

INDEXIQ ETF TRUST

IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Tracker ETF
IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF
IQ 500 International ETF
IQ Candriam International Equity ETF
IQ Candriam U.S. Mid Cap Equity ETF
IQ Candriam U.S. Large Cap Equity ETF
IQ U.S. Large Cap ETF
IQ U.S. Small Cap ETF
IQ CBRE NextGen Real Estate ETF
IQ FTSE International Equity Currency Neutral ETF

IQ U.S. Mid Cap R&D Leaders ETF
IQ U.S. Large Cap R&D Leaders ETF
IQ Global Equity R&D Leaders ETF
IQ Global Resources ETF
IQ Real Return ETF
IQ Clean Oceans ETF
IQ Cleaner Transport ETF
IQ Engender Equality ETF
IQ Healthy Hearts ETF

(the “Funds”)

Supplement dated October 2, 2023 (“Supplement”) to each Fund’s
Summary Prospectus and Prospectus, each dated August 31, 2023

Capitalized terms and certain other terms used in this Supplement, unless otherwise defined in this Supplement, have the meanings assigned to them in the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus.

Effective immediately:

1. Francis J. Ok will join Greg Barrato as a portfolio manager of the Funds. James Harrison will no longer serve as a portfolio manager of the Funds. All references to Mr. Harrison are deleted in their entirety.
2. The table under the heading entitled “**Portfolio Managers**” for each Fund, is revised to add the following:

Name & Title	Length of Service as Fund’s Portfolio Manager
Francis J. Ok, Managing Director	Since October 2023

3. In the section of the Prospectus entitled “**Management**”, the following paragraph is added at the end of the subsection entitled “**Portfolio Management**”:

Francis J. Ok is a Managing Director at IndexIQ Advisors LLC and has been with the firm or its predecessors since 1994. Mr. Ok holds a BS in Economics from Northeastern University.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR YOUR FUTURE REFERENCE.

ME16q-10/23

IndexIQ ETF Trust

Summary Prospectus

August 31, 2023

IQ Candriam International Equity ETF

(formerly, IQ Candriam ESG International Equity ETF)

IQSI

This Summary Prospectus is designed to provide investors with key fund information in a clear and concise format. Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's full prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The Fund's full prospectus dated August 31, 2023 and statement of additional information dated August 31, 2023, and most recent annual report to shareholders, dated April 30, 2023, are all incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. All this information may be obtained at no cost either: online at newyorklifeinvestments.com/documents; by calling IndexIQ Funds at 888-474-7725 or by sending an email request to info@indexiq.com.

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A NEW YORK LIFE INVESTMENTS COMPANY

Summary Information

IQ Candriam International Equity ETF (prior to August 31, 2023, named IQ Candriam ESG International Equity ETF)

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that track (before fees and expenses) the price and yield performance of its underlying index, the IQ Candriam International Equity Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example set forth below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

None

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

Management Fee	0.15%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.16%
Expense Waiver/Reimbursement ^(a)	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Waiver/Reimbursement	0.15%

(a) IndexIQ Advisors LLC (the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive or reduce its management fee and/or reimburse expenses of the Fund in an amount that limits "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" (exclusive of interest, taxes, brokerage fees and commissions, dividends paid on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses) to not more than 0.15% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The agreement will remain in effect permanently unless terminated by the Board of Trustees of the Fund.

Example. This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell 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 at current levels. The return of 5% and estimated expenses are for illustration purposes only, and should not be considered indicators of expected Fund expenses or performance, which

may be greater or less than the estimates. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$15	\$48	\$85	\$192

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 17% of the average value of its portfolio. This rate excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of the Shares.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs a "passive management" — or indexing — investment approach designed to track the performance of the Underlying Index, which was developed by IndexIQ LLC ("IndexIQ") with Candriam ("Candriam") acting as index consultant to IndexIQ. The Underlying Index is designed to deliver exposure to equity securities of companies meeting environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) criteria developed by Candriam and weighted using a market-capitalization weighting methodology. As of June 30, 2023, the market capitalization range of the Underlying Index was approximately \$1.76 billion to \$362 billion. As of June 30, 2023, the primary sectors within the Underlying Index were financials, health care, and industrials.

The first step in the ESG security selection process scores companies on stakeholder criteria and an Issuer's exposure to global sustainability trends. Companies are scored relative to other companies within the same industry. The stakeholder criteria are:

- Treatment of customers, including advertising practices, after sales service and support, and anti-competitive behaviors.
- Treatment of employees, including working conditions, employee retention, gender equality, training and career opportunities.
- Environmental initiatives and compliance with new environmental legislation.
- Supplier standards and oversight, including supplier adherence to fair labor standards.
- Corporate governance, including quality of governance and ethics, adherence to accounting standards and anti-bribery efforts.

- Societal impact and how the company is viewed by populations in the area where the company operates.

The global sustainability trends include:

- **Climate Change:** Activities related to the production of renewable energy and decarbonizing business activities.
- **Resources and Waste:** Activities related to the efficient utilization of resources, recycling, and mitigating the impact on ecosystems.
- **Digitalization and Innovation:** Activities that drive higher industrial and resource efficiencies and protecting data privacy and the resilience of digital networks.
- **Health and Wellness:** Activities related to providing healthy products and services, improving air quality, and investing in human capital through job creation, gender equality and decent working conditions.
- **Demographic Shifts:** Activities related to providing products and services to aging populations in developed countries and supporting population growth in emerging countries through investment in infrastructure and the food supply chain.

This sector-specific analysis evaluates companies within the same sector each other, using criteria specific to the particular sector. Except for the excluded activities described below, the ESG security selection process seeks to maintain exposure to all industry sectors of the economy (e.g., financials, industrials, consumer discretionary, consumer staples, materials, health care, energy, utilities and information technology). The ESG selection process analyzes securities comprising approximately 85% of the market capitalization of equity securities domiciled in the following 23 international developed market country indexes: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The companies with an overall ranking in the top 70% of the eligible universe within each industry sector based on this ESG selection process are included in the Underlying Index, unless a company is excluded as a result of the second step in the ESG security selection process.

The second step in the ESG security selection process is an exclusionary screen based on any continued and significant non-compliance with the Principles of the United Nation's Global Compact, which address human rights, labor, environmental, and anti-corruption matters, as well as the exclusion of companies engaged in certain businesses beyond minimum thresholds (e.g., companies that operate in countries with oppressive

regimes, that operate in adult content, alcohol, armament, gambling, nuclear, and tobacco sectors, or that utilize animal testing or genetic modification in research and development). As a result of this second step, the companies selected for inclusion in the Underlying Index represent less than 70% of the eligible universe. As of June 30, 2023, the Underlying Index consisted of 609 component securities.

The Underlying Index is reconstituted and rebalanced quarterly.

The Underlying Index may include as a component one or more ETFs advised by the Advisor ("Affiliated ETFs") and the Fund will typically invest in any Affiliated ETF included in the Underlying Index. The Fund also may invest in Affiliated ETFs that are not components of the index if such an investment will help the Fund track the Underlying Index.

Principal Risks

As with all investments, there are certain risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund's Shares will change in value and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund does not represent a complete investment program. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Advisor or any of its affiliates. You should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk

Only certain large institutions may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund (each, an "Authorized Participant"). The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to engage in creation and redemption transactions with the Fund, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting.

Currency Risk

Investments directly in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad.

Cyber Security Risk

The Fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. Such events may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity and could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. In addition, cyber security breaches of the securities issuers or the Fund's third-party service providers can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. Although the Fund has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed.

Depository Receipts Risk

Sponsored and unsponsored depository receipts involve risk not experienced when investing directly in the equity securities of an issuer. Depository receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market. Any distributions paid to the holders of depository receipts are usually subject to a fee charged by the depository. Holders of depository receipts may have limited voting rights, and investment restrictions in certain countries may adversely impact the value of depository receipts.

Derivatives Risk

Derivatives are investments whose value depends on (or is derived from) the value of an underlying instrument, such as a security, asset, reference rate or index and involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with other investments. These risks include: (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivatives transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to, changing supply and demand relationships, government programs and policies, national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation, and changes in supply and demand relationships. Unlike other investments, derivative contracts often have leverage inherent in their terms. The use of leveraged derivatives can magnify potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's Share price. The effects of leverage may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so.

Equity Securities Risk

Investments in common stocks and other equity securities are particularly subject to the risk of changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer, conditions affecting equity markets generally and political and/or economic events. Equity prices may also be particularly sensitive to rising interest rates, as the cost of capital rises and borrowing costs increase. Holders of an issuer's common stock may be subject to greater risks than holders of its preferred stock and debt securities because common stockholders' claims are subordinated to those of holders of preferred stocks and debt securities upon the bankruptcy of an issuer.

Foreign Securities Risk

Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. These additional risks include greater market volatility, the availability of less reliable financial information, higher transactional and custody costs, taxation by foreign governments, decreased market liquidity and political instability. Some countries and regions have experienced security concerns, war or threats of war and aggression, terrorism, economic uncertainty, natural and environmental disasters and/or systemic market dislocations that have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on the U.S. and world economies and markets generally. Foreign issuers are often subject to less stringent requirements regarding accounting, auditing, financial reporting and record keeping than are U.S. issuers, and therefore not all material information will be available. Securities exchanges or foreign governments may adopt rules or regulations that may negatively impact the Fund's ability to invest in foreign securities or may prevent the Fund from repatriating its investments. Less developed securities markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades, as well as the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories. The less developed a country's securities market is, the greater the likelihood of clearing, custody and trade settlement problems.

Foreign Securities Valuation Risk

The Fund's value may be impacted by events that cause the fair value of foreign securities to materially change between the close of the local exchange on which they trade and the time at which the Fund prices its Shares. Additionally, because foreign exchanges on which securities held by the Fund may be open on days when the Fund does not price its Shares, the potential exists for the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio to change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell Shares. To the extent the Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the Underlying Index is based on the securities' closing price on foreign securities markets (i.e., the value of the Underlying Index is not based on fair value prices), the valuation of the Fund's NAV may deviate from the calculation of the Underlying Index.

Geographic Concentration Risk

The Fund may invest a substantial amount of its assets in securities of issuers located in a single country or geographic region. As a result, any changes to the regulatory, political, social or economic conditions in such country or geographic region will generally have greater impact on the Fund than such changes would have on a more geographically diversified fund and may result in increased volatility and greater losses. This risk may be especially pronounced to the extent the Fund invests in countries and regions experiencing, or likely to experience, security concerns, war, threats of war, terrorism, economic uncertainty and natural disasters.

- *Europe Concentration Risk.* Most developed countries in Western Europe are members of the European Union ("EU"), and many are also members of the European Monetary Union ("EMU"), which requires compliance with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits and debt levels. Unemployment in certain European nations is historically high and several countries face significant debt problems. These conditions can significantly affect every country in Europe. The euro is the official currency of the EU and, accordingly, the Fund's investment in European securities may lead to significant exposure to the euro and events affecting it. A significant decline in the value of the euro, or the exit of a country from the EU or EMU, may produce unpredictable effects on trade and commerce generally and could lead to increased volatility in financial markets worldwide. Political or economic disruptions in European countries, even in countries in which the Fund is not invested, may adversely affect security values and thus the Fund's holdings. In particular, the Fund's investments in the United Kingdom and other European countries may be significantly impacted by the decision of the United Kingdom to leave the EU. The United Kingdom's departure may negatively impact the EU and Europe as a whole by causing volatility within the EU, triggering prolonged economic downturns in certain European countries or sparking additional member states to contemplate departing the EU (thereby leading to political instability in the region).
- *Japan Concentration Risk.* Economic growth in Japan is heavily dependent on international trade, government support, and consistent government policy. Slowdowns in the economies of key trading partners such as the United States, China and countries in Southeast Asia, or disruptions to trade caused by trade tariffs, other protectionist measures, and competition from emerging economies, could have a negative impact on the Japanese economy as a whole. The Japanese economy has in the past been negatively affected by, among other factors, government intervention and protectionism and an unstable financial services sector. While the

