. Consequently, while such determinations will be made in good faith, it may nevertheless be more difficult for a Fund to accurately assign a daily value to such securities.

Trading Issues. Trading in Shares on the NYSE Arca may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the NYSE Arca, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the NYSE Arca is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the NYSE Arca "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the NYSE Arca necessary to maintain the listing of the Funds will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Fluctuation of Net Asset Value ("NAV"). The NAV of each Fund's Shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of the Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for the Shares on the NYSE Arca. The Investment Adviser cannot predict whether the Shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for the Shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the securities of the Index trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time.

However, given that the Shares can be purchased and redeemed in Creation Units (unlike shares of many closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes premiums to, their NAV), the Investment Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of the Shares should not be sustained.

Securities Lending. Although each Fund will receive collateral in connection with all loans of its securities holdings, the Fund would be exposed to a risk of loss should a borrower default on its obligation to return the borrowed securities (e.g., the loaned securities may have appreciated beyond the value of the collateral held by the Fund). In addition, the Funds will bear the risk of loss of any cash collateral that they invest.

Leverage. To the extent that each Fund borrows money in the limited circumstances described above under "Non-Principal Investment Strategies," it may be leveraged. Leveraging generally exaggerates the effect on NAV of any increase or decrease in the market value of a Fund's portfolio securities.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio securities is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information.

Prior Performance of Similar Fund

The Guggenheim Shipping ETF commenced operations on June 11, 2010 and does not yet have a full calendar year of performance to report. However, the chart and table below illustrate the past performance of Claymore/Delta Global Shipping Index ETF (the "Prior Fund"), previously offered as a separate series of the Trust. The Prior Fund was also an exchange-traded fund that was based on the Delta Global Shipping Index (the "Prior

Index”) and thus had a substantially similar investment objective, and substantially similar investment policies and strategies, to those of the Guggenheim Shipping ETF. The Prior Fund was managed throughout its offering by the same portfolio management personnel who now manage the Guggenheim Shipping ETF (and who have managed the Guggenheim Shipping ETF since June 2010). The Prior Fund was the only other fund or account managed by the Investment Adviser or the Guggenheim Shipping ETF’s portfolio manager with substantially similar investment objectives, policies or strategies (i.e., to replicate an index substantially similar to that of the Index, the Prior Index or otherwise invest primarily in the securities of issuers in the shipping industry) to those of the Guggenheim Shipping ETF.

The table below illustrates annual calendar year returns for the calendar year ended December 31, 2009 as well as average annual Prior Fund and index returns for the one-year and since inception periods ended December 31, 2009. (Information for the calendar year ended December 31, 2010 is not presented because the Prior Fund ceased operations on April 27, 2010.) The information also shows how the Prior Fund’s performance compared with the returns of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance is not indicative of future performance. The historical performance of the Prior Fund is not indicative of the future performance of the Guggenheim Shipping ETF.

Returns before taxes do not reflect the effects of any income or capital gains taxes. All after-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of any state or local tax. Returns after taxes on distributions reflect the taxed return on the payment of dividends and capital gains. Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of shares assume you sold your shares of the Prior Fund at period end, and, therefore, are also adjusted for any capital gains or losses incurred. Returns for the market index do not include expenses, which were deducted from Prior Fund returns and are deducted from Guggenheim Shipping ETF returns, or taxes.

Your own actual after-tax returns will depend on your tax situation. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who held shares of the Prior Fund or who hold Shares of the Guggenheim Shipping ETF in tax-deferred accounts such as individual retirement accounts (IRAs) or employer-sponsored retirement plans.

The correlation between the Prior Fund’s net asset value and the Prior Index for the period during which the Prior Fund was offered (which was from August 25, 2008 through April 27, 2010) was over 99.9%.

Average Annual Total Returns for the Period Ended December 31, 2009	1 year	Since inception⁽¹⁾
Returns Before Taxes	28.99%	-35.97%
After Taxes on Distribution	28.03%	-36.92%
After Taxes on Distribution and Sale of Shares	18.77%	-30.74%
Delta Global Shipping Index	30.84%	-34.69%
MCSI World Index ⁽²⁾	30.81%	-6.79%

¹ The inception date of the Prior Fund was August 25, 2008, and it ceased operations on April 27, 2010.

² The MSCI World Index is a float-adjusted capitalization weighted index created by Morgan Stanley Capital International to measure equity market performance throughout the world.

Investment Management Services

Investment Adviser

Guggenheim Funds Investment Advisors, LLC (“Guggenheim Funds Advisors” or the “Investment Adviser”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Guggenheim Funds Services Group, Inc., (“Guggenheim Funds Group”), acts as the Funds’ investment adviser pursuant to an advisory agreement with the Trust (the “Advisory Agreement”). The Investment Adviser is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal offices located at 2455 Corporate West Drive, Lisle, Illinois 60532. Guggenheim Funds Distributors, Inc. (“Guggenheim Funds Distributors”) currently offers exchange-traded funds, unit investment trusts and closed-end funds. Guggenheim Funds Group is a subsidiary of Guggenheim Partners, LLC (“Guggenheim”), a global, diversified financial services firm with more than \$100 billion in assets under supervision. Guggenheim, through its affiliates, provides investment management, investment advisory, insurance, investment banking and capital markets services. The firm is headquartered in Chicago and New York with a global network of offices throughout the United States, Europe, and Asia. Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Investment Adviser manages the investment and reinvestment of each Fund’s assets and administers the affairs of each Fund to the extent requested by the Board of Trustees. The Investment Adviser also acts as investment adviser to closed-end and open-end management investment companies.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, each Fund (except Guggenheim Shipping ETF) pays the Investment Adviser an advisory fee for the services and facilities it provides payable on a monthly basis at the annual rate of each Fund’s average daily net assets set forth below.

Fund(s)	Advisory Fee
Guggenheim Canadian Energy Income ETF	0.50%
Guggenheim China Real Estate ETF	0.50%
Guggenheim China Small Cap ETF	0.55%
Guggenheim Frontier Markets ETF	0.50%
Guggenheim International Multi-Asset Income ETF	0.50%
Guggenheim Timber ETF	0.50%

The Investment Adviser has contractually agreed to pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of each Fund (except Guggenheim Shipping ETF) (excluding interest expenses, a portion of each Fund’s licensing fees, offering costs (up to 0.25% of average net assets for the Guggenheim China Real Estate ETF, Guggenheim China Small Cap ETF, Guggenheim Timber ETF and Guggenheim Frontier Markets ETF) brokerage commissions and other trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses such as litigation and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of each Fund’s business) from exceeding the percentage of average net assets per year of each Fund, as set forth in the table below, (the “Expense Cap”), at least until December 31, 2014, and prior to such date the Investment Adviser may not terminate the arrangement without the approval of the Board of Trustees.

Fund(s)	Expense Cap
Guggenheim Canadian Energy Income ETF	0.65%
Guggenheim China Real Estate ETF	0.65%
Guggenheim China Small Cap ETF	0.70%
Guggenheim Frontier Markets ETF	0.65%
Guggenheim International Multi-Asset Income ETF	0.65%
Guggenheim Timber ETF	0.65%

The offering costs excluded from the Expense Cap are: (a) legal fees pertaining to each Fund's Shares offered for sale; (b) SEC and state registration fees; and (c) initial fees paid to be listed on an exchange. The Trust and the Investment Adviser have entered into the Expense Agreement, in which the Investment Adviser has agreed to pay certain operating expenses of each Fund in order to maintain the expense ratio of each Fund at or below the applicable Expense Cap set forth in the table above (excluding the expenses set forth above). For a period of five years subsequent to each Fund's commencement of operations, the Investment Adviser may recover from each Fund expenses reimbursed during the prior three years if the Fund's expense ratio, including the recovered expenses, falls below the Expense Cap.

In addition to advisory fees, each Fund (except Guggenheim Shipping ETF) pays all other costs and expenses of its operations, including service fees, distribution fees, custodian fees, legal and independent registered public accounting firm fees, the costs of reports and proxies to shareholders, compensation of Trustees (other than those who are affiliated persons of the Investment Adviser) and all other ordinary business expenses not specifically assumed by the Investment Adviser.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Guggenheim Shipping ETF pays the Investment Adviser a unitary management fee for the services and facilities it provides payable on a monthly basis at the annual rate of 0.65% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

Out of the unitary management fee, the Investment Adviser pays substantially all expenses of the Guggenheim Shipping ETF, including the cost of transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other services, except for the fee payments under the Investment Advisory Agreement, distribution fees, if any, brokerage expenses, taxes, interest, litigation expenses and other extraordinary expenses (such as expenses relating to a meeting of the Fund's Shareholders).

The Investment Adviser's unitary management fee is designed to pay the Guggenheim Shipping ETF's expenses and to compensate the Investment Adviser for providing services for the Fund.

Approval of Advisory Agreement

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the continuance of the Advisory Agreement in 2010 is available in the semi-annual report to shareholders dated November 30, 2010. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the continuance of the Advisory Agreement in 2011 will be available in the semi-annual report to shareholders to be dated November 30, 2011.

Portfolio Management

The portfolio managers who are currently responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's portfolio is Chuck Craig, CFA, and Saroj Kanuri, CFA. Mr. Craig has managed Guggenheim Shipping ETF's portfolio since June 2010 and each other Fund's portfolio since its inception. Mr. Kanuri has managed Guggenheim Shipping ETF's portfolio since June 2010 and each other Fund's portfolio since May 2010.

Mr. Craig is a Managing Director, Portfolio Management and Supervision, of the Investment Adviser and Guggenheim Funds Distributors and joined Guggenheim Funds Distributors in May of 2003. Mr. Craig received a M.S. in Financial Markets from the Center for Law and Financial Markets at the Illinois Institute of Technology. He also earned a B.S. in Finance from Northern Illinois University.

Mr. Kanuri is a Vice President, ETF Portfolio Management, of the Investment Adviser and Guggenheim Funds Distributors and joined Guggenheim Funds Distributors in October of 2006. Prior to joining Guggenheim Funds Distributors, Mr. Kanuri served as an analyst at Northern Trust Corporation from 2001- 2006. Mr. Kanuri received a B.S. in Finance from the University of Illinois at Chicago.

The Statement of Additional Information provides additional information about each portfolio manager's compensation structure, other accounts managed by each portfolio manager and each portfolio manager's ownership of securities of the Funds he manages.

Purchase and Redemption of Shares

General

The Shares are issued or redeemed by each Fund at net asset value per Share only in Creation Unit size.

Most investors buy and sell Shares of the Funds in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares of the Funds are listed and traded on the secondary market on the NYSE Arca. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares. The Funds may liquidate and terminate at any time. There is no minimum investment. Although Shares are generally purchased and sold in “round lots” of 100 Shares, brokerage firms typically permit investors to purchase or sell Shares in smaller “odd lots,” at no per-share price differential. When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. The Funds trade on the NYSE Arca at prices that may differ to varying degrees from the daily NAV of the Shares. Given that each Fund’s Shares can be issued and redeemed in Creation Units, the Investment Adviser believes that large discounts and premiums to NAV should not be sustained for long. The Funds trade under the NYSE Arca symbols set forth in the chart below.

Name of Fund	NYSE Arca Ticker Symbol
Guggenheim Canadian Energy Income ETF	ENY
Guggenheim China Real Estate ETF	TAO
Guggenheim China Small Cap ETF	HAO
Guggenheim Frontier Markets ETF	FRN
Guggenheim International Multi-Asset Income ETF	HGI
Guggenheim Shipping ETF	SEA
Guggenheim Timber ETF	CUT

Each Fund may liquidate and terminate at any time without shareholder approval.

Share prices are reported in dollars and cents per Share.

Investors may acquire Shares directly from the Funds, and shareholders may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Funds, only in Creation Units of the applicable number of Shares as set forth in the table below. In certain circumstances, a Fund may restrict or reject a creation or redemption order, and notify a shareholder of such restriction or rejection, as described in “Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations” in the Statement of Additional Information and in the Funds’ authorized participant agreement.

Fund(s)	Creation Unit Size
Guggenheim International Multi-Asset Income ETF Guggenheim Shipping ETF	100,000 Shares
Guggenheim Canadian Energy Income ETF Guggenheim China Real Estate ETF Guggenheim China Small Cap ETF Guggenheim Frontier Markets ETF Guggenheim Global Timber ETF	50,000 Shares

Book Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares of each Fund and is recognized as the owner of all Shares for all purposes. Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. Participants in DTC include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other stocks that you may hold in book entry or “street name” form.

How to Buy and Sell Shares

Pricing Fund Shares

The trading price of each Fund's shares on the NYSE Arca may differ from each Fund's daily net asset value and can be affected by market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors.

The NYSE Arca disseminates the approximate value of Shares of each Fund every fifteen seconds. The approximate value calculations are based on local closing prices and may not reflect events that occur subsequent to the local market's close. As a result, premiums and discounts between the approximate value and the market price could be affected. This approximate value should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of the NAV per Share of each Fund because the approximate value may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once a day, generally at the end of the business day. The Fund is not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate value and each Fund does not make any warranty as to its accuracy.

The net asset value per Share of each Fund is determined once daily as of the close of the NYSE, usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, each day the NYSE is open for trading. Shares will not be priced on regular or national holidays or other days on which the NYSE is closed. NAV per Share is determined by dividing the value of each 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 are valued at the last reported sale price on the principal exchange or on the principal OTC market on which such securities are traded, as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE Arca, 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 primarily on the NASDAQ Stock Market are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. Debt securities are valued at the mean between the last available bid and ask prices for such securities or, if such prices are not available, at prices for securities of comparable maturity, quality, and type. Short-term securities for which market quotations are not readily available are valued at amortized cost, which approximates market value. Securities for which market quotations are not readily available, including restricted securities, are valued by the Investment Adviser by a method that the Investment Adviser believes accurately reflects fair value, pursuant to policies adopted by the Board of Trustees and subject to the ultimate supervision of the Board of Trustees. Securities will be valued at fair value when market quotations are not readily available or are deemed unreliable, such as when a security's value or meaningful portion of a Fund's portfolio is believed to have been materially affected by a significant event. Such events may include a natural disaster, an economic event like a bankruptcy filing, a trading halt in a security, an unscheduled early market close or a substantial fluctuation in domestic and foreign markets that has occurred between the close of the principal exchange and the NYSE Arca. In such a case, the value for a security is likely to be different from the last quoted market price. In addition, due to the subjective and variable nature of fair market value pricing, it is possible that the value determined for a particular asset may be materially different from the value realized upon such asset's sale.

Trading in securities on many foreign securities exchanges and over-the-counter markets is normally completed before the close of business on each U.S. business day. In addition, securities trading in a particular country or countries may not take place on all U.S. business days or may take place on days that are not U.S. business days. Changes in valuations on certain securities may occur at times or on days on which each Fund's net asset value is not calculated and on which each Fund does not effect sales, redemptions and exchanges of its Shares.

Creation Units

Investors such as market makers, large investors and institutions who wish to deal in Creation Units directly with each Fund must have entered into an authorized participant agreement with the distributor, or purchase through a dealer that has entered into such an agreement. Set forth below is a brief description of the procedures applicable to purchase and redemption of Creation Units. For more detailed information, see "Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations" in the Statement of Additional Information.

How to Buy Shares

In order to purchase Creation Units of each Fund, an investor must generally deposit a designated portfolio of equity securities constituting a substantial replication, or a representation, of the securities included in the Index (the "Deposit Securities") and generally make a small cash payment referred to as the "Cash Component." For those Authorized Participants (as defined below) that are not eligible for trading a Deposit Security, custom orders are available. The list of the names and the amounts of the Deposit Securities is made available by each Fund's custodian through the facilities of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, commonly referred to as NSCC, immediately prior to the opening of business each day of the NYSE Arca. The Cash Component represents the difference between the net asset value of a Creation Unit and the market value of the Deposit Securities. In the case of custom orders, cash-in-lieu may be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Securities that the Authorized Participant (as defined below) may not be eligible to trade.

Orders must be placed by or through a participant of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC Participant") that has entered into an agreement with the Trust and the distributor, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units (collectively, "Authorized Participant" or "AP") and must be in proper form pursuant to the requirements regarding submission and logistics set forth in such agreement. See "Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations" in the Statement of Additional Information. All standard orders must be placed for one or more whole Creation Units of Shares of each Fund and must be received by the distributor in proper form no later than the close of regular trading on the NYSE Arca, (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) ("Closing Time") in order to receive that day's closing NAV per Share. In the case of certain custom orders, placed at the request of the AP and as further described in the Statement of Additional Information, the order must be received by the distributor no later than one hour prior to Closing Time in order to receive that day's closing NAV per Share. A custom order may be placed by an Authorized Participant in the event that the Trust permits or requires the substitution of an amount of cash to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security

which may not be available in sufficient quantity for delivery or which may not be eligible for trading by such Authorized Participant or the investor for which it is acting or any other relevant reason. See “Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations” in the Statement of Additional Information.

The following fixed creation transaction fees per transaction for the Funds (the “Creation Transaction Fee”) set forth in the table below are applicable to each transaction regardless of the number of Creation Units purchased in the transaction.

Fund	Fixed Creation Transaction Fees (Per Transaction)
Guggenheim Canadian Energy Income ETF	\$1,000
Guggenheim China Real Estate ETF	\$3,000
Guggenheim China Small Cap ETF	\$7,000
Guggenheim Frontier Markets ETF	\$1,000
Guggenheim International Multi-Asset Income ETF	\$2,000
Guggenheim Shipping ETF	\$500
Guggenheim Timber ETF	\$1,000

An additional charge of up to four times the Creation Transaction Fee may be imposed for cash creations or partial cash creations (to offset the Trust’s brokerage and other transaction costs associated with using cash to purchase the requisite Deposit Securities). See “Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations” in the Statement of Additional Information. The price for each Creation Unit will equal the daily NAV per Share times the number of Shares in a Creation Unit plus the fees described above and, if applicable, any transfer taxes.

Shares of each Fund may be issued in advance of receipt of all Deposit Securities subject to various conditions, including a requirement to maintain on deposit with the Trust cash at least equal to 115% of the market value of the missing Deposit Securities. Any such transaction effected must be effected outside the Clearing Process. See “Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations” in the Statement of Additional Information.

Legal Restrictions on Transactions in Certain Securities

An investor subject to a legal restriction with respect to a particular security required to be deposited in connection with the purchase of a Creation Unit may, at a Fund’s discretion, be permitted to deposit an equivalent amount of cash in substitution for any security which would otherwise be included in the Deposit Securities applicable to the purchase of a Creation Unit. For more details, see “Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations” in the Statement of Additional Information.

Redemption of Shares

Shares may be redeemed only in Creation Units at their NAV and only on a day the NYSE Arca is open for business. Each Fund’s custodian makes available immediately prior to the opening of business each day of the NYSE Arca, through the facilities of the NSCC, the list

of the names and the amounts of each Fund's portfolio securities that will be applicable that day to redemption requests in proper form ("Fund Securities"). Fund Securities received on redemption may not be identical to Deposit Securities, which are applicable to purchases of Creation Units. Unless cash redemptions are available or specified for each Fund, the redemption proceeds consist of the Fund Securities, plus cash in an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of Shares being redeemed as next determined after receipt by the transfer agent of a redemption request in proper form, and the value of the Fund Securities (the "Cash Redemption Amount"), less the applicable redemption fee and, if applicable, any transfer taxes. Should the Fund Securities have a value greater than the NAV of Shares being redeemed, a compensating cash payment to the Trust equal to the differential, plus the applicable redemption fee and, if applicable, any transfer taxes will be required to be arranged for, by or on behalf of the redeeming shareholder. For more details, see "Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations" in the Statement of Additional Information.

An order to redeem Creation Units of each Fund may only be effected by or through an Authorized Participant. An order to redeem must be placed for one or more whole Creation Units and must be received by the transfer agent in proper form no later than the Closing Time in order to receive that day's closing NAV per Share. In the case of certain custom orders, placed at the request of the AP and as further described in the Statement of Additional Information, the order must be received by the transfer agent no later than 3:00 p.m. Eastern time.

The following fixed redemption transaction fees per transaction for each Fund (the "Redemption Transaction Fee") set forth in the table below are applicable to each redemption transaction regardless of the number of Creation Units redeemed in the transaction.

Fund	Fixed Redemption Transaction Fees (Per Transaction)
Guggenheim Canadian Energy Income ETF	\$1,000
Guggenheim China Real Estate ETF	\$3,000
Guggenheim China Small Cap ETF	\$7,000
Guggenheim Frontier Markets ETF	\$1,000
Guggenheim International Multi-Asset Income ETF	\$2,000
Guggenheim Shipping ETF	\$500
Guggenheim Timber ETF	\$1,000

An additional charge of up to four times the Redemption Transaction Fee may be imposed for cash redemptions or partial cash redemptions (to compensate a Fund for the costs associated with selling the applicable securities). A Fund may adjust these fees from time to time based on actual experience. Each Fund reserves the right to effect redemptions wholly or partially in cash. A shareholder may request a cash redemption or partial cash redemption in lieu of securities, however, each Fund may, in its discretion, reject any such request. See "Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations" in the Statement of Additional Information.

Distributions

Dividends and Capital Gains. Fund shareholders are entitled to their share of each Fund's income and net realized gains on its investments. Each Fund pays out substantially all of its net earnings to its shareholders as "distributions."

Each Fund typically earns income dividends from stocks and may earn interest from debt securities. These amounts, net of expenses, are passed along to Fund shareholders as "income dividend distributions." Each Fund realizes capital gains or losses whenever it sells securities. Net long-term capital gains are distributed to shareholders as "capital gain distributions."

Income dividends, if any, are distributed to shareholders annually except for the Guggenheim Canadian Energy Income ETF and Guggenheim International Multi-Asset Income ETF, which distribute quarterly. Net capital gains are distributed at least annually. Dividends may be declared and paid more frequently to improve Index tracking or to comply with the distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Some portion of each distribution may result in a return of capital. Fund shareholders will be notified regarding the portion of the distribution that represents a return of capital.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through which the Shares were purchased makes such option available.

Distribution Plan and Service Plan

The Board of Trustees of the Trust has adopted a distribution and services plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). Under the Plan, each Fund is authorized to pay distribution fees in connection with the sale and distribution of its shares and pay service fees in connection with the provision of ongoing services to shareholders of each class and the maintenance of shareholder accounts in an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year.

No 12b-1 fees are currently paid by each Fund, and there are no current plans to impose these fees. In addition, no such fees may be paid in the future without further approval by the Board of Trustees, and the Board of Trustees has adopted a resolution that no such fees will be paid for at least 12 months from the date of this Prospectus. However, in the event 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because these fees are paid out of each Fund's assets on an ongoing basis, these fees will increase the cost of your investment in each Fund. By purchasing shares subject to distribution fees and service fees, you may pay more over time than you would by purchasing shares with other types of sales charge arrangements. Long-term shareholders may pay more than the economic equivalent of the maximum front-end sales charge permitted by the rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. The net income attributable to the Shares will be reduced by the amount of distribution fees and service fees and other expenses of each Fund.

The Investment Adviser or its affiliates may make payments to broker-dealers, banks or other financial intermediaries (together, "intermediaries") related to marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, the support of technology platforms and/or reporting systems, or their making shares of the Funds and certain other Guggenheim funds available to their customers. Such payments, which may be significant

to the intermediary, are not made by the Funds. Rather, such payments are made by the Investment Adviser or its affiliates from their own resources, which come directly or indirectly in part from fees paid by the Guggenheim funds complex. Payments of this type are sometimes referred to as revenue-sharing payments. A financial intermediary may make decisions about which investment options it recommends or makes available, or the level of services provided, to its customers based on the revenue-sharing payments it is eligible to receive. Therefore, such payments to an intermediary create conflicts of interest between the intermediary and its customers and may cause the intermediary to recommend the Funds or other Guggenheim funds over another investment. More information regarding these payments is contained in the Funds' SAI. Please contact your salesperson or other investment professional for more information regarding any such payments his or her firm may receive from the Investment Adviser or its affiliates.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions

Each Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions. The Board of Trustees evaluated the risks of market timing activities by each Fund's shareholders when they considered that no restriction or policy was necessary. The Board considered that, unlike traditional mutual funds, each Fund issues and redeems its shares at NAV for a basket of securities intended to mirror each Fund's portfolio, plus a small amount of cash, and each Fund's Shares may be purchased and sold on the exchange at prevailing market prices. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is unlikely that (a) market timing would be attempted by each Fund's shareholders or (b) any attempts to market time each Fund by its shareholders would result in negative impact to each Fund or its shareholders.

Fund Service Providers

Guggenheim Funds Investment Advisors, LLC is the administrator of the Funds.

The Bank of New York Mellon is the custodian and fund accounting and transfer agent for the Funds.

Dechert LLP serves as counsel to the Funds.

Ernst & Young LLP serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Funds and performs other audit-related and tax services.

Index Providers

Sustainable Wealth Management, Ltd. is the Index Provider for the Guggenheim Canadian Energy Income ETF. SWM is not affiliated with the Trust, the Investment Adviser or the distributor. The Investment Adviser has entered into a license agreement with SWM to use the Index.

AlphaShares is the Index Provider for the Guggenheim China Real Estate ETF and Guggenheim China Small Cap ETF. AlphaShares is not affiliated with the Trust, the Investment Adviser or the distributor. The Investment Adviser has entered into a license agreement with AlphaShares to use the Index. Guggenheim China Real Estate ETF and Guggenheim China Small Cap ETF are entitled to use their respective Index pursuant to a sub-licensing arrangement with the Investment Adviser.

BNY Mellon is the Index Provider for the Guggenheim Frontier Markets ETF. BNY Mellon is not affiliated with the Trust, the Investment Adviser or the distributor. The Investment Adviser has entered into a license agreement with BNY Mellon to use the Index.

Zacks Investment Research, Inc. is the Index Provider for the Guggenheim International Multi-Asset Income ETF. Zacks is not affiliated with the Trust, the Investment Adviser or the distributor. The Investment Adviser has entered into a license agreement with Zacks to use the Index.

CME Indexes is the Index Provider for the Guggenheim Shipping ETF. CME Indexes is not affiliated with the Trust, the Investment Adviser or the distributor. The Investment Adviser has entered into a license agreement with CME Indexes to use the Index.

Beacon Indexes LLC is the Index Provider for the Guggenheim Timber ETF. Beacon is not affiliated with the Trust, the Investment Adviser or the distributor. The Investment Adviser has entered into a license agreement with Beacon to use the Index.

Each Fund is entitled to use its respective Index pursuant to a sub-licensing arrangement with the Investment Adviser.

Disclaimers

The "Sustainable Canadian Energy Income Index" is a trademark of SWM and has been licensed for use for certain purposes by the Investment Adviser. The Fund is not sponsored,

endorsed, sold or promoted by SWM and SWM makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in Shares of the Fund.

The Guggenheim Canadian Energy Income ETF and its Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by SWM. SWM makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the shareholders of the Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly or the ability of any data supplied by SWM to track general stock market performance. SWM's only relationship to the Investment Adviser is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of SWM and of the data supplied by SWM, which is determined, composed and calculated by SWM without regard to the Fund or its Shares. SWM has no obligation to take the needs of the Investment Adviser or the shareholders of the Fund into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the data supplied by SWM. SWM is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the prices of the Shares of the Fund or the timing of the issuance or sale of such Shares. SWM has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Fund or its Shares.

The "AlphaShares China Real Estate Index" and "AlphaShares China Small Cap Index" are registered trademarks of AlphaShares and has been licensed for use by the Investment Adviser. The Funds are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by AlphaShares and AlphaShares makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in Shares of the Funds.

The Guggenheim China Real Estate ETF and Guggenheim China Small Cap ETF and their Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by AlphaShares and its affiliates. AlphaShares makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the shareholders of the Funds or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Funds particularly or the ability of the Index to track general stock market performance. AlphaShares' only relationship to the Investment Adviser is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of AlphaShares and of the Indexes, which are determined, composed and calculated by AlphaShares without regard to Investment Adviser or the Funds. AlphaShares has no obligation to take the needs of the Investment Adviser or the shareholders of the Funds into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Indexes. AlphaShares is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the prices of the Shares of the Funds or the timing of the issuance or sale of such Shares or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Shares are to be converted into cash. AlphaShares has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of the Funds or their Shares.

The "Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index" is a trademark of Zacks and has been licensed for use for certain purposes by the Investment Adviser. The Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Zacks and Zacks makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in Shares of the Fund.

The Guggenheim International Multi-Asset Income ETF and its Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Zacks. Zacks makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the shareholders of the Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly or the ability of any data supplied by Zacks to track general stock market performance. Zacks' only relationship to the Investment Adviser is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of Zacks and of the data supplied by Zacks, which is determined, composed and

calculated by Zacks without regard to the Fund or its Shares. Zacks has no obligation to take the needs of the Investment Adviser or the shareholders of the Fund into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the data supplied by Zacks. Zacks is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the prices of the Shares of the Fund or the timing of the issuance or sale of such Shares. Zacks has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Fund or its Shares.

“BNY Mellon” and the “BNY Mellon New Frontier DR Index” are service marks of The Bank of New York Corporation (the “Bank”) and have been licensed for use for certain purposes by the Investment Adviser.

The Investment Adviser’s products based on the Indexes named above are not sponsored, endorsed, sold, recommended or promoted by the Bank or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates, and none of the Bank or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, to the purchasers or owners of the products or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in financial products generally or in these products particularly, the ability of The BNY Mellon New Frontier DR Index to track market performance or the suitability or appropriateness of the products for such purchasers, owners or such member of the public. The relationship between the Bank, on one hand, and the Investment Adviser, on the other, is limited to the licensing of certain trademarks, trade names and indexes, which indexes are determined, composed and calculated by the Bank or its agent without regard to licensing of certain trademarks, trade names and indexes, which indexes are determined, composed and calculated by the Bank or its agent without regard to the Investment Adviser or its products. Neither the Bank nor any of its subsidiaries or affiliates has any obligation to take the needs of the Investment Adviser or the purchasers or owners of their products into consideration in determining, composing or calculating The BNY Mellon New Frontier DR Index named above. Neither the Bank nor any of its subsidiaries or affiliates is responsible for, or has participated in, the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the products to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the products are to be converted into cash. Neither the Bank nor any of its subsidiaries or affiliates has any obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the products. NEITHER THE BANK NOR ANY OF ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR AFFILIATES GUARANTEES THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE BNY MELLON NEW FRONTIER DR INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN, AND NEITHER THE BANK NOR ANY OF ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR AFFILIATES SHALL HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. NEITHER THE BANK NOR ANY OF ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR AFFILIATES MAKES ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE INVESTMENT ADVISER, PURCHASERS OR OWNERS OF THEIR PRODUCTS OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE BNY MELLON NEW FRONTIER DR INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. NEITHER THE BANK NOR ANY OF ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR AFFILIATES MAKES ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE BNY MELLON NEW FRONTIER DR INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL THE BANK OR ANY OF ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR AFFILIATES HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

The Guggenheim Shipping ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by CME Indexes and CME Indexes makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in Shares of the Fund.

The **“Dow Jones Global Shipping IndexSM”** is a product of Dow Jones Indexes, the marketing name and a licensed trademark of CME Indexes, and has been licensed for use. “Dow Jones[®]”, “Dow Jones Global Shipping IndexSM” and “Dow Jones Indexes” are service marks of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings, LLC (“Dow Jones”), have been licensed to CME Indexes and sublicensed for use for certain purposes by the Investment Adviser. The Guggenheim Shipping ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Dow Jones, CME Indexes or their respective affiliates. Dow Jones, CME Indexes and their respective affiliates make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Guggenheim Shipping ETF or any member of the public regarding the advisability of trading in the Fund. Dow Jones’, CME Indexes’ and their respective affiliates’ only relationship to the Licensee is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of Dow Jones and of the Index which is determined, composed and calculated by CME Indexes without regard to the Investment Adviser or the Guggenheim Shipping ETF. Dow Jones and CME Indexes have no obligation to take the needs of the Investment Adviser or the owners of the Guggenheim Shipping ETF into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Index. Dow Jones, CME Indexes and their respective affiliates are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the Guggenheim Shipping ETF to be sold or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Fund’s shares are to be converted into cash. Dow Jones, CME Indexes and their respective affiliates have no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Guggenheim Shipping ETF. Notwithstanding the foregoing, CME Group Inc. and its affiliates may independently issue and/or sponsor financial products unrelated to the Guggenheim Shipping ETF currently being issued by the Investment Adviser, but which may be similar to and competitive with the Fund. In addition, CME Group Inc. and its affiliates may trade financial products which are linked to the performance of the Dow Jones Global Shipping IndexSM. It is possible that this trading activity will affect the value of the Dow Jones Global Shipping IndexSM and the Guggenheim Shipping ETF.

DOW JONES, CME INDEXES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE AFFILIATES DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND DOW JONES, CME INDEXES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE AFFILIATES SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. DOW JONES, CME INDEXES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE AFFILIATES MAKE NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE INVESTMENT ADVISER, OWNERS OF THE GUGGENHEIM SHIPPING ETF, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. DOW JONES, CME INDEXES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE AFFILIATES MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL DOW JONES, CME INDEXES OR THEIR RESPECTIVE AFFILIATES HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY LOST PROFITS OR INDIRECT, PUNITIVE, SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR LOSSES, EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES. EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY AGREED BY CME INDEXES AND THE LICENSEE, THERE ARE NO THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARIES OF ANY

AGREEMENTS OR ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN CME INDEXES AND THE INVESTMENT ADVISER, OTHER THAN THE LICENSORS OF CME INDEXES.

