

CLAYMORE EXCHANGE-TRADED FUND TRUST 2  
CLAYMORE S&P GLOBAL WATER INDEX ETF  
CLAYMORE/ZACKS COUNTRY ROTATION ETF  
CLAYMORE/BEACON GLOBAL TIMBER INDEX ETF  
CLAYMORE/BNY MELLON EW EURO-PACIFIC LDRS ETF  
CLAYMORE/SWM CANADIAN ENERGY INCOME INDEX ETF  
CLAYMORE/BEACON GLOBAL EXCHANGES, BROKERS & ASSET MANAGERS INDEX ETF  
CLAYMORE/NYSE ARCA AIRLINE ETF  
CLAYMORE/BNY MELLON FRONTIER MARKETS ETF  
CLAYMORE/ALPHASHARES CHINA SMALL CAP INDEX ETF  
CLAYMORE/ZACKS INTERNATIONAL MULTI-ASSET INCOME INDEX ETF  
CLAYMORE/ROBB REPORT GLOBAL LUXURY INDEX ETF  
CLAYMORE/DELTA GLOBAL SHIPPING INDEX ETF  
CLAYMORE/MAC GLOBAL SOLAR ENERGY INDEX ETF  
CLAYMORE/ALPHASHARES CHINA REAL ESTATE ETF

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE CURRENTLY EFFECTIVE PROSPECTUS AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE ABOVE LISTED FUNDS:**

*The following paragraphs are hereby inserted in the "Investment Advisory Services" section in each Fund's Prospectus at the end of the sub-section "Investment Adviser" and in the "Management" section in each Fund's Statement of Additional Information in the sub-section "Investment Advisory Agreement" (each in place of, where applicable, the current corresponding discussion therein):*

On July 17, 2009, Claymore Group Inc., the parent of the Investment Adviser, entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger between and among Claymore Group Inc., Claymore Holdings, LLC and GuggClay Acquisition, Inc., (with the latter two entities being wholly-owned, indirect subsidiaries of Guggenheim Partners, LLC ("Guggenheim")) whereby GuggClay Acquisition, Inc. will merge into Claymore Group Inc. which will be the surviving entity. The parties intend that the completed merger will result in a change-of-control whereby Claymore Group Inc. and its subsidiaries, including the Investment Adviser, will become indirect, wholly-owned subsidiaries of Guggenheim. The transaction is not expected to affect the daily operations of the Funds or the investment management activities of the Investment Adviser. The transaction closed on October 14, 2009 (such closing date being the "Effective Date").

Under the 1940 Act, consummation of this transaction resulted in the automatic termination of the Advisory Agreement. Accordingly, on September 28, 2009, the Board of Trustees approved an interim investment advisory agreement between the Trust and the Investment Adviser (the "Interim Advisory Agreement"). The Interim Advisory Agreement took effect as of the Effective Date and will terminate upon the earlier of: (a) 150 calendar days after the Effective Date or (b) the approval of a new investment advisory agreement by the shareholders of each Fund. In addition, the advisory fees earned by the Investment Adviser pursuant to the Interim Advisory Agreement will be held in an interest-bearing escrow account with the Trust's custodian during the term of the Interim Advisory Agreement. If a Fund's shareholders approve a new advisory agreement with the Investment Adviser prior to the expiration of the term of the Interim Advisory Agreement, the amount in the escrow account (including any interest earned) with respect to the Fund shall be paid to the Investment Adviser. If a Fund's shareholders do not approve a new advisory agreement with the Investment Adviser prior to the expiration of the term of the Interim Advisory Agreement, the Investment Adviser shall be paid, out of the escrow account with respect to the Fund, the lesser of (i) the Investment Adviser's costs incurred in providing the services under the Interim Advisory Agreement (including any interest earned on that amount while in escrow) with respect to the Fund; or (ii) the total amount in the escrow account (including any interest earned) with respect to the Fund. Other than the effective dates and the provisions set forth above regarding the advisory fees' placement into an escrow account, the terms and conditions of the Interim Advisory Agreement are substantively identical to those of the Advisory Agreement.

On September 28, 2009, the Board of Trustees also approved a new investment advisory agreement between the Trust and the Investment Adviser (the "New Advisory Agreement") and recommended that the New Advisory Agreement be submitted to the shareholders of each Fund for their approval. The New Advisory Agreement will take effect with respect to each Fund upon its approval by the shareholders of each Fund and will have an initial term of one year. Thereafter, the New Advisory Agreement will continue in effect only if its continuance is approved by the Board of Trustees. Other than effective dates, the terms and conditions of the New Advisory Agreement are substantively identical to those of the Advisory Agreement.

**CLAYMORE EXCHANGE-TRADED FUND TRUST 2**  
2455 Corporate West Drive  
Lisle, Illinois 60532

**PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE**

October 16, 2009

ETF-PRO-TRUST2-SUPP101609



CLAYMORE<sup>SM</sup>

ETF

## PROSPECTUS

**CUT** Claymore/Beacon Global Timber Index ETF

**FRN** Claymore/BNY Mellon Frontier Markets ETF

**SEA** Claymore/Delta Global Shipping Index ETF

**HGI** Claymore/Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index ETF

 EXCHANGE-TRADED FUNDS

# Claymore Exchange-Traded Fund Trust 2

SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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*No dealer, salesperson or any other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations, other than those contained in this Prospectus, in connection with the offer contained in this Prospectus and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Funds, Claymore Advisors, LLC, the Funds' investment adviser (the "Investment Adviser"), or the Funds' distributor, Claymore Securities, Inc. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer by the Funds or by the Funds' distributor to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any of the securities offered hereby in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful for the Funds to make such an offer in such jurisdiction.*

# Introduction—Claymore Exchange-Traded Fund Trust 2

The Claymore Exchange-Traded Fund Trust 2 (the “Trust”) is an investment company consisting of 14 separate exchange-traded “index funds.” The investment objective of each of the funds is to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the performance of a specified market index. Claymore Advisors, LLC is the investment adviser for the funds (the “Investment Adviser”).

This prospectus relates to four funds of the Trust, Claymore/Beacon Global Timber Index ETF, Claymore/BNY Mellon Frontier Markets ETF, Claymore/Delta Global Shipping Index ETF and Claymore/Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index ETF (each, a “Fund” and together, the “Funds”).

The shares (“Shares”) of each fund are listed and traded on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “NYSE Arca”). The Funds’ Shares trade at market prices that may differ to some degree from the net asset value (“NAV”) of the Shares. Unlike conventional mutual funds, the Funds issue and redeem Shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in large specified blocks of Shares set forth in the table below, each of which is called a “Creation Unit.” Creation Units are issued and redeemed principally in-kind for securities included in a specified index. **Except when aggregated in Creation Units, Shares are not redeemable securities of the Funds.**

<b>Fund(s)</b>	<b>Creation Unit Size</b>
Claymore/Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index ETF	200,000 Shares
Claymore/Beacon Global Timber Index ETF; Claymore/Delta Global Shipping Index ETF; Claymore/BNY Mellon Frontier Markets ETF	80,000 Shares

## Who Should Invest

The Funds are designed for investors who seek a relatively low-cost “passive” approach for investing in a portfolio of equity securities of companies in a specified index. The Funds may be suitable for long-term investment in the market represented by a specified index and may also be used as an asset allocation tool or as a speculative trading instrument.

# 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 of the mutual fund's 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.

# Claymore/Beacon Global Timber Index ETF\*

## 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"). The Fund's investment objective is not fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval.

## Primary Investment Strategies

The Fund, using a low cost "passive" or "indexing" investment approach, seeks to replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Beacon Global Timber Index. All stocks 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 market capitalizations, as determined by Beacon. Beacon does not guarantee the inclusion of all relevant companies in the Index. The Fund will at all times 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 investments that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of the component 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 stocks 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 stocks in the Index in those weightings. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase a sample of the stocks 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, purchase (or sell) securities not in the Index which the Investment Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for one or more Index components, or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques, in seeking to accurately track the Index. In addition, from time to time stocks are added to or removed from the Index. The Fund may sell stocks that are represented in the Index or purchase stocks that are not yet represented in the Index in anticipation of their removal from or addition to the Index.

\* Effective June 15, 2009 the name of this Fund changed to Claymore/Beacon Global Timber Index ETF from Claymore/Clear Global Timber Index ETF and the name of the Fund's underlying index changed to the Beacon Global/Timber Index from the Clear Global Timber Index.

## Index Methodology

The Beacon Global Timber 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. The constituent selection process is repeated annually and the Index rebalance is conducted quarterly.