Japanese economy has recently emerged from a prolonged economic downturn, some of these factors, as well as other adverse political developments, increases in government debt, changes to fiscal, monetary or trade policies or other events, such as natural disasters, could have a negative impact on Japanese securities. Japan's economic prospects may be affected by the political and military situations of its near neighbors, notably North and South Korea, China and Russia. In addition, Japan's labor market is adapting to an aging workforce, declining population, and demand for increased labor mobility. These demographic shifts and fundamental structural changes to the labor markets may negatively impact Japan's economic competitiveness.

Index Risk

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment results will have a high degree of correlation to those of the Underlying Index or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index computations or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders. Additionally, the Underlying Index may rely on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the Underlying Index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither the Fund nor Advisor can offer assurances that the Underlying Index's calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers.

Industry/Sector Concentration Risk

The Fund's investment of a large percentage of its assets in the securities of issuers within the same industry or sector means that an adverse economic, business or political development may affect the value of the Fund's investments more than if the Fund were more broadly diversified. A concentration makes the Fund more susceptible to any single occurrence and may subject the Fund to greater market risk than a fund that is not so concentrated.

- *Financials Sector Risk.* Companies in the financials sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in currency exchange rates, volatile interest rates, decreased liquidity in credit markets and competition from new entrants. Profitability of these companies is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital and can fluctuate significantly

when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers also can negatively impact the sector. These companies are often subject to substantial government regulation and intervention, which may adversely impact the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge, the amount of capital they must maintain and, potentially, their size. The impact of more stringent capital requirements, or recent or future regulation in various countries on any individual financial company or on the financials sector as a whole cannot be predicted. The financials sector is also a target for cyber attacks and may experience technology malfunctions and disruptions. Bank failures could result in disruption to the broader banking industry or markets generally and reduce confidence in financial institutions and the economy as a whole, which may also heighten market volatility and reduce liquidity.

- *Health Care Sector Risk.* Companies in the health care sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, extensive, costly and uncertain government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, product obsolescence, increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products and fluctuations in the costs of medical products. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on intellectual property protection, and the expiration of a company's patent may impact that company's profitability. Many health care companies are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. Health care companies are subject to competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Many new products in the health care sector may be subject to regulatory approvals. The process of obtaining such approvals may be long and costly with no guarantee that any product will come to market.
- *Industrials Sector Risk.* Companies in the industrials sector may be affected by, among other things, worldwide economic growth, supply and demand for specific products and services, product obsolescence, environmental damages or product liability claims, rapid technological developments and government regulation. Government spending policies may impact the profitability of the industrials sector since industrials companies, especially aerospace and defense companies, often rely on government demand for their products and services.

Investment Style Risk

The Underlying Index seeks to allocate investment exposure based upon a particular style of investing. Different investment styles tend to shift in and out of favor depending upon market and economic conditions and

investor sentiment. As a consequence, the Fund may underperform as compared to the market generally or to other funds that invest in similar asset classes but employ different investment styles. Further, there is no guarantee that the Underlying Index will accurately or optimally utilize the investment style or that it will successfully provide the desired investment exposure.

- *ESG Investing Style Risk.* The Underlying Index seeks to provide exposure to the equity securities of companies meeting certain environmental, social and corporate governance investing criteria. The Underlying Index excludes or limits exposure to securities of certain issuers for non-financial reasons, and the Fund may forgo some market opportunities available to funds that do not use these criteria. The application of environmental, social and corporate governance investing criteria may affect the Fund's exposure to certain sectors or types of investments and may impact the Fund's relative investment performance depending on whether such sectors or investments are in or out of favor in the market. In addition, there is no guarantee that the construction methodology of the Underlying Index will accurately provide exposure to issuers meeting environmental, social and corporate governance criteria.

Issuer Risk

The performance of the Fund depends on the performance of individual securities to which the Fund has exposure. Changes to the financial condition or credit rating of an issuer of those securities may cause the value of the securities to decline.

Market Risk

Market risks include political, regulatory, market and economic developments, including developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market, which may affect the Fund's value. Turbulence in financial markets, tariffs and other protectionist measures, political developments and uncertainty, central bank policy, and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers worldwide, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Geopolitical and other events, including war, terrorism, economic uncertainty, trade disputes, public health crises and related geopolitical events have led, and in the future may lead, to disruptions in the US and world economies and markets, which may increase financial market volatility and have significant adverse direct or indirect effects on a Fund and its investments. Market disruptions could cause the Fund to lose money, experience significant redemptions, and encounter operational difficulties. Although multiple asset classes may be affected by a market disruption, the duration and effects may not be the same for all types of assets.

Operational Risk

The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund and Advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.

Passive Management Risk

The Fund is not actively managed and instead seeks to track the performance of an index. The Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, the Underlying Index. The provider of the Underlying Index or the index calculation agent may make errors. The index provider may include index constituents that should have been excluded, or it may exclude index constituents that should have been included. It also may include or exclude constituents at incorrect levels. This may result in the Fund, in turn, being correctly positioned to an Index that has been incorrectly calculated. This could lead to losses to the Fund. In seeking to track the Underlying Index's performance, the Fund may be subject to tracking error, which is the divergence of the Fund's performance from that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences (including, as applicable, differences between a security's price at the local market close and the Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), differences in transaction costs, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, the requirements to maintain pass-through tax treatment, portfolio transactions carried out to minimize the distribution of capital gains to shareholders, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. The Fund generally will not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets and generally will not sell a security because its issuer is in financial trouble, unless that security is removed from (or was no longer useful in tracking a component of) the Underlying Index.

Secondary Market Trading Risk

Although the Fund's Shares are listed for trading on one or more securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained by market makers or Authorized Participants. The trading of Shares on securities exchanges is subject to the

risk of irregular trading activity. Securities exchanges have requirements that must be met in order for Shares to be listed. There can be no assurance that the requirements of an exchange necessary to maintain the listing of Shares will continue to be met. This risk is particularly acute for funds that fail to attract a large number of shareholders. Pursuant to an exchange's "circuit breaker" rules, trading in the Fund's Shares may be halted due to extraordinary market volatility. Additionally, market makers are under no obligation to make a market in the Fund's Shares and Authorized Participants are not obligated to submit purchase or redemption orders for creation units. In the event market makers cease making a market in the Fund's Shares or Authorized Participants stop submitting purchase or redemption orders for creation units, the Fund's Shares may trade at a larger premium or discount to its NAV.

Small- and/or Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk

Small- and mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse general market or economic developments, and their securities may be less liquid and may experience greater price volatility than larger, more established companies.

Trading Price Risk

Although it is generally expected that the market price of the Fund's Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. Shares of the Fund trade on securities exchanges at prices at, above or below the Fund's most recent NAV. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's Shares fluctuates continuously throughout trading hours based on market supply of and demand for Shares and the Fund's NAV, among other reasons. As a result, the trading prices of the Fund's Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. The market price of the Fund's Shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a "bid/ask" spread charged by market makers or other participants that trade the Shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid/ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Shares are most likely to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that an investor most wants to sell their Shares. The risk of wide bid and ask spreads may be especially pronounced for smaller funds. In addition, increased market volatility may cause wider spreads.