The “Beacon Global Timber Index” is a trademark of Beacon and has been licensed for use for certain purposes by the Investment Adviser. The Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Beacon and Beacon makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in Shares of the Fund.

The Guggenheim Timber ETF and its Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Beacon. Beacon makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the shareholders of the Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly or the ability of any data supplied by Beacon to track general stock market performance. Beacon’s only relationship to the Investment Adviser is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of Beacon and of the data supplied by Beacon, which is determined, composed and calculated by Beacon without regard to the Fund or its Shares. Beacon has no obligation to take the needs of the Investment Adviser or the shareholders of the Fund into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the data supplied by Beacon. Beacon is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the prices of the Shares of the Fund or the timing of the issuance or sale of such Shares. Beacon has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Fund or its Shares.

Dow Jones, its affiliates, sources and distribution agents (together, the “Indicative Value Calculation Agent”) shall not be liable to the Guggenheim China Real Estate ETF, Guggenheim China Small Cap ETF, Guggenheim Timber ETF, Guggenheim Canadian Energy Income ETF or Guggenheim International Multi-Asset Income ETF, or the Investment Adviser, 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 intraday indicative value with respect to the Funds (“Indicative Value”) or any data related to (the “Data”) or (ii) any decision made or action taken by the Funds or the Investment Adviser, any customer or third party in reliance upon the Data. The Indicative Value Calculation Agent does not make any warranties, express or implied, to the Funds or the Investment Adviser, any investor in the Funds or any one else regarding the Data, including, without limitation, any warranties with respect to the timeliness, sequence, accuracy, completeness, currentness, merchantability, quality or fitness for a particular purpose or any warranties as to the results to be obtained by the Funds or the Investment Adviser, any investors in the Funds or other person in connection with the use of the Data. The Indicative Value Calculation Agent shall not be liable to the Funds or the Investment Adviser, any investor in the Funds or other 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.

The Investment Adviser does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of each Index or any data included therein, and the Investment Adviser shall have no liability for any errors, omissions or interruptions therein.

Federal Income Taxation

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 NYSE Arca, and
- You purchase or redeem Creation Units.

Taxes on Distributions

Dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid annually except for the Guggenheim Canadian Energy Income ETF, Guggenheim International Multi-Asset Income ETF and Guggenheim Shipping ETF, which distribute quarterly. Each Fund may also pay a special distribution at the end of the calendar year to comply with federal tax requirements. In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them in a Fund. Dividends paid out of a Fund's income and net short-term gains, if any, are taxable as ordinary income.

Distributions of net long-term capital gains, if any, in excess of net short-term capital losses are taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long you have held the Shares.

Long-term capital gains of non-corporate taxpayers are generally taxed at a maximum rate of 15% for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2013. In addition, for these taxable years some ordinary dividends declared and paid by a Fund to non-corporate shareholders may qualify for taxation at the lower reduced tax rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided that the holding period and other requirements are met by the Fund and the shareholder. Thereafter, without future Congressional action, the maximum rate of long-term capital gain will return to 20% in 2013, and all dividends will be taxed at ordinary income rates.

Distributions in excess of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of your basis in the Shares, and as capital gain thereafter. A distribution will reduce a Fund's net asset value per Share and may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gain even though, from an investment standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital.

Dividends and interest received by a Fund may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If more than 50% of any Fund's total assets at the end of its taxable year will consist of foreign stock or securities, the Fund intends to elect to "pass through" to its investors certain foreign income taxes paid by the Fund, with the result that each investor will (i) include in gross income, as an additional dividend, even though not actually received, the investor's pro rata share of the Fund's foreign income taxes, and (ii) either deduct (in calculating U.S. taxable income) or credit (in calculating U.S.

federal income), subject to certain limitations, the investor's pro rata share of the Fund's foreign income taxes.

With respect to Brazil, a 6% Imposto sobre Operações Financeiras ("IOF") tax, with the rate subject to change, applies to certain foreign exchange inflows into Brazil with respect to fixed income trades, and a 2% IOF tax, with rates subject to change, applies to certain foreign exchange inflows into Brazil with respect to equity trades. Also, a 1.5% IOF tax applies to the creation of new American or Global Depository Receipt issuances with respect to Brazilian equities and a 0.38% IOF tax applies to the cancellation of American or Global Depository Receipts if the underlying equities are then issued in the Brazil (local) markets. If incurred by a Fund, an IOF tax would not be creditable against U.S. income tax liability.

If you are not a citizen or permanent resident of the United States, each Fund's ordinary income dividends (which include distributions of net short-term capital gains) will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies or unless such income is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business carried on through a permanent establishment in the United States. Prospective investors are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the applicability of the U.S. withholding tax.

By law, each Fund must withhold a percentage of your distributions and proceeds if you have not provided a taxpayer identification number or social security number. The backup withholding rate for individuals is currently 28%.

Taxes on Exchange-Listed Shares Sales

Currently, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares is generally 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. Capital loss realized on the sale or exchange of Shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any long-term capital gain dividends received by the shareholder. 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 and the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the Cash Component paid. A person who exchanges Creation Units for equity securities will generally 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 the Cash Redemption Amount. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor 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 you purchase or redeem Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many and at what price you purchased or sold Shares.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in a Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You may also be subject to state and local taxation on Fund distributions and sales of Fund Shares. You are advised to consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Fund Shares under all applicable tax laws.

Tax-Advantaged Product Structure

Unlike interests in many conventional mutual funds, the Shares are traded throughout the day on national securities exchanges, whereas mutual fund interests are typically only bought and sold at closing net asset values. The Shares have been designed to be tradable in the secondary market on a national securities exchange on an intra-day basis, and to be created and redeemed principally in-kind in Creation Units at each day's next calculated NAV. These arrangements are designed to protect ongoing shareholders from adverse effects on the Funds' portfolios that could arise from frequent cash creation and redemption transactions. In a conventional mutual fund, redemptions can have an adverse tax impact on taxable shareholders because the mutual fund may need to sell portfolio securities to obtain cash to meet fund redemptions. These sales may generate taxable gains for the shareholders of the mutual fund, whereas the Shares' in-kind redemption mechanism generally will not lead to a tax event for the Funds or their ongoing shareholders.

Other Information

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

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance since its inception. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in each Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been derived from the Funds' financial statements which have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, are included in the Funds' Annual Report, which is available upon request.

