

IndexIQ Active ETF Trust

Prospectus

May 4, 2022

IQ Winslow Large Cap Growth ETF (IWLG)

IQ Winslow Focused Large Cap Growth ETF (IWFG)

This ETF is different from traditional ETFs.

Traditional ETFs tell the public what assets they hold each day. This ETF will not. This may create additional risks for your investment. For example:

- You may have to pay more money to trade the ETF's shares. This ETF will provide less information to traders, who tend to charge more for trades when they have less information.
- The price you pay to buy ETF shares on an exchange may not match the value of the ETF's portfolio. The same is true when you sell shares. These price differences may be greater for this ETF compared to other ETFs because it provides less information to traders.
- These additional risks may be even greater in bad or uncertain market conditions.
- The ETF will publish on its website each day a "Proxy Portfolio" designed to help trading in shares of the ETF. While the Proxy Portfolio includes some of the ETF's holdings, it is not the ETF's actual portfolio.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

As permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of each Fund's shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. If you hold accounts through a financial intermediary, you may contact your financial intermediary to enroll in electronic delivery. Please note that not all financial intermediaries may offer this service.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. If you hold accounts through a financial intermediary, you can contact your financial intermediary to request that you continue to receive paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with your financial intermediary.

Not FDIC Insured | May Lose Value | No Bank Guarantee

The differences between this ETF and other ETFs may also have advantages. By keeping certain information about the ETF secret, this ETF may face less risk that other traders can predict or copy its investment strategy. This may improve the ETF's performance. If other traders are able to copy or predict the ETF's investment strategy, however, this may hurt the ETF's performance.

For additional information regarding the unique attributes and risks of the ETF, see the Authorized Participant Concentration Risk, Early Close/Trading Halt Risk, Proxy Portfolio Risk, Secondary Market Trading Risk and Trading Price Risk of the Principal Risks and the Proxy Portfolio section of the prospectus below.

IndexIQ Active ETF Trust (the "Trust") is a registered investment company that consists of separate investment portfolios called "Funds". This Prospectus relates to the following Funds:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>CUSIP</u> | <u>Symbol</u> |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| IQ Winslow Large Cap Growth ETF | 45409F769 | IWLG |
| IQ Winslow Focused Large Cap Growth ETF | 45409F751 | IWFG |

Each Fund is an exchange-traded fund. This means that shares of the Funds are listed on a national securities exchange, such as the NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca" or the "Exchange"), and trade at market prices. The market price for a Fund's shares may be different from its net asset value per share (the "NAV"). Each Fund has its own CUSIP number and exchange trading symbol.

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Summary Information

IQ Winslow Large Cap Growth ETF

Investment Objective

The IQ Winslow Large Cap Growth ETF (the "Fund") seeks long-term growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes 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 ^(a) | 0.75% |
| Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees | 0.00% |
| Other Expenses ^(b) | 0.13% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses | 0.88% |
| Expense Waiver/Reimbursement ^(c) | 0.28% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Waiver/Reimbursement | 0.60% |

(a) The management fee is as follows: 0.75% on assets up to \$500 million; 0.725% on assets from \$500 million to \$750 million; 0.71% on assets from \$750 million to \$1 billion; 0.70% on assets from \$1 billion to \$2 billion; 0.66% on assets from \$2 billion to \$3 billion; 0.61% on assets from \$3 billion to \$7 billion; 0.585% on assets from \$7 billion to \$9 billion; and 0.575% on assets over \$9 billion.

(b) The Fund has not yet commenced operations and Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

(c) 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 0.60% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The agreement will remain in effect 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> |
| \$62 | \$354 |

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities or other instruments. 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. This rate excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of the Shares. The Fund is newly organized and, as of the date of the Prospectus, has not yet commenced operations.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in large capitalization companies, which are companies having a market capitalization in excess of \$4 billion at the time of purchase. Typically, Winslow Capital Management, LLC ("Winslow Capital" or the "Subadvisor") invests substantially all of the Fund's investable assets in domestic securities. However, the Fund is permitted to invest up to 20% of its net assets in depositary receipts issued by a trust (including American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs")) of foreign securities and in common stocks listed on a foreign exchange that trade on such exchange contemporaneously with the

Shares. Generally, an issuer of a security is considered to be U.S. or foreign-based on the issuer's "country of risk," as determined by a third-party service provider such as Bloomberg. The Fund is actively managed and does not intend to track an index. Pursuant to the exemptive relief that allows the Fund to utilize the proxy portfolio structure that is described in greater detail below, the Fund may only invest in securities listed or traded on a national securities exchange that trade contemporaneously with Fund Shares. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

Investment Process: The Fund invests in those companies that the Subadvisor believes will provide an opportunity for achieving superior portfolio returns (i.e., returns in excess of the returns of the average stock ETF or mutual fund) over the long term. The Subadvisor seeks to invest in companies that have the potential for above-average future earnings and cash flow growth with management focused on shareholder value.

When purchasing stocks for the Fund, the Subadvisor looks for companies typically having some or all of the following attributes: addressing markets with growth opportunities; leads or gains in market share; identifiable and sustainable competitive advantages; managed by a team that can perpetuate the firm's competitive advantages; high, and preferably rising, returns on invested capital; deploys excess cash flow to enhance shareholder return; and demonstrates sound corporate governance. As part of its qualitative assessment of each potential investment, the Subadvisor evaluates the company's non-financial performance among certain environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors. The Subadvisor then determines which ESG factors may be material to a company's future financial performance. This involves an evaluation of how the company integrates particular ESG risks and opportunities into its corporate strategy through, for example, improving governance practices, aligning management team incentives and increasