

IndexIQ ETF Trust

Summary Prospectus

August 31, 2023

IQ U.S. Large Cap ETF

(formerly, IQ Chaikin U.S. Large Cap ETF)

CLRG

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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Summary Information

IQ U.S. Large Cap ETF

(prior to August 31, 2023, named IQ Chaikin U.S. Large Cap ETF)

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that track (before fees and expenses) the price and yield performance of its underlying index, the Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Large Cap 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	0.25%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.26%
Expense Waiver/Reimbursement ^(a)	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Waiver/Reimbursement	0.25%

(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 0.25% 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>
\$26	\$80	\$141	\$318

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 51% of the average value of its portfolio. This rate excludes the value of the portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of the Fund's Shares.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs a "passive management" — or indexing — investment approach designed to track the performance of the Underlying Index, which has been developed by Nasdaq, Inc. (the "Index Provider"). The Underlying Index applies the Chaikin Power Gauge[®], a quantitative multi-factor model that seeks to identify securities that are expected to outperform peers, to select securities from the Nasdaq US 300 Index (the "Parent Index"). The Parent Index is a modified capitalization-weighted index of U.S. large-capitalization securities. The Underlying Index is an equally weighted index of large-capitalization securities. As of June 30, 2023, the market capitalization range of the Underlying Index is approximately \$20.19 billion to \$2.53 trillion. As of June 30, 2023, the primary sectors within the Underlying Index were financials, health care and information technology. The composition of the Underlying Index may change over time.

The Underlying Index uses the Chaikin Power Gauge to select securities from the Parent Index. The Chaikin Power Gauge is a multi-factor model that evaluates four primary components:

- Value component (35% of rating), which uses factors such as long term debt to equity ratio, price to book ratio, and free cash flow to identify companies that are priced at a discount relative to peers;
- Growth component (20% of rating), which uses factors such as earnings growth, earnings trend, and earnings consistency to identify companies with higher growth potential;
- Technical component (15% of rating), which uses factors such as price trend, price trend rate of change, and volume trend to identify stocks with strong momentum and price appreciation; and

- Sentiment component (30% of rating), which uses factors such as earnings estimate trend, short interest, and industry relative strength to identify companies that are expected to outperform peers by informed Wall Street analysts and professionals.

The Chaikin Power Gauge seeks to identify each security's current potential to outperform or underperform compared with peers.

To be selected for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a security must rank in the least volatile two-thirds of the Parent Index based on a calculation of its volatility over the prior year period and its sensitivity to the performance of the equity market (as measured by its beta) over the previous five year period.

The security types eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index include common stocks and real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). The Underlying Index rebalances and reconstitutes annually and typically consists of up to 100 securities based on the Chaikin Power Gauge ranking. The Underlying Index selection criteria uses sector constraints, which seeks to maintain exposure to the different sectors typically within a range of 80% to 120% of the weight of the sector in the Parent Index.

The Fund generally will invest in all of the securities that comprise its Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index. The Fund has adopted a policy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its assets (net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of large-capitalization U.S. issuers.

The Fund may invest in one or more ETFs advised by the Advisor ("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.

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.

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.

Focused Investment Risk

To the extent that the Fund invests a large percentage of its assets in a single asset class or the securities of issuers within the same country, group of countries, region, industry, group of industries or sector, an adverse economic, market, political or regulatory development may affect the value of the Fund's investments more than if the Fund were more broadly diversified. Different asset classes, countries, groups of countries, regions, industries, groups of industries or sectors tend to go through cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to each other and to the general financial markets.

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.

- *Information Technology Sector Risk.* Companies in the information technology sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, domestic and international market competition, obsolescence due to rapid technological developments, new product introduction, unpredictable growth rates and competition for qualified personnel. Aggressive pricing and reduced profit margins, intellectual property rights protections, cyclical market patterns and evolving industry standards and government regulations may also impact information technology companies. The market prices of information technology securities may exhibit a greater degree of market risk and more frequent, sharp price fluctuations than other types of securities. These securities may fall in and out of favor with investors rapidly, which may cause sudden selling and dramatically lower market prices.

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.

- *Growth Investing Style Risk.* Growth companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their businesses and may lack the dividends of value securities that can cushion stock prices in a falling market. The prices of growth securities are based largely on projections of the issuer's future earnings and revenues. If a company's earnings or

revenues fall short of expectations, its stock price may fall dramatically. Growth securities may be volatile and may also be more expensive, relative to their earnings or assets, compared to value or other stocks. Growth securities may go in and out of favor over time.

- *Value Investing Style Risk.* Value securities are those issued by companies that may be perceived as undervalued. Value securities may fail to appreciate for long periods of time and may never realize their full potential value. Under certain market conditions, value securities have performed better during periods of economic recovery. Value securities may go in and out of favor over time.

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.

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk

Large-capitalization companies may be less able than smaller capitalization companies to adapt to changing market conditions. Large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential compared with smaller capitalization companies. During different market cycles, the performance of large-capitalization companies has trailed the overall performance of the broader securities markets.

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 the 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 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.

Trading Price Risk

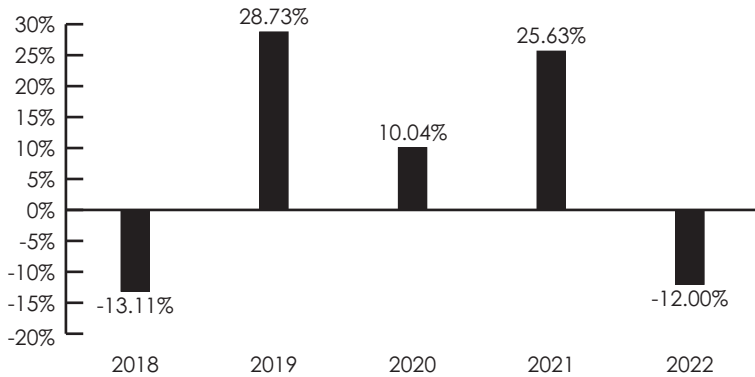
Although it is generally expected that the market price of the Fund's Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. Shares of the Fund trade on securities exchanges at prices at, above or below the Fund's most recent NAV. The NAV of the 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.

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 Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Large Cap Index is a rules-based, quantitative index, designed to enhance an existing index by selecting stocks with the highest Chaikin Power Gauge rating. The S&P 500[®] Index is widely regarded as the standard index for measuring large-cap U.S. stock

market performance. The NASDAQ US 300 Index includes up to the 300 largest securities in the NASDAQ Chaikin Power US Large Cap Index, a float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index, designed to track the performance of securities in NASDAQ US Benchmark Index that comprises the large-cap segment of companies.

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 returns as of June 30, 2023 was 6.31%.

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

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	21.17%	2Q/2020
Lowest Return	-28.15%	1Q/2020

Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2022

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception ⁽¹⁾
Returns before taxes	-12.00%	6.36%	6.39%
Returns after taxes on distributions ⁽²⁾	-12.28%	5.92%	5.96%
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ⁽²⁾	-6.91%	4.91%	4.94%
Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Large Cap Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-11.80%	6.64%	6.67%

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception ⁽¹⁾
S&P 500 [®] Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	9.41%
NASDAQ US 300 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-20.01%	9.37%	9.35%

- (1) The Fund commenced operations on December 13, 2017.
- (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:

<u>Name & Title</u>	<u>Length of Service as Fund's Portfolio Manager</u>
Greg Barrato, Senior Vice President	Since Fund's inception
James Harrison, Vice President	Since 2018

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

Mailing Address

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newyorklifeinvestments.com/etf

“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

MECLRG01-08/23
To Statement of Additional Information