Guggenheim Canadian Energy Income ETF

Per share operating performance for a share outstanding throughout the period	For the Year Ended May 31, 2011	For the Year Ended May 31, 2010	For the Year Ended May 31, 2009	For the Period July 3, 2007** through May 31, 2008
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 16.52	\$ 14.10	\$ 31.58	\$ 25.05
Income from investment operations				
Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	0.52	0.47	1.08	0.85
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	5.51	2.55	(17.49)	6.41
Total from investment operations	6.03	3.02	(16.41)	7.26
Distributions to shareholders from				
Net investment income	(0.52)	(0.60)	(1.07)	(0.73)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 22.03	\$ 16.52	\$ 14.10	\$ 31.58
Market value, end of period	\$ 22.06	\$ 16.50	\$ 14.38	\$ 31.71
Total return ^(b)				
Net asset value	37.22%	21.75%	-51.89%	29.62%
Ratios and supplemental data				
Net assets, end of period (thousands)	\$ 229,570	\$ 74,649	\$ 37,791	\$ 34,102
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets*	0.70%	0.70%	0.71%	0.83% ^(c)
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets*	2.59%	2.89%	7.03%	3.57% ^(c)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)	34%	58%	68%	31%

* If certain expenses had not been waived or reimbursed by the Adviser, total return would have been lower and the ratios would have been as follows:

Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	0.84%	0.89%	1.23%	1.24% ^(c)
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	2.45%	2.70%	6.51%	3.16% ^(c)

** Commencement of investment operations.

(a) Based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Total investment return is calculated assuming a purchase of a common share at the beginning of the period and a sale on the last day of the period reported at net asset value ("NAV"). Dividends and distributions are assumed to be reinvested at NAV. Total investment return does not reflect brokerage commissions. A return calculated for a period of less than one year is not annualized.

(c) Annualized.

(d) Portfolio turnover is not annualized for periods of less than one year and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

Guggenheim China Real Estate ETF

Per share operating performance for a share outstanding throughout the period	For the Year Ended May 31, 2011	For the Year Ended May 31, 2010	For the Year Ended May 31, 2009	For the Period December 18, 2007** through May 31, 2008
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 16.02	\$ 16.87	\$ 20.68	\$ 23.50
Income from investment operations				
Net investment income ^(a)	0.35	0.29	0.39	0.17
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	3.92	(0.57)	(3.82)	(2.99)
Total from investment operations	4.27	(0.28)	(3.43)	(2.82)
Distributions to Shareholders				
From and in excess of net investment income	(0.15)	(0.57)	(0.38)	—
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 20.14	\$ 16.02	\$ 16.87	\$ 20.68
Market value, end of period	\$ 20.07	\$ 15.89	\$ 17.27	\$ 20.91
Total return^{*(b)}				
Net asset value	26.68%	-2.10%	-15.44%	-12.00%
Ratios and supplemental data				
Net assets, end of period (thousands)	\$ 27,397	\$ 45,484	\$ 39,802	\$ 28,949
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets*	0.70%	0.70%	0.78%	0.95% ^(c)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets*	1.83%	1.64%	3.00%	1.64% ^(c)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)	17%	15%	47%	1%
* If certain expenses had not been waived or reimbursed by the Adviser, total return would have been lower and the ratios would have been as follows:				
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	1.02%	0.92%	1.74%	1.50% ^(c)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.51%	1.42%	2.04%	1.09% ^(c)

** Commencement of investment operations.

(a) Based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Total investment return is calculated assuming a purchase of a common share at the beginning of the period and a sale on the last day of the period reported at net asset value ("NAV"). Dividends and distributions are assumed to be reinvested at NAV. Total investment return does not reflect brokerage commissions. A return calculated for a period of less than one year is not annualized.

(c) Annualized.

(d) Portfolio turnover is not annualized for periods of less than one year and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

Guggenheim China Small Cap ETF

Per share operating performance for a share outstanding throughout the period	For the Year Ended May 31, 2011	For the Year Ended May 31, 2010	For the Year Ended May 31, 2009	For the Period January 30, 2008** through May 31, 2008
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 24.44	\$ 20.70	\$ 24.04	\$ 24.34
Income from investment operations				
Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	0.39	0.25	0.27	0.27
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	4.84	3.52	(3.51)	(0.57)
Total from investment operations	5.23	3.77	(3.24)	(0.30)
Distributions to shareholders from				
Net investment income	(0.44)	(0.03)	(0.10)	—
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 29.23	\$ 24.44	\$ 20.70	\$ 24.04
Market value, end of period	\$ 29.15	\$ 24.30	\$ 21.22	\$ 24.39
Total return ^(b)				
Net asset value	21.36%	18.20%	-13.27%	-1.23%
Ratios and supplemental data				
Net assets, end of period (thousands)	\$ 327,373	\$ 291,284	\$ 62,938	\$ 11,540
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets*	0.75%	0.75%	0.88%	1.00% ^(c)
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets*	1.33%	1.00%	1.86%	3.44% ^(c)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)	11%	46%	65%	1%

* If certain expenses had not been waived or reimbursed by the Adviser, total return would have been lower and the ratios would have been as follows:

Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	0.89%	0.91%	1.64%	3.16% ^(c)
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	1.19%	0.84%	1.10%	1.28% ^(c)

** Commencement of investment operations.

(a) Based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Total investment return is calculated assuming a purchase of a common share at the beginning of the period and a sale on the last day of the period reported at net asset value ("NAV"). Dividends and distributions are assumed to be reinvested at NAV. Total investment return does not reflect brokerage commissions. A return calculated for a period of less than one year is not annualized.

(c) Annualized.

(d) Portfolio turnover is not annualized for periods of less than one year and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

Guggenheim Frontier Markets ETF

Per share operating performance for a share outstanding throughout the period	For the Year Ended May 31, 2011	For the Year Ended May 31, 2010	For the period June 12, 2008** through May 31, 2009
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 18.12	\$ 14.49	\$ 24.34
Income from investment operations			
Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	0.64	0.55	0.36
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	4.60	3.46	(10.12)
Total from investment operations	5.24	4.01	(9.76)
Distributions to Shareholders from			
Net investment income	(0.13)	(0.38)	(0.09)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 23.23	\$ 18.12	\$ 14.49
Market value, end of period	\$ 22.95	\$ 18.67	\$ 14.48
Total return^(b)			
Net asset value	28.87%	27.69%	-40.03%
Ratios and supplemental data			
Net assets, end of period (thousands)	\$ 183,324	\$ 31,888	\$ 15,066
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets*	0.70%	0.70%	0.95% ^(d)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets*	2.84%	3.09%	2.65% ^(d)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)	9%	25%	29%
* If certain expenses had not been waived or reimbursed by the Adviser, total return would have been lower and the ratios would have been as follows:			
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	0.80%	1.11%	2.22% ^(d)
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	2.74%	2.68%	1.38% ^(d)

** Commencement of investment operations.

(a) Based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Total investment return is calculated assuming a purchase of a common share at the beginning of the period and a sale on the last day of the period reported at net asset value ("NAV"). Dividends and distributions are assumed to be reinvested at NAV. Total investment return does not reflect brokerage commissions. A return calculated for a period of less than one year is not annualized.