## Index Construction

Eligible securities include all common stocks listed on global exchanges that meet the following criteria at of 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.

## Primary 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.* A principal risk of investing in the Fund is equity risk, which is the risk that the value of the 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, among other reasons, 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, among others, 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. 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' stocks may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These stocks 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 or futures or other derivative positions, its return may not correlate as well with the return on the Index, as would be the case if it purchased all of the stocks 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 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. 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.

## Fund Performance

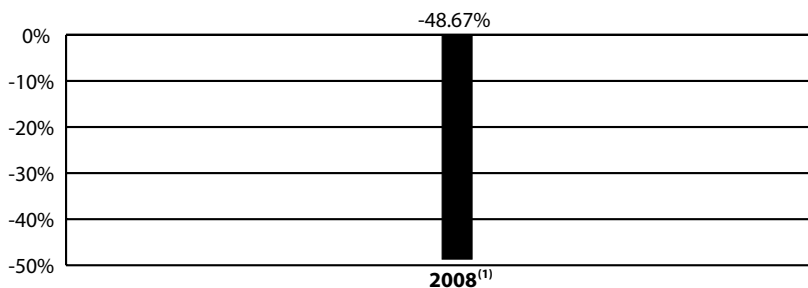
The chart and table below illustrate annual calendar year returns for the calendar year ended December 31, 2008 as well as average annual Fund and index returns for the one-year and since inception periods ended December 31, 2008. This information is intended to help you assess the variability of Fund returns and the potential rewards and risks of an investment in the Fund. The information also shows how the Fund's performance compares with the returns of a broad measure of market performance.

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 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 are deducted from Fund returns, or taxes.

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.

### Calendar Year Total Return as of 12/31

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<sup>1</sup> The Fund commenced operations on November 9, 2007. The Fund's year-to-date total return was 13.86% as of June 30, 2009.

During the calendar year ended December 31, 2008, the Fund's highest and lowest calendar quarter returns were -8.78% and -26.14%, respectively, for the quarters ended 6/30/08 and 12/31/08. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

<b>Average Annual Total Returns for the Period Ended December 31, 2008</b>	<b>1 year</b>	<b>Since inception<sup>(1)</sup></b>
Returns Before Taxes	-48.67%	-46.15%
After Taxes on Distribution	-49.27%	-46.76%
After Taxes on Distribution and Sale of Shares	-31.63%	-39.25%
Beacon Global Timber Index	-47.89%	-43.97%
Dow Jones World Forestry & Paper Index <sup>(2)</sup>	-46.50%	-45.84%

<sup>1</sup>The inception date of the Fund was November 9, 2007.

<sup>2</sup>The Dow Jones World Forestry & Paper Index is a float-adjusted capitalization weighted index that provides a broad measure of the world forestry and paper markets. This index is unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in this 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 will not pay the shareholder fees shown below, but may be subject to costs (including customary brokerage commissions) charged by their broker.

<b>Shareholder Fees</b> (paid directly by Authorized Participants)	
Sales charges (loads)	None
Standard creation/redemption transaction fee per order <sup>(1)</sup>	\$1,000
Maximum creation/redemption transaction fee per order <sup>(1)</sup>	\$4,000
<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> <sup>(2)</sup> (expenses that are deducted from Fund assets)	
Management Fees	0.50%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees <sup>(3)</sup>	—%
Other expenses	0.58%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	1.08%
Expense Waiver and Reimbursements <sup>(4)</sup>	0.37%
Net Operating Expenses	0.71%

<sup>1</sup> Purchasers of Creation Units and parties redeeming Creation Units must pay a standard creation or redemption transaction fee of \$1,000. If a Creation Unit is purchased or redeemed for cash, a variable fee of up to four times the standard creation or redemption transaction fee may be charged. See the following discussion of "Creation Transaction Fees and Redemption Transaction Fees."

<sup>2</sup> Expressed as a percentage of average net assets.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> The Fund's Investment Adviser has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or pay 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, at least until December 31, 2011. The offering costs excluded from the 0.65% expense cap are: (a) legal fees pertaining to the 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 an Expense Reimbursement Agreement (the "Expense Agreement") in which the Investment Adviser has agreed to waive its management fees and/or pay certain operating expenses of the Fund in order to maintain the expense ratio of the Fund at or below 0.65% (excluding the expenses set forth above) (the "Expense Cap"). For a period of five years subsequent to the Fund's commencement of operations, the Investment Adviser may recover from the Fund fees and expenses waived or reimbursed during the prior three years if the Fund's expense ratio, including the recovered expenses, falls below the Expense Cap.

## Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the costs of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units of the Fund or customary brokerage commissions that you may 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 each year. 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*
\$73	\$227	\$482	\$1,211

## Creation Transaction Fees and Redemption Transaction Fees

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks of 80,000 Shares (each block of 80,000 Shares called a "Creation Unit") or multiples thereof. As a practical matter, only broker-dealers or large institutional investors with creation and redemption agreements and called Authorized Participants ("APs") can purchase or redeem these Creation Units. Purchasers of Creation Units at NAV must pay a standard Creation Transaction Fee of \$1,000 per transaction. An AP who holds Creation Units and wishes to redeem at NAV would also pay a standard Redemption Fee of \$1,000 per transaction (see "How to Buy and Sell Shares" later in this Prospectus). APs who hold Creation Units in inventory will also pay the Annual Fund Operating Expenses described in the table above. Assuming an investment in a Creation Unit of \$2,000,000 and a 5% return each year, and assuming that the Fund's gross operating expenses remain the same, the total costs would be \$15,505, \$46,407, \$97,349 and \$243,237 if the Creation Unit is redeemed after one year, three years, five years and ten years, respectively.\*

If a Creation Unit is purchased or redeemed for cash, a variable fee of up to four times the standard Creation or Redemption Transaction Fee may be charged to the AP making the transaction.

The creation fee, redemption fee and variable fee are not expenses of the Fund and do not impact the Fund's expense ratio.

\* The costs for the one-year examples reflect the Expense Cap that is in effect until December 31, 2011, as set forth in the footnotes to the fee table. The costs for the three-year, five-year and ten-year examples do not reflect the Expense Cap after such date.

# Claymore/BNY Mellon Frontier Markets ETF

## 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 "Frontier Index" or the "Index"). The Fund's investment objective is not fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval.

## Primary Investment Strategies

The Fund, using a low cost "passive" or "indexing" investment approach, will seek to replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Frontier Index. The Frontier Index is composed of all liquid (as defined by the criteria set forth below) American depositary receipts ("ADRs") and global depositary receipts ("GDRs") of certain countries that are represented in the Index. As of August 31, 2009, the Frontier Index was comprised of 36 constituents. The Frontier Index tracks the performance of depositary 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: 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, market capitalization and price. As of August 31, 2009, potential Index constituents include securities with free-float market capitalizations greater than \$100 million, which may include securities of all market capitalizations, as defined by the Index Provider.

The Fund will normally invest at least 80% of its total assets in ADRs and GDRs that comprise the Index. 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 Fund will at all times invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities that comprise the Index and investments that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of the component securities that comprise the Index (including underlying stocks in respect of ADRs or GDRs that comprise the Index).

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, purchase (or sell) securities not in the Index which the Investment Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for one or more Index components, or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques, 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.

## Index Methodology

The Frontier 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: 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, market capitalization and price. As of August 31, 2009, the Index's constituent countries were represented (in approximate market capitalization) in the Index as follows: Chile 29.3%, Egypt 16.3%, Poland 15.9%, Columbia 11.2%, Kazakhstan 6.2%, Peru 5.2%, Czech Republic 3.5%, Lebanon 3.4%, Nigeria 2.9%, Oman 1.7%, Qatar 1.5%, Bahrain 1.0%, Pakistan 0.8%, Ukraine 0.5%, Estonia 0.4% and Georgia 0.3%.

## Index Construction

1. The Frontier Index consists of all ADRs and GDRs of companies from 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 during the previous 3 months and average daily ADR or GDR volume greater than or equal to 10,000 shares or 50,000 ordinary shares in the local market. In the case of new ADRs or GDRs whose trading period is less than 3 months, average daily volume for the available time period will be used in the determination.
  - Free-float adjusted market capitalization greater than or equal to \$100 million.
  - Price greater than \$3.
  - 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 on [www.bnymellonadr.com](http://www.bnymellonadr.com) 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.

## Primary 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.* A principal risk of investing in the Fund is equity risk, which is the risk that the value of the 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, among other reasons, 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, among others, 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. In addition, the underlying issuers of certain depositary receipts, particularly un-sponsored 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.* 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, 2009, a significant percentage of the Index is comprised of securities of companies from Poland, Egypt and Chile. To the extent that the Index is focused on securities of any one country, including Poland, Egypt or Chile, 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, but are not limited to, 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. 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 stock. 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'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 futures or other derivative positions, its return may not correlate as well with the return on the Index, as would be the case if it purchased all of the stocks 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' stocks may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These stocks 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.

*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. 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.

## 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.

## 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 will not pay the shareholder fees shown below, but may be subject to costs (including customary brokerage commissions) charged by their broker.

<b>Shareholder Fees</b> (paid directly by Authorized Participants)	
Sales charges (loads)	None
Standard creation/redemption transaction fee per order <sup>(1)</sup>	\$1,000
Maximum additional creation/redemption transaction fee per order <sup>(1)</sup>	\$4,000
<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> <sup>(2)</sup> (expenses that are deducted from Fund assets)	
Management Fees	0.50%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees <sup>(3)</sup>	—%
Other expenses	1.72%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	2.22%
Expense Waiver and Reimbursements <sup>(4)</sup>	1.27%
Net Operating Expenses	0.95%

<sup>1</sup> Purchasers of Creation Units and parties redeeming Creation Units must pay a standard creation or redemption transaction fee of \$1,000. If a Creation Unit is purchased or redeemed for cash, a variable fee of up to four times the standard creation or redemption transaction fee may be charged. See the following discussion of "Creation Transaction Fees and Redemption Transaction Fees."

<sup>2</sup> Expressed as a percentage of average net assets.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> The Fund's Investment Adviser has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or pay 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, at least until December 31, 2011. The offering costs excluded from the 0.65% expense cap are: (a) legal fees pertaining to the 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 an Expense Reimbursement Agreement (the "Expense Agreement") in which the Investment Adviser has agreed to waive its management fees and/or pay certain operating expenses of the Fund in order to maintain the expense ratio of the Fund at or below 0.65% (excluding the expenses set forth above) (the "Expense Cap"). For a period of five years subsequent to the Fund's commencement of operations, the Investment Adviser may recover from the Fund fees and expenses waived or reimbursed during the prior three years if the Fund's expense ratio, including the recovered expenses, falls below the Expense Cap.

## Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the costs of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units of the Fund or customary brokerage commissions that you may 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 each year. 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*
\$97	\$303	\$817	\$2,233

## Creation Transaction Fees and Redemption Transaction Fees

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks of 80,000 Shares (each block of 80,000 Shares called a "Creation Unit") or multiples thereof. As a practical matter, only broker-dealers or large institutional investors with creation and redemption agreements and called Authorized Participants ("APs") can purchase or redeem these Creation Units. Purchasers of Creation Units at NAV must pay a standard Creation Transaction Fee of \$1,000 per transaction. The value of a Creation Unit as of first creation was approximately \$2,000,000. An AP who holds Creation Units and wishes to redeem at NAV would also pay a standard Redemption Fee of \$1,000 per transaction (see "How to Buy and Sell Shares" later in this Prospectus). APs who hold Creation Units in inventory will also pay the Annual Fund Operating Expenses described in the table above. Assuming an investment in a Creation Unit of \$2,000,000 and a 5% return each year, and assuming that the Fund's gross operating expenses remain the same, the total costs would be \$20,385, \$61,541, \$164,374 and \$447,536 if the Creation Unit is redeemed after one year, three years, five years and ten years, respectively.\*

If a Creation Unit is purchased or redeemed for cash, a variable fee of up to four times the standard Creation or Redemption Transaction Fee may be charged to the AP making the transaction.

The creation fee, redemption fee and variable fee are not expenses of the Fund and do not impact the Fund's expense ratio.

\* The costs for the one-year examples reflect the Expense Cap that is in effect until December 31, 2011, as set forth in the footnotes to the fee table. The costs for the three-year, five-year and ten-year examples do not reflect the Expense Cap after such date.

# Claymore/Delta Global Shipping Index ETF

## 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 Delta Global Shipping Index (the "Shipping Index" or the "Index"). The Fund's investment objective is not fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval.

## Primary 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 Shipping Index. The Index is designed to measure the performance of companies listed on global developed market exchanges within the maritime shipping industry (as defined below). Delta Global Indices, LLC ("Delta Global" or the "Index Provider") defines developed markets as countries with western-style legal systems, transparent financial rules for financial reporting and sophisticated, liquid and accessible stock exchanges with readily-exchangeable currencies. This category currently consists of the major stock exchanges in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States or the United Kingdom. As of August 31, 2009, the market capitalizations of stocks included in the Index range from \$220 million to \$17.0 billion, which includes small-, mid- and large-capitalization stocks as defined by the Index Provider. The Fund will at all times invest at least 90% of its total assets in common stock, American depository receipts ("ADRs"), global depository receipts ("GDRs") and master limited partnerships ("MLPs") that comprise the Index and investments that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of the component 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 stocks 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 stocks in the Index in those weightings. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase a sample of the stocks 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, purchase (or sell) securities not in the Index which the Investment Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for one or more Index components, or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques, in seeking to accurately track the Index. In addition, from time to time stocks

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

## Index Methodology

The Index currently consists of 30 companies within the maritime shipping industry. The Index Provider defines the shipping industry to include companies within the following business segments of the maritime shipping industry: companies deriving a significant portion (in excess of 80%) of their revenues (as determined in the manner set forth below) from the seaborne transport of dry bulk goods and the leasing and/or operating of tanker ships, container ships, specialty chemical ships and ships that transport liquid natural gas (“LNG”) or dry bulk goods.

## Index Construction

Delta Global verifies that each company included in the universe of potential Index constituents meets the following criteria:

1. All global publicly-traded companies with any connection to the maritime shipping industry are identified by company description database searches and bottom-up industry research of publicly available information and databases.
2. Companies that are identified through the initial search are put into two groups based on a review of the company's public filings and company description information:
  - “Qualifying” Group: companies that generate in excess of 80% of their revenues from the seaborne transport of dry bulk goods and the leasing and/or operating of tanker ships, container ships, specialty chemical ships and ships that transport LNG or dry bulk goods.
  - “Excluded” Group: companies that are either not involved in seaborne shipping of the goods described above or leasing and/or operating of the ships described above or, if they are, receive less than 80% of their overall revenues from such operations.
3. From the securities in the Qualifying Group, securities eligible for inclusion in the Index must be listed on a developed market exchange, have a minimum market capitalization greater than or equal to \$250 million at the reference date preceding each reconstitution and have a minimum 30-day average daily trading volume of \$2 million (measured in U.S. dollars) at the reference date preceding each reconstitution. Securities in the Qualifying Group which do not meet these liquidity and market cap criteria are excluded from consideration as an Index constituent.
4. From the remaining securities in the Qualifying Group, all securities listed on a major U.S. stock exchange shall be included. Should the remaining universe include more than 30 U.S.-listed securities, the 30 most liquid of these equities will be included. Should the remaining universe include fewer than 30 U.S. listed securities, securities listed on global developed market exchanges will be included, in order of their average daily volumes measured in U.S. dollars. Companies eligible for inclusion in the Index must have their shares listed on a major stock exchange in a country that meets the Index Provider's criteria for “developed markets,” which currently consists of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy,

Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States or the United Kingdom.

5. A modified dividend weighting mechanism is applied to constitute the final Index, with higher-yielding securities based on their indicated dividend yield being more highly weighted according to a proprietary methodology created by the Index Provider. No single security weight will exceed 4% of the Index at the time of each rebalance.
6. The Index will be reconstituted annually, with rebalancing occurring quarterly. Should a company in the Index cease to be traded due to a merger, bankruptcy or other event, that constituent will be replaced immediately by the next qualifying security not currently included in the Index at the same weight as the removed constituent.

## Primary 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.* A principal risk of investing in the Fund is equity risk, which is the risk that the value of the 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, among other reasons, 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 Shipping Industry Risk.* As the Index is comprised of issuers in the global shipping 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. Companies in the global 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.

*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, among others, 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. 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.

*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' stocks may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These stocks 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.

*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 futures or other derivative positions, its return may not correlate as well with the return on the Index, as would be the case if it purchased all of the stocks 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 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. 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.

## 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.

## 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 will not pay the shareholder fees shown below, but may be subject to costs (including customary brokerage commissions) charged by their broker.

<b>Shareholder Fees</b> (paid directly by Authorized Participants)	
Sales charges (loads)	None
Standard creation/redemption transaction fee per order <sup>(1)</sup>	\$500
Maximum additional creation/redemption transaction fee per order <sup>(1)</sup>	\$2,000
<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses<sup>(2)</sup></b> (expenses that are deducted from Fund assets)	
Management Fees	0.50%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees <sup>(3)</sup>	—%
Other expenses	1.28%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	1.78%
Expense Waiver and Reimbursements <sup>(4)</sup>	0.83%
Net Operating Expenses	0.95%

<sup>1</sup> Purchasers of Creation Units and parties redeeming Creation Units must pay a standard creation or redemption transaction fee of \$500. If a Creation Unit is purchased or redeemed for cash, a variable fee of up to four times the standard creation or redemption transaction fee may be charged. See the following discussion of "Creation Transaction Fees and Redemption Transaction Fees."

<sup>2</sup> Expressed as a percentage of average net assets.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> The Fund's Investment Adviser has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or pay 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 the Fund's 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, at least until December 31, 2011. The offering costs excluded from the 0.65% expense cap are: (a) legal fees pertaining to the 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 an Expense Reimbursement Agreement (the "Expense Agreement") in which the Investment Adviser has agreed to waive its management fees and/or pay certain operating expenses of the Fund in order to maintain the expense ratio of the Fund at or below 0.65% (excluding the expenses set forth above) (the "Expense Cap"). For a period of five years subsequent to the Fund's commencement of operations, the Investment Adviser may recover from the Fund fees and expenses waived or reimbursed during the prior three years if the Fund's expense ratio, including the recovered expenses, falls below the Expense Cap.

## Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the costs of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units of the Fund or customary brokerage commissions that you may 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 each year. 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*
\$97	\$303	\$717	\$1,874

## Creation Transaction Fees and Redemption Transaction Fees

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks of 80,000 Shares (each block of 80,000 Shares called a "Creation Unit") or multiples thereof. As a practical matter, only broker-dealers or large institutional investors with creation and redemption agreements and called Authorized Participants ("APs") can purchase or redeem these Creation Units. Purchasers of Creation Units at NAV must pay a standard Creation Transaction Fee of \$500 per transaction. The value of a Creation Unit as of first creation was approximately \$2,000,000. An AP who holds Creation Units and wishes to redeem at NAV would also pay a standard Redemption Fee of \$500 per transaction (see "How to Buy and Sell Shares" later in this Prospectus). APs who hold Creation Units in inventory will also pay the Annual Fund Operating Expenses described in the table above. Assuming an investment in a Creation Unit of \$2,000,000 and a 5% return each year, and assuming that the Fund's gross operating expenses remain the same, the total costs would be \$19,885 if the Creation Unit is redeemed after one year, and \$61,041, \$143,851 and \$375,363 if the Creation Unit is redeemed after three years, five years and ten years, respectively.\*

If a Creation Unit is purchased or redeemed outside the usual process through the National Securities Clearing Corporation or for cash, a variable fee of up to four times the standard Creation or Redemption Transaction Fee may be charged to the AP making the transaction.

The creation fee, redemption fee and variable fee are not expenses of the Fund and do not impact the Fund's expense ratio.

\* The costs for the one-year examples reflect the Expense Cap that is in effect until December 31, 2011, as set forth in the footnotes to the fee table. The costs for the three-year, five-year and ten-year examples do not reflect the Expense Cap after such date.

# Claymore/Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index ETF\*

## 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 "International Multi-Asset Income Index" or "Index").\* The Fund's investment objective is not fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval.

## Primary Investment Strategies

The Fund, using a low cost "passive" or "indexing" investment approach, seeks to replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Zacks International Multi-Asset Income 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 depositary receipts ("ADRs") of emerging market companies and U.S. listed closed-end funds that invest in international companies. 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 at all times invest at least 90% of its total assets in stocks that comprise the Index and investments that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of the component 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 stocks 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 stocks in the Index in those weightings. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase a sample of the stocks 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, purchase (or sell) securities not in the Index which the Investment Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for one or more Index components, or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques, in seeking to accurately track the Index. In addition, from time to time stocks are added to or removed from the Index. The Fund may sell stocks that are represented in the Index or purchase stocks that are not yet represented in the Index in anticipation of their removal from or addition to the Index.

\* Effective November 3, 2008, the name of this Fund changed to Claymore/Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index ETF from Claymore/ Zacks International Yield Hog Index ETF and the name of the Fund's underlying index changed to the Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index from the Zacks International Yield Hog Index.

## Index Methodology

The Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index selection methodology is designed to identify companies with potentially high income and superior risk-return profiles as determined by Zacks. The Index 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. The Index is adjusted semi-annually.

## Index Construction

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.

## Primary 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.** A principal risk of investing in the Fund is equity risk, which is the risk that the value of the 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, among other reasons, 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, among others, 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. 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.* Investment in securities of issuers based in developing or "emerging market" countries entails all of the risks of investing in securities of non-U.S. issuers, as described above, but to a heightened degree. Emerging market countries typically have economic and political systems that are less fully developed, and can be expected to be less stable than those of more developed countries. For example, the economies of such countries can be subject to rapid and unpredictable rates of inflation or deflation. Low trading volumes may result in a lack of liquidity and in price volatility. Emerging market countries may have policies that restrict investment by foreigners, or that prevent foreign investors from withdrawing their money at will.

*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, but are not limited to, 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. 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 stock. 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.

*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. A trust that began public trading before November 1, 2006 will not be subject to the SIFT Rules until the first year of the trust that ends in 2011, unless the trust exceeds “normal growth guidelines” incorporated by reference into the Income Tax Act (Canada). 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.* Investments in securities of real estate companies involve risks. These risks 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, a REIT that fails to comply with federal tax requirements affecting REITs may be subject to federal income taxation, or 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 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' stocks may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These stocks may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall stock market.

*Portfolio Turnover Risk.* The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities in connection with the rebalancing of the Index, and therefore the Fund's investments. A portfolio turnover rate of 200%, for example, is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities two times during the course of the year. A high portfolio turnover rate (such as 100% or more) could result in high brokerage costs. While a high portfolio turnover rate can result in an increase in taxable capital gains distributions to the Fund's shareholders, the Fund will seek to utilize the creation and redemption in kind mechanism to minimize capital gains to the extent possible.

*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 or futures or other derivative positions, its return may not correlate as well with the return on the Index, as would be the case if it purchased all of the stocks 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 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. 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.

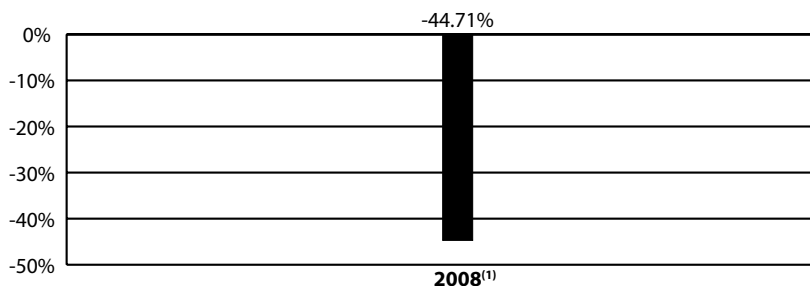
## Fund Performance

The chart and table below illustrate annual calendar year returns for the calendar year ended December 31, 2008 as well as average annual Fund and index returns for the one-year and since inception periods ended December 31, 2008. This information is intended to help you assess the variability of Fund returns and the potential rewards and risks of an investment in the Fund. The information also shows how the Fund's performance compares with the returns of a broad measure of market performance.

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 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 are deducted from Fund returns, or taxes.

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.

### Calendar Year Total Return as of 12/31



<sup>1</sup> The Fund commenced operations on July 11, 2007. The Fund's year-to-date total return was 16.85% as of June 30, 2009.

During the calendar year ended December 31, 2008, the Fund's highest and lowest calendar quarter returns were -3.41% and -24.82%, respectively, for the quarters ended 6/30/08 and 12/31/08. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

### Average Annual Total Returns for the Period Ended December 31, 2008

	1 year	Since inception <sup>(1)</sup>
Returns Before Taxes	-44.71%	35.08%
After Taxes on Distribution	-45.25%	-36.22%
After Taxes on Distribution and Sale of Shares	-28.42%	-29.62%
Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index	-43.55%	-34.31%
Morgan Stanley Capital International EAFE Index <sup>(2)</sup>	-43.38%	-32.65%

<sup>1</sup> The inception date of the Fund was April 2, 2007.