Valuation Risk

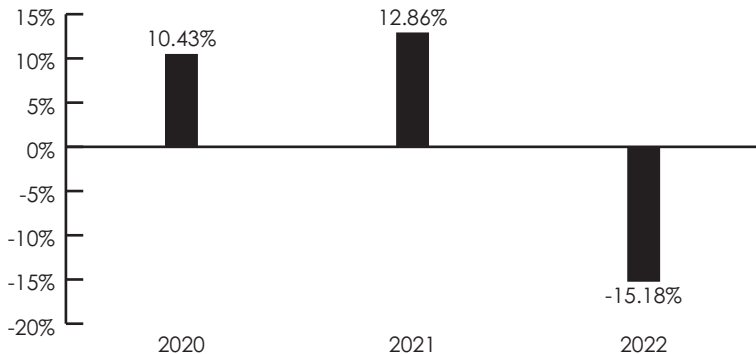
When valuing the Fund's portfolio investments, if a market quotation is readily available for a portfolio investment, that investment will generally be valued at the market value. However, when market quotations are not

readily available, are deemed unreliable or not representative of an investment's fair value, investments are valued using fair value pricing as determined in good faith by the Advisor pursuant to policies relating to the valuation of such assets. In many instances, when fair valuing an investment, the Advisor will utilize valuations provided by a third-party pricing service provider. These pricing service providers typically utilize a range of market-based inputs and assumptions when valuing an investment. These valuations involve subjectivity and different market participants may assign different prices to the same investment. This risk is especially acute for investments that trade in low volume or volatile markets, are impacted by market disruption events or are subject to a trading halt. Valuing the Fund's investments using fair value pricing will result in prices that may differ from current market valuations and that may not be the prices at which those investments could have been sold during the period in which the particular fair values were used. It is possible that the fair value determined for a portfolio instrument may be materially different from the value that could be realized upon the sale of that instrument.

Performance Information

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns compare with its benchmark over time. The table that follows the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total return, both before and after taxes. The MSCI EAFE[®] Index (Net) consists of international stocks representing the developed world outside of North America.

All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Performance reflects fee waivers and/or expense reimbursement in effect, if such waivers or reimbursements were not in place, the Fund's performance would be reduced. Fund performance current to the most recent month-end is available by calling 1-888-474-7725 or by visiting newyorklifeinvestments.com/etf.



The Fund's year-to-date total return as of June 30, 2023 was 11.63%.

Best and Worst Quarter Returns (for the period reflected in the bar chart above)

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	16.75%	4Q/2022
Lowest Return	-21.43%	1Q/2020

Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2022

	1 Year	Since Inception ⁽¹⁾
Returns before taxes	-15.18%	1.93%
Returns after taxes on distributions ⁽²⁾	-15.67%	1.35%
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ⁽²⁾	-8.49%	1.51%
IQ Candriam International Equity Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-15.08%	2.07%
MSCI EAFE [®] Index (Net) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-14.45%	0.95%

(1) The Fund commenced operations on December 17, 2019.

(2) After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown and are not relevant if you hold your Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. In some cases the return after taxes may exceed the return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of Fund Shares at the end of the measurement period.

Investment Advisor

IndexIQ Advisors LLC (the "Advisor") is the investment advisor to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager

The professionals jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are:

Name & Title	Length of Service as Fund's Portfolio Manager
Greg Barrato, Senior Vice President	Since Fund's inception
James Harrison, Vice President	Since Fund's inception

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Unlike conventional mutual funds, the Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in large blocks of Shares called "Creation Units." Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold on

the secondary market through a broker-dealer. Since Shares of the Fund trade on securities exchanges in the secondary market at their market price rather than their NAV, the Fund's Shares may trade at a price greater than (premium) or less than (discount) the Fund's NAV. An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information, including the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available online at newyorklifeinvestments.com/etf.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are expected to be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. However, subsequent withdrawals from such a tax-advantaged account may be subject to U.S. federal income tax. You should consult your tax advisor about your specific situation.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

IndexIQ ETF Trust

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“New York Life Investments” is both a service mark, and the common trade name, of certain investment advisors affiliated with New York Life Insurance Company.



To Statutory Prospectus

MEIQSI01-08/23
To Statement of Additional Information