

ETFMG Prime 2x Daily Junior Silver Miners ETF

Schedule of Total Return Swaps

June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

| Long Total Return Equity Swaps | Counterparty | Payment Frequency | Financing Rate | Expiration Date | Notional Amount | Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| ETFMG Prime Junior Silver Miners ETF Swap | Cowen and Company, LLC | Monthly | Overnight Bank Funding Rate Index + 0.25% | June 15, 2022 | \$ 1,702,810 | \$ (175) |

ETF Managers Trust

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies consistently followed by ETFMG Prime Junior Silver Miners ETF (“SILJ”), ETFMG Prime Cyber Security ETF (“HACK”), ETFMG Prime Mobile Payments ETF (“IPAY”), ETFMG Sit Ultra Short ETF (“VALT”), ETFMG Travel Tech ETF (“AWAY”), ETFMG Treatments, Testing and Advancements ETF (“GERM”), ETFMG Alternative Harvest U.S. ETF (“MJUS”), ETFMG Alternative Harvest ETF (“MJ”), ETFMG Prime 2x Daily Inverse Junior Silver Miners ETF (“SINV”), ETFMG Prime 2x Daily Junior Silver Miners ETF (“SILX”), ETFMG 2x Daily Travel Tech ETF (“AWYX”), Wedbush ETFMG Video Game Tech ETF (“GAMR”), Wedbush ETFMG Global Cloud Technology ETF (“IVES”), BlueStar Israel Technology ETF (“ITEQ”), Etho Climate Leadership U.S. ETF (“ETHO”) and AI Powered Equity ETF (“AIEQ”) (each a “Fund,” or collectively the “Funds”).

Security Valuation. Securities listed on a securities exchange, market or automated quotation system for which quotations are readily available (except for securities traded on NASDAQ), including securities traded over the counter, are valued at the last quoted sale price on the primary exchange or market (foreign or domestic) on which they are traded on the valuation date (or at approximately 4:00 pm Eastern Time if a security’s primary exchange is normally open at that time), or, if there is no such reported sale on the valuation date, at the most recent quoted bid price. For securities traded on NASDAQ, the NASDAQ Official Closing Price will be used.

Securities for which quotations are not readily available are valued at their respective fair values as determined in good faith by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”). When a security is “fair valued,” consideration is given to the facts and circumstances relevant to the particular situation, including a review of various factors set forth in the pricing procedures adopted by the Funds’ Board. The use of fair value pricing by a Fund may cause the net asset value of its shares to differ significantly from the net asset value that would be calculated without regard to such considerations. As of June 30, 2021, HACK, IPAY, VALT, AWAY, GERM, MJUS, MJ, SINV, SILX, AWYX, GAMR, IVES, ITEQ, and ETHO did not hold any fair valued securities. As of June 30, 2021, AIEQ held one fair valued security and as of June 30, 2021, SILJ held three fair valued securities.

As described above, the Funds utilize various methods to measure the fair value of their investments on a recurring basis. U.S. GAAP establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes inputs to valuation methods. The three levels of inputs are:

| | |
|---------|--|
| Level 1 | Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Funds have the ability to access. |
| Level 2 | Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These inputs may include quoted prices for the identical instrument on an inactive market, prices for similar instruments, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, yield curves, default rates and similar data. |
| Level 3 | Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, to the extent relevant observable inputs are not available; representing the Funds’ own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in valuing the asset or liability and would be based on the best information available. |

The availability of observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, the liquidity of markets, and other characteristics particular to the security. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3.

The inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety, is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

The following is a summary of the inputs used to value the Funds’ investments as of June 30, 2021:

SILX

Other Financial Instruments***

| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
|-------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| Swaps | \$ (175) | \$ - | \$ - | \$ (175) |
| Total Swaps | \$ (175) | \$ - | \$ - | \$ (175) |

(1) Includes a security valued at \$0.

^ See Schedule of Investments for classifications by country and industry

* Certain investments that are measured at fair value used the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts presented in the table are intended to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the amounts presented in the Schedules of Investments.

** Investment was purchased with collateral.

*** Other financial instruments are derivative instruments not reflected in the Schedule of Investments, such as swaps. Swaps are reflected as the unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on the instrument.