<sup>2</sup> The Morgan Stanley Capital International EAFE Index is a capitalization-weighted measure of stock markets in 21 developed markets of Europe, Australasia and the Far East. This index is unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in this 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.

<b>Shareholder Fees</b> (paid directly from your investment)	
Sales charges (loads)	None
Standard creation/redemption transaction fee per order <sup>(1)</sup>	\$2,000
Maximum creation/redemption transaction fee per order <sup>(1)</sup>	\$8,000
<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> <sup>(2)</sup> (expenses that are deducted from Fund assets)	
Management Fees	0.50%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees <sup>(3)</sup>	—%
Other expenses	1.48%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>(4)</sup>	0.16%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	2.14%
Expense Waiver and Reimbursements <sup>(5)</sup>	1.28%
Net Operating Expenses	0.86%

<sup>1</sup> Purchasers of Creation Units and parties redeeming Creation Units must pay a standard creation or redemption transaction fee of \$2,000. If a Creation Unit is purchased or redeemed for cash, a variable fee of up to four times the standard creation or redemption transaction fee may be charged. See the following discussion of "Creation Transaction Fees and Redemption Transaction Fees."

<sup>2</sup> Expressed as a percentage of average net assets.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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 invests. 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.

<sup>5</sup> The Fund's Investment Adviser has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or pay 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, at least until December 31, 2011. The Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses set forth in the fee table also are not included in the operating expenses of the Fund subject to such limit. The offering costs excluded from the 0.65% expense cap are: (a) legal fees pertaining to the 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 an Expense Reimbursement Agreement (the "Expense Agreement") in which the Investment Adviser has agreed to waive its management fees and/or pay certain operating expenses of the Fund in order to maintain the expense ratio of the Fund at or below 0.65% (excluding the expenses set forth above) (the "Expense Cap"). For a period of five years subsequent to the Fund's commencement of operations, the Investment Adviser may recover from the Fund fees and expenses waived or 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.

## Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the costs of investing in other funds. This 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 each year. 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*
\$88	\$274	\$772	\$2,145

## Creation Transaction Fees and Redemption Transaction Fees

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks of 200,000 Shares (each block of 200,000 Shares called a "Creation Unit") or multiples thereof. As a practical matter, only broker-dealers or large institutional investors with creation and redemption agreements and called Authorized Participants ("APs") can purchase or redeem these Creation Units. Purchasers of Creation Units at NAV must pay a standard Creation Transaction Fee of \$2,000 per transaction. An AP who holds Creation Units and wishes to redeem at NAV would also pay a standard Redemption Fee of \$2,000 per transaction (see "How to Buy and Sell Shares" later in this Prospectus). APs who hold Creation Units in inventory will also pay the Annual Fund Operating Expenses described in the table above. Assuming an investment in a Creation Unit of \$5,000,000 and a 5% return each year, and assuming that the Fund's gross operating expenses remain the same, the total costs would be \$45,890, \$139,197, \$387,853 and \$1,074,454 if the Creation Unit is redeemed after one year, three years, five years and ten years, respectively.\*

If a Creation Unit is purchased or redeemed outside the usual process through the National Securities Clearing Corporation or for cash, a variable fee of up to four times the standard Creation or Redemption Transaction Fee may be charged to the AP making the transaction.

The creation fee, redemption fee and variable fee are not expenses of the Fund and do not impact the Fund's expense ratio.

\* The costs for the one-year examples reflect the Expense Cap that is in effect until December 31, 2011, as set forth in the footnotes to the fee table. The costs for the three-year, five-year and ten-year examples do not reflect the Expense Cap after such date.

# Secondary Investment Strategies

As a primary investment strategy, each Fund will at all times invest at least 80% or 90%, as applicable, of its total assets in component securities that comprise its respective Index and investments that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of the component securities that comprise its respective Index. As secondary investment strategies, the Funds may invest their remaining assets in 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), forward foreign currency exchange contracts and in swaps, options and futures contracts. Swaps, options and futures contracts (and convertible securities and structured notes) may be used by a Fund in seeking performance that corresponds to its respective Index, and in managing cash flows. 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.

The Funds may lend their 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, the Funds receive 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.

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 Fund are set forth in the Statement of Additional Information under "Investment Restrictions."

# Additional Risk Considerations

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

*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.* The NAV of a 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 stocks 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 a 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 Fund will bear the risk of loss of any cash collateral that it invests.

*Leverage.* To the extent that a Fund borrows money, it may be leveraged. Leveraging generally exaggerates the effect on NAV of any increase or decrease in the market value of the Fund’s portfolio securities.

These risks are described further in the Statement of Additional Information.

# Investment Advisory Services

## Investment Adviser

Claymore Advisors, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Claymore Group Inc., acts as each Fund's investment adviser pursuant to an advisory agreement with the Fund (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. As of June 30, 2009, Claymore entities have provided supervisory, management, servicing or distribution services on approximately \$12.9 billion in assets. Claymore currently offers exchange-traded funds, unit investment trusts and closed-end funds. 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 pays the Investment Adviser an advisory fee for the services and facilities it provides payable on a monthly basis at the annual rate of 0.50% of each Fund's average daily net assets.

The Investment Adviser has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of each Fund (excluding interest expenses, a portion of each Fund's licensing fees, offering costs, (up to 0.25% of average net assets for the Claymore/Beacon Global Timber Index ETF, Claymore/BNY Mellon Frontier Markets ETF and Claymore/Delta Global Shipping Index 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, 2011.

<b>Fund(s)</b>	<b>Expense Cap</b>
Claymore/BNY Mellon Frontier Markets ETF; Claymore/Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index ETF; Claymore/Beacon Global Timber Index ETF; Claymore/Delta Global Shipping Index	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 waive its management fees and/or 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 fees and expenses waived or 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 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.

On July 17, 2009, Claymore Group Inc., the parent of the Investment Adviser, entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger between and among Claymore Group Inc., Claymore Holdings, LLC and GuggClay Acquisition, Inc., (with the latter two entities being wholly-owned, indirect subsidiaries of Guggenheim Partners, LLC ("Guggenheim")) whereby GuggClay Acquisition, Inc. will merge into Claymore Group Inc. which will be the surviving entity. The parties intend that the completed merger will result in a change-of-control whereby Claymore Group Inc. and its subsidiaries, including the Investment Adviser, will become indirect, wholly-owned subsidiaries of Guggenheim. The transaction is not expected to affect the daily operations of the Funds or the investment management activities of the Investment Adviser.

Under the 1940 Act, consummation of this transaction will result in the automatic termination of the Advisory Agreement. The transaction is expected to close on or about September 30, 2009 (such closing date being the "Effective Date"). Accordingly, on September 28, 2009, the Board of Trustees approved an interim investment advisory agreement between the Trust and the Investment Adviser (the "Interim Advisory Agreement"). The Interim Advisory Agreement takes effect as of the Effective Date and will terminate upon the earlier of: (a) 150 calendar days after the Effective Date or (b) the approval of a new investment advisory agreement by the shareholders of each Fund. In addition, the advisory fees earned by the Investment Adviser pursuant to the Interim Advisory Agreement will be held in an interest-bearing escrow account with the Trust's custodian during the term of the Interim Advisory Agreement. If a Fund's shareholders approve a new advisory agreement with the Investment Adviser prior to the expiration of the term of the Interim Advisory Agreement, the amount in the escrow account (including any interest earned) with respect to the Fund shall be paid to the Investment Adviser. If a Fund's shareholders do not approve a new advisory agreement with the Investment Adviser prior to the expiration of the term of the Interim Advisory Agreement, the Investment Adviser shall be paid, out of the escrow account with respect to the Fund, the lesser of (i) the Investment Adviser's costs incurred in providing the services under the Interim Advisory Agreement (including any interest earned on that amount while in escrow) with respect to the Fund; or (ii) the total amount in the escrow account (including any interest earned) with respect to the Fund. Other than the effective dates and the provisions set forth above regarding the advisory fees' placement into an escrow account, the terms and conditions of the Interim Advisory Agreement are substantively identical to those of the Advisory Agreement.

On September 28, 2009, the Board of Trustees approved a new investment advisory agreement between the Trust and the Investment Adviser (the "New Advisory Agreement") and recommended that the New Advisory Agreement be submitted to the shareholders of each Fund for their approval. The New Advisory Agreement will take effect with respect to each Fund upon its approval by the shareholders of each Fund and will have an initial term of one year. Thereafter, the New Advisory Agreement will continue in effect only if its continuance is approved by the Board of Trustees. Other than effective dates, the terms and conditions of the New Advisory Agreement are substantively identical to those of the Advisory Agreement.

## Approval of Advisory Agreement

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Advisory Agreement is available in the annual report to shareholders dated May 31, 2008 for the Claymore/Beacon Global Timber Index ETF, and is available in the semi-annual report to shareholders dated November 30, 2008 for the other Funds. A discussion regarding the Board of Trustees' approval of the Interim Advisory Agreement and New Advisory Agreement will be available in the semi-annual report to shareholders to be dated November 30, 2009.

## Portfolio Management

The portfolio manager who is currently responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's portfolio is Chuck Craig, CFA. Mr. Craig has managed each Fund's portfolio since its inception. Mr. Craig is a Managing Director, Portfolio Management and Supervision, of the Investment Adviser and Claymore Securities, Inc. and joined Claymore Securities, Inc. 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.

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

# Purchase and Redemption of Shares

## General

The Shares are issued or redeemed by the Funds at net asset value per Share only in Creation Unit size. See “Creations, Redemptions and Transaction Fees.”

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. 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 “oddlots,” 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.

<b>Name of Fund</b>	<b>NYSE Arca Ticker Symbol</b>
Claymore/Beacon Global Timber Index ETF	CUT
Claymore/BNY Mellon Frontier Markets ETF	FRN
Claymore/Delta Global Shipping Index ETF	SEA
Claymore/Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index ETF	HGI

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, and as discussed in the “Creations, Redemptions and Transaction Fees” section below.

<b>Fund(s)</b>	<b>Creation Unit Size</b>
Claymore/Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index ETF	200,000 Shares
Claymore/Beacon Global Timber Index ETF; Claymore/BNY Mellon Frontier Markets ETF; Claymore/Delta Global Shipping Index ETF	80,000 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 the Funds 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 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 the 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 the Funds 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 the Funds 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 Funds are not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate value and the Funds do not make any warranty as to its accuracy.

The net asset value per Share for each Fund is determined once daily as of the close of the NYSE Arca, usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, each day the NYSE Arca is open for trading. NAV per Share is determined by dividing the value of the Fund's portfolio securities, cash and other assets (including accrued interest), less all liabilities (including accrued expenses), by the total number of shares outstanding.

Equity securities are valued at the last reported sale price on the principal exchange on which such securities are traded, as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE 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 in OTC markets are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE Arca, on the day the securities are valued or, if there are no sales, at the mean of the most recent bid and asked prices. Debt securities are valued at the bid price 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 a method that the Trustees believe accurately reflects fair value. 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 the Fund's net asset value is not calculated and on which the Funds do not effect sales, redemptions and exchanges of their Shares.

## Creation Units

Investors such as market makers, large investors and institutions who wish to deal in Creation Units directly with the Funds must have entered into an authorized participant agreement with the distributor and the transfer agent, 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 a Fund, an investor must generally deposit a designated portfolio of equity securities constituting a substantial replication, or a representation, of the stocks included in the Index (the "Deposit Securities") and generally make a small cash payment referred to as the "Cash Component." For those Authorized Participants that are not eligible for trading a Deposit Security, custom orders are available. The list of the names and the numbers of shares of the Deposit Securities is made available by the Funds' 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 may not be eligible to trade.

Orders must be placed in proper form by or through a participant of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC Participant") that has entered into an agreement with the Trust, the distributor and the transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units (collectively, "Authorized Participant" or "AP"). All standard orders must be placed for one or more whole Creation Units of Shares of a 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 custom orders, 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.

<b>Fund</b>	<b>Fixed Creation Transaction Fees (Per Transaction)</b>
Claymore/Beacon Global Timber Index ETF	\$1,000
Claymore/BNY Mellon Frontier Markets ETF	\$1,000
Claymore/Delta Global Shipping Index ETF	\$ 500
Claymore/Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index ETF	\$2,000

A variable charge of up to four times the Creation Transaction Fee may be imposed to the extent that cash is used in lieu of securities to purchase Creation Units. 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 the 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. See “Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations” in the Statement of Additional Information.

## Legal Restrictions on Transactions in Certain Stocks

An investor subject to a legal restriction with respect to a particular stock 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 stock 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. The Funds’ 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 numbers of shares of the Funds’ 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 the Funds, 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 the 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 custom orders, 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 the Funds (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.

<b>Fund</b>	<b>Fixed Redemption Transaction Fees (Per Transaction)</b>
Claymore/Beacon Global Timber Index ETF	\$1,000
Claymore/BNY Mellon Frontier Markets ETF	\$1,000
Claymore/Delta Global Shipping Index ETF	\$ 500
Claymore/Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index ETF	\$2,000

A variable charge of up to four times the Redemption Transaction Fee may be charged to approximate additional expenses incurred by the Trust to the extent that redemptions are for cash. The Funds reserve the right to effect redemptions in cash. A shareholder may request a cash redemption in lieu of securities, however, a 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 a 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 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 Claymore/Delta Global Shipping Index ETF and Claymore/Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index 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 the Funds, and there are no current plans to impose these fees. However, in the event 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because these fees are paid out of a Fund’s assets on an ongoing basis, these fees will increase the cost of your investment in the 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 the Funds.

## Frequent Purchases and Redemptions

The Funds impose no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions. The Board of Trustees evaluated the risks of market timing activities by the Funds’ 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 the Fund’s portfolio, plus a small amount of cash, and a 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 the Fund by its shareholders would result in negative impact to the Fund or its shareholders.

# Fund Service Providers

Claymore Advisors, LLC is the administrator of each Fund.

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

Dechert LLP serves as counsel to each Fund.

Ernst & Young LLP serves as each Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Funds.

# Index Providers

Beacon Indexes LLC is the Index Provider for the Claymore/Beacon Global Timber Index 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.

BNY Mellon is the Index Provider for the Claymore/BNY Mellon 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.

Delta Global is the Index Provider for the Claymore/Delta Global Shipping Index ETF. Delta Global is not affiliated with the Trust, the Investment Adviser or the distributor. The Investment Adviser has entered into a license agreement with Delta Global to use the Index.

Zacks Investment Research, Inc. is the Index Provider for the Claymore/Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index 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.

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

# Disclaimers

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 Claymore/Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index 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 Claymore/BNY Mellon Frontier Markets ETF and its Shares 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 shareholders of the Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in financial products generally or in the Fund particularly, the ability of the BNY Mellon New Frontier DR Index to track market performance or the suitability or appropriateness of the Fund for shareholders of the Fund or such member of the public. The relationship between the Bank, on one hand, and Claymore, on the other, is limited to the licensing of certain trademarks, trade names and the Index, which is determined, composed and calculated by the Bank or its agent without regard to Claymore or the Fund. Neither the Bank nor any of its subsidiaries or affiliates has any obligation to take the needs of Claymore or the shareholders of the Fund into consideration in determining, composing or calculating The Bank of New York Mellon New Frontier DR Index. 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 Fund is 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 Fund.

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 Claymore/Beacon Global Timber Index 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.

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

The Claymore/Delta Global Shipping Index ETF and its Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Delta Global. Delta Global makes no representation, condition 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 the Index to track general stock market performance. Delta Global's only relationship to the Investment Adviser is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of Delta Global and of the Index, which is determined, composed and calculated by Delta Global without regard to the Investment Adviser or the Fund. Delta Global 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 Index. Delta Global shall not be liable to any person for any error in the Index nor shall it be under any obligation to advise any person of any error therein.

Dow Jones, its affiliates, sources and distribution agents (together, the “Indicative Value Calculation Agent”) shall not be liable to the Claymore/Beacon Global Timber Index ETF and Claymore/Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index 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. The Investment Adviser makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the Funds, owners of the Shares of the Funds or any other person or entity from the use of each Index or any data included therein. The Investment Adviser makes no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaims all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to each Index or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Investment Adviser have any liability for any special, punitive, direct, indirect or consequential damages (including lost profits) arising out of matters relating to the use of each Index even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

# 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 Claymore/Delta Global Shipping Index ETF and Claymore/Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index 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, 2011. 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. Without future Congressional action, the maximum rate of long-term capital gain will return to 20% in 2011, 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.