(c) Annualized.

(d) Portfolio turnover is not annualized for periods of less than one year and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

Guggenheim International Multi-Asset Income ETF

Per share operating performance for a share outstanding throughout the period	For the Year Ended May 31, 2011	For the Year Ended May 31, 2010	For the Year Ended May 31, 2009	For the Period July 11, 2007** through May 31, 2008
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 16.10	\$ 14.31	\$ 23.09	\$ 24.98
Income from investment operations				
Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	0.88	0.68	0.78	0.88
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	3.80	1.74	(8.61)	(2.15)
Total from investment operations	4.68	2.42	(7.83)	(1.27)
Distributions to Shareholders from				
Net investment income	(0.80)	(0.63)	(0.86)	(0.62)
Return of capital	—	—	(0.09)	—
Total distribution to shareholders	(0.80)	(0.63)	(0.95)	(0.62)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 19.98	\$ 16.10	\$ 14.31	\$ 23.09
Market value, end of period	\$ 20.02	\$ 16.09	\$ 14.44	\$ 24.00
Total return^(b)				
Net asset value	29.68%	16.81%	-33.80%	-5.02%
Ratios and supplemental data				
Net assets, end of period (thousands)	\$ 101,895	\$ 54,736	\$ 14,311	\$ 9,234
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets ^(c)	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	1.10% ^(e)
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets*	4.71%	4.01%	5.56%	4.26% ^(e)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)	44%	42%	114%	114%
* If certain expenses had not been waived or reimbursed by the Adviser, total return would have been lower and the ratios would have been as follows:				
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets ^(c)	0.94%	1.04%	1.98%	2.61% ^(e)
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	4.47%	3.67%	4.28%	2.75% ^(e)

** Commencement of investment operations.

(a) Based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Total investment return is calculated assuming a purchase of a common share at the beginning of the period and a sale on the last day of the period reported at net asset value ("NAV"). Dividends and distributions are assumed to be reinvested at NAV. Total investment return does not reflect brokerage commissions. A return calculated for a period of less than one year is not annualized.

(c) Annualized.

(d) Portfolio turnover is not annualized for periods of less than one year and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

(e) Expense ratio does not reflect fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of its investments in shares of other investment companies. If these fees were included in the expense ratio, the net impact to the expense ratio would be approximately 0.15% for the year ended May 31, 2011, 0.19% for the year ended May 31, 2010, 0.16% for the year ended May 31, 2009, and 0.24% for the period July 11, 2007 through May 31, 2008.

Guggenheim Shipping ETF

Per share operating performance for a share outstanding throughout the period	For the Period July 11, 2010* through May 31, 2011	
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$	25.96
Income from investment operations		
Net investment income ^(a)		1.10
Net realized and unrealized loss		(1.89)
Total from investment operations		(0.79)
Distributions to shareholders from		
Net investment income		(0.48)
Net asset value, end of period	\$	24.69
Market value, end of period	\$	24.67
Total return ^(b)		
Net asset value		-3.21%
Ratios and supplemental data		
Net assets, end of period (thousands)	\$	12,343
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets		0.65% ^(c)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		4.14% ^(c)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)		28%

* Commencement of investment operations.

(a) Based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Total investment return is calculated assuming a purchase of a common share at the beginning of the period and a sale on the last day of the period reported at net asset value ("NAV"). Dividends and distributions are assumed to be reinvested at NAV. Total investment return does not reflect brokerage commissions. A return calculated for a period of less than one year is not annualized.

(c) Annualized.

(d) Portfolio turnover is not annualized for periods of less than one year and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

Guggenheim Timber ETF

Per share operating performance for a share outstanding throughout the period	For the Year Ended May 31, 2011	For the Year Ended May 31, 2010	For the Year Ended May 31, 2009	For the Period November 9, 2007** through May 31, 2008
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 17.70	\$ 14.53	\$ 22.03	\$ 24.91
Income from investment operations				
Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	0.94	0.25	0.47	0.33
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	4.34	2.97	(7.56)	(3.13)
Total from investment operations	5.28	3.22	(7.09)	(2.80)
Distributions to shareholders				
From and in excess of net investment income	(0.59)	(0.05)	(0.41)	(0.08)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 22.39	\$ 17.70	\$ 14.53	\$ 22.03
Market value, end of period	\$ 22.38	\$ 17.65	\$ 14.69	\$ 22.25
Total return ^(b)				
Net asset value	30.15%	22.15%	-31.77%	-11.25%
Ratios and supplemental data				
Net assets, end of period (thousands)	\$ 228,386	\$ 112,541	\$ 45,915	\$ 57,277
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets*	0.70%	0.70%	0.71%	0.95% ^(c)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets*	4.52%	1.46%	3.36%	2.72% ^(c)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)	29%	39%	58%	23%

* If certain expenses had not been waived or reimbursed by the Adviser, total return would have been lower and the ratios would have been as follows:

Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	0.82%	0.86%	1.08%	1.43% ^(c)
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	4.40%	1.30%	2.99%	2.24% ^(c)

** Commencement of investment operations.

(a) Based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Total investment return is calculated assuming a purchase of a common share at the beginning of the period and a sale on the last day of the period reported at net asset value ("NAV"). Dividends and distributions are assumed to be reinvested at NAV. Total investment return does not reflect brokerage commissions. A return calculated for a period of less than one year is not annualized.

(c) Annualized.

(d) Portfolio turnover is not annualized for periods of less than one year and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

Premium/Discount Information

Information about the differences between the daily market price on secondary markets for Shares and the NAV of each Fund can be found at www.guggenheimfunds.com.

Total Return Information

Information about the total return of each Fund's Index in comparison to the total return of that Fund can be found at www.guggenheimfunds.com.

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For More Information

Existing Shareholders or Prospective Investors

- Call your broker
- www.guggenheimfunds.com

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A Statement of Additional Information dated September 30, 2011, which contains more details about each Fund, is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus, which means that it is legally part of this Prospectus.

You will find additional information about each Fund in its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, when available. The annual report will explain the market conditions and investment strategies affecting each Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

You can ask questions or obtain a free copy of the Funds' shareholder reports or the Statement of Additional Information by calling 1-800-345-7999. Free copies of the Funds' shareholder reports and the Statement of Additional Information are available from our website at www.guggenheimfunds.com.

Information about the Funds, including their reports and the Statement of Additional Information, has been filed with the SEC. It can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC or on the EDGAR database on the SEC's internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>). Information on the operation of the SEC's Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090. You can also request copies of these materials, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the SEC's e-mail address (publicinfo@sec.gov) or by writing the Public Reference section of the SEC, 100 F Street NE, Room 1580, Washington, DC 20549.

PROSPECTUS

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September 30, 2011

Investment Company Act File No. 811-21910.