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. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

## Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units

An authorized purchaser 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 invited to consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Fund Shares under all applicable tax laws.*

## 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.

## Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

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

# 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.

# Claymore/Beacon Global Timber Index ETF

Per share operating performance for a share outstanding throughout the period	For the Year Ended May 31, 2009	For the Period November 9, 2007** through May 31, 2008
<b>Net asset value, beginning of period</b>	\$ 22.03	\$ 24.91
<b>Income from investment operations</b>		
Net investment income (loss) <sup>(a)</sup>	0.47	0.33
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(7.56)	(3.13)
Total from investment operations	(7.09)	(2.80)
<b>Distributions to Shareholders from</b>		
Net investment income	(0.41)	(0.08)
<b>Net asset value, end of period</b>	\$ 14.53	\$ 22.03
<b>Market value, end of period</b>	\$ 14.69	\$ 22.25
<b>Total return* <sup>(b)</sup></b>		
Net asset value	-31.77%	-11.25%
<b>Ratios and supplemental data</b>		
Net assets, end of period (thousands)	\$ 45,915	\$ 57,277
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets*	0.71%	0.95% <sup>(c)</sup>
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets*	3.36%	2.72% <sup>(c)</sup>
Portfolio turnover rate <sup>(d)</sup>	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	1.08%	1.43% <sup>(c)</sup>
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	2.99%	2.24% <sup>(c)</sup>

\*\* 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 less than a year and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

# Claymore/BNY Mellon Frontier Markets ETF

<b>Per share operating performance for a share outstanding throughout the period</b>	<b>For the Period June 12, 2008** through May 31, 2009</b>
<b>Net asset value, beginning of period</b>	\$ 24.34
<b>Income from investment operations</b>	
Net investment income (loss) <sup>(a)</sup>	0.36
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(10.12)
Total from investment operations	(9.76)
<b>Distributions to Shareholders from</b>	
Net investment income	(0.09)
<b>Net asset value, end of period</b>	\$ 14.49
<b>Market value, end of period</b>	\$ 14.48
<b>Total return</b> <sup>*(b)</sup>	
Net asset value	-40.03%
<b>Ratios and supplemental data</b>	
Net assets, end of period (thousands)	\$ 15,066
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets*	0.95% <sup>(c)</sup>
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets*	2.65% <sup>(c)</sup>
Portfolio turnover rate <sup>(d)</sup>	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	2.22% <sup>(c)</sup>
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	1.38% <sup>(c)</sup>

\*\* 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 less than a year and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

# Claymore/Delta Global Shipping Index ETF

<b>Per share operating performance for a share outstanding throughout the period</b>	<b>For the Period August 25, 2008** through May 31, 2009</b>
<b>Net asset value, beginning of period</b>	\$ 25.12
<b>Income from investment operations</b>	
Net investment income <sup>(a)</sup>	0.73
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(12.33)
Total from investment operations	(11.60)
<b>Distributions to shareholders from</b>	
Net investment income	(0.48)
<b>Net asset value, end of period</b>	\$ 13.04
<b>Market value, end of period</b>	\$ 13.70
<b>Total return <sup>*(b)</sup></b>	
Net asset value	-45.89%
<b>Ratios and supplemental data</b>	
Net assets, end of period (thousands)	\$ 77,173
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets*	0.95% <sup>(c)</sup>
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets*	9.24% <sup>(c)</sup>
Portfolio turnover rate <sup>(d)</sup>	52%

\* 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	1.78% <sup>(c)</sup>
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	8.41% <sup>(c)</sup>

\*\* 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 less than a year and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

# Claymore/Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index ETF

Per share operating performance for a share outstanding throughout the period	For the Year Ended May 31, 2009	For the Period July 11, 2007** through May 31, 2008
<b>Net asset value, beginning of period</b>	\$ 23.09	\$ 24.98
<b>Income from investment operations</b>		
Net investment income (loss) <sup>(a)</sup>	0.78	0.88
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(8.61)	(2.15)
Total from investment operations	(7.83)	(1.27)
<b>Distributions to Shareholders</b>		
From and in excess of net investment income	(0.86)	(0.62)
Return of capital	(0.09)	-
Total distribution to shareholders	(0.95)	(0.62)
<b>Net asset value, end of period</b>	\$ 14.31	\$ 23.09
<b>Market value, end of period</b>	\$ 14.44	\$ 24.00
<b>Total return <sup>(b)</sup></b>		
Net asset value	-33.80%	-5.02%
<b>Ratios and supplemental data</b>		
Net assets, end of period (thousands)	\$ 14,311	\$ 9,234
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets*	0.70%	1.10% <sup>(c)</sup>
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets*	5.56%	4.26% <sup>(c)</sup>
Portfolio turnover rate <sup>(d)</sup>	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	1.98%	2.61% <sup>(c)</sup>
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	4.28%	2.75% <sup>(c)</sup>

\*\* 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 less than a year and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

## Premium/Discount Information

The table that follows presents information about the differences between the daily market price on secondary markets for Shares and the NAV of each Fund. NAV is the price per share at which each Fund issues and redeems Shares. It is calculated in accordance with the standard formula for valuing mutual fund shares. The "Market Price" of each Fund generally is determined using the midpoint between the highest bid and the lowest offer on the exchange on which the Fund is listed for trading, as of the time the Fund's NAV is calculated. Each Fund's Market Price may be at, above or below its NAV. The NAV of each Fund will fluctuate with changes in the market value of its portfolio holdings. The Market Price of each Fund will fluctuate in accordance with changes in its NAV, as well as market supply and demand.

Premiums or discounts are the differences (generally expressed as a percentage) between the NAV and Market Price of each Fund on a given day, generally at the time NAV is calculated. A premium is the amount that each Fund is trading above the reported NAV, expressed as a percentage of the NAV. A discount is the amount that each Fund is trading below the reported NAV, expressed as a percentage of the NAV.

The following information shows the frequency of distributions of premiums and discounts for each Fund. The information shown for each Fund is for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2009 and for each of the last four quarters.

Each line in the table shows the number of trading days in which the Fund traded within the premium/discount range indicated. The number of trading days in each premium/discount range is also shown as a percentage of the total number of trading days in the period covered by the table. All data presented here represents past performance, which cannot be used to predict future results.

## Claymore/Beacon Global Timber Index ETF\*

	Number of Days/Percentage of Total Days (Fiscal Year Ended 5/31/09)	Number of Days/Percentage of Total Days (Quarter Ended 6/30/09)	Number of Days/Percentage of Total Days (Quarter Ended 3/31/09)	Number of Days/Percentage of Total Days (Quarter Ended 12/31/08)	Number of Days/Percentage of Total Days (Quarter Ended 9/30/08)
Greater than 2.0%	19/4.87%	19/4.61%	19/5.44%	18/6.25%	9/4.02%
Between 1.5% and 2.0%	20/5.13%	20/4.85%	18/5.16%	18/6.25%	17/7.59%
Between 1.0% and 1.5%	56/14.36%	59/14.32%	51/14.61%	48/16.67%	45/20.09%
Between 0.5% and 1.0%	80/20.51%	85/20.63%	69/19.77%	61/21.18%	59/26.34%
Between -0.5% and 0.5%	128/32.82%	141/34.22%	116/33.24%	89/30.90%	80/35.71%
Between -0.5% and -1.0%	25/6.41%	25/6.07%	21/6.02%	12/4.17%	6/2.68%
Between -1.0% and -1.5%	27/6.92%	28/6.80%	23/6.59%	14/4.86%	5/2.23%
Between -1.5% and -2.0%	14/3.59%	14/3.40%	11/3.15%	8/2.78%	2/0.89%
Less than -2.0%	21/5.38%	21/5.10%	21/6.02%	20/6.94%	1/0.45%
<b>Total</b>	<b>390/100%</b>	<b>412/100%</b>	<b>349/100%</b>	<b>288/100%</b>	<b>224/100%</b>

\*Commenced operations on June 27, 2007.

## Claymore/BNY Mellon Frontier Markets ETF\*

	Number of Days/Percentage of Total Days (Fiscal Year Ended 5/31/09)	Number of Days/Percentage of Total Days (Quarter Ended 6/30/09)	Number of Days/Percentage of Total Days (Quarter Ended 3/31/09)	Number of Days/Percentage of Total Days (Quarter Ended 12/31/08)	Number of Days/Percentage of Total Days (Quarter Ended 9/30/08)
Greater than 2.0%	79/32.51%	82/30.94%	78/38.61%	56/39.72%	24/31.17%
Between 1.5% and 2.0%	16/6.58%	21/7.92%	16/7.92%	11/7.80%	7/9.09%
Between 1.0% and 1.5%	24/9.88%	27/10.19%	23/11.39%	20/14.18%	16/20.78%
Between 0.5% and 1.0%	21/8.64%	26/9.81%	20/9.90%	15/10.64%	13/16.88%
Between -0.5% and 0.5%	38/15.64%	41/15.47%	25/12.38%	19/13.48%	12/15.58%
Between -0.5% and -1.0%	12/4.94%	13/4.91%	10/4.95%	5/3.55%	0/0.00%
Between -1.0% and -1.5%	15/6.17%	15/5.66%	8/3.96%	2/1.42%	2/2.60%
Between -1.5% and -2.0%	14/5.76%	15/5.66%	8/3.96%	5/3.55%	1/1.30%
Less than -2.0%	24/9.88%	25/9.43%	14/6.93%	8/5.67%	2/2.60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>243/100%</b>	<b>265/100%</b>	<b>202/100%</b>	<b>141/100%</b>	<b>77/100%</b>

\*Commenced operations on June 12, 2008.

## Claymore/Delta Global Shipping Index ETF\*

	Number of Days/Percentage of Total Days (Fiscal Year Ended 5/31/09)	Number of Days/Percentage of Total Days (Quarter Ended 6/30/09)	Number of Days/Percentage of Total Days (Quarter Ended 3/31/09)	Number of Days/Percentage of Total Days (Quarter Ended 12/31/08)	Number of Days/Percentage of Total Days (Quarter Ended 9/30/08)
Greater than 2.0%	16/8.33%	16/7.48%	16/10.60%	15/16.67%	3/11.54%
Between 1.5% and 2.0%	13/6.77%	13/6.07%	7/4.64%	4/4.44%	1/3.85%
Between 1.0% and 1.5%	23/11.98%	28/13.08%	17/11.26%	8/8.89%	1/3.85%
Between 0.5% and 1.0%	30/15.63%	31/14.49%	26/17.22%	13/14.44%	3/11.54%
Between -0.5% and 0.5%	71/36.98%	82/38.32%	47/31.13%	19/21.11%	8/30.77%
Between -0.5% and -1.0%	11/5.73%	14/6.54%	10/6.62%	8/8.89%	4/15.38%
Between -1.0% and -1.5%	9/4.69%	11/5.14%	9/5.96%	6/6.67%	2/7.69%
Between -1.5% and -2.0%	6/3.13%	6/2.80%	6/3.97%	5/5.56%	1/3.85%
Less than -2.0%	13/6.77%	13/6.07%	13/8.61%	12/13.33%	3/11.54%
<b>Total</b>	<b>192/100%</b>	<b>214/100%</b>	<b>151/100%</b>	<b>90/100%</b>	<b>26/100%</b>

\*Commenced operations on August 25, 2008.

## Claymore/Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index ETF\*

	Number of Days/Percentage of Total Days (Fiscal Year Ended 5/31/09)	Number of Days/Percentage of Total Days (Quarter Ended 6/30/09)	Number of Days/Percentage of Total Days (Quarter Ended 3/31/09)	Number of Days/Percentage of Total Days (Quarter Ended 12/31/08)	Number of Days/Percentage of Total Days (Quarter Ended 9/30/08)
Greater than 2.0%	48/10.08%	48/9.64%	48/11.03%	44/11.76%	29/9.35%
Between 1.5% and 2.0%	28/5.88%	35/7.03%	28/6.44%	25/6.68%	23/7.42%
Between 1.0% and 1.5%	47/9.87%	53/10.64%	40/9.20%	34/9.09%	27/8.71%
Between 0.5% and 1.0%	69/14.50%	75/15.06%	63/14.48%	57/15.24%	53/17.10%
Between -0.5% and 0.5%	136/28.57%	139/27.91%	118/27.13%	93/24.87%	77/24.84%
Between -0.5% and -1.0%	49/10.29%	49/9.84%	42/9.66%	31/8.29%	25/8.06%
Between -1.0% and -1.5%	39/8.19%	39/7.83%	37/8.51%	32/8.56%	29/9.35%
Between -1.5% and -2.0%	21/4.41%	21/4.22%	20/4.60%	19/5.08%	16/5.16%
Less than -2.0%	39/8.19%	39/7.83%	39/8.97%	39/10.43%	31/10.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>476/100%</b>	<b>498/100%</b>	<b>435/100%</b>	<b>374/100%</b>	<b>310/100%</b>

\*Commenced operations on July 11, 2007.

## Total Return Information

The following table presents information about the total return of each Fund's Index in comparison to the total return of that Fund. The information presented for each Fund is for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2009.

"Cumulative total returns" represent the total change in value of an investment over the period indicated. A Fund's per Share NAV is the value of one Share of a Fund as calculated in accordance with the standard formula for valuing mutual fund shares. The NAV return is based on the NAV of a Fund, and the market return is based on the market price per Share of a Fund. The price used to calculate market return ("Market Price") is determined by using the midpoint between the highest bid and the lowest offer on the exchange on which a Fund is listed for trading, as of the time that a Fund's NAV is calculated. Since a Fund's Shares typically do not trade in the secondary market until several days after a Fund's inception, for the period from inception to the first day of secondary market trading in Fund Shares, the NAV of a Fund is used as a proxy for secondary market trading price to calculate market returns. Market and NAV returns assume that dividends and capital gain distributions have been reinvested in a Fund at Market Price and NAV, respectively. An index is a statistical composite that tracks a specified financial market or sector. Unlike the Funds, an index does not actually hold a portfolio of securities and therefore does not incur the expenses incurred by the Fund. These expenses negatively impact the performance of the Funds. Also, market returns do not include brokerage commissions that may be payable on secondary market transactions. If brokerage commissions were included, market returns would be lower. The returns shown in the table below do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption or sale of Shares of each Fund. The investment return and principal value of Shares of a Fund will vary with changes in market conditions. Shares of a Fund may be worth more or less than their original cost when they are redeemed or sold in the market. The Funds' past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Fund/Index Name	Cumulative Total Returns Since Inception* Through May 31, 2009
Claymore/Beacon Global Timber Index ETF (at NAV)	-39.45%
Claymore/Beacon Global Timber Index ETF (at Market)	-38.81%
Beacon Global Timber Index	-38.11%
Dow Jones World Forestry & Paper Index	-56.93%
Claymore/BNY Mellon Frontier Markets ETF (at NAV)	-40.03%
Claymore/BNY Mellon Frontier Markets ETF (at Market)	-40.07%
BNY Mellon New Frontier DR Index	-39.96%
Morgan Stanley Capital International Emerging Markets Index	-29.86%
Claymore/Delta Global Shipping Index ETF (at NAV)	-45.89%
Claymore/Delta Global Shipping Index ETF (at Market)	-43.17%
Delta Global Shipping Index	-44.95%
Morgan Stanley Capital International World Index	-25.03%
Claymore/Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index ETF (at NAV)	-37.12%
Claymore/Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index ETF (at Market)	-36.58%
Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index	-36.57%
Morgan Stanley Capital International EAFE Index	-39.09%

\* Claymore/Zacks International Multi-Asset Income Index ETF commenced operations on July 11, 2007. Claymore/Beacon Global Timber Index ETF commenced operations on November 9, 2007. Claymore/BNY Mellon Frontier Markets ETF commenced operations on June 12, 2008. Claymore/Delta Global Shipping Index ETF commenced operations on August 25, 2008.

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# For More Information

## **Existing Shareholders or Prospective Investors**

- Call your broker
- [www.claymore.com](http://www.claymore.com)

## **Dealers**

- [www.claymore.com](http://www.claymore.com)
- Distributor Telephone: (888) 949-3837

## **Investment Adviser**

Claymore Advisors, LLC  
2455 Corporate West Drive  
Lisle, Illinois 60532

## **Distributor**

Claymore Securities, Inc.  
2455 Corporate West Drive  
Lisle, Illinois 60532

## **Custodian**

The Bank of New York Mellon  
101 Barclay Street  
New York, New York 10286

## **Transfer Agent**

The Bank of New York Mellon  
101 Barclay Street  
New York, New York 10286

## **Legal Counsel**

Dechert LLP  
1095 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York 10036-6797

## **Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

Ernst & Young LLP  
233 South Wacker Drive  
Chicago, IL 60606

A Statement of Additional Information dated September 30, 2009, which contains more details about the Funds, 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 1-888-949-3837. Free copies of the Funds' shareholder reports and the Statement of Additional Information are available from our website at [www.claymore.com](http://www.claymore.com).

Information about the Funds, including its 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](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov)) or by writing the Public Reference section of the SEC, 100 F Street NE, Room 1580, Washington, DC 20549.

## PROSPECTUS

Distributor  
Claymore Securities, Inc.  
2455 Corporate West Drive  
Lisle, Illinois 60532

**September 30, 2009**

Investment Company Act File No. 811-21910.



**CLAYMORE**<sup>SM</sup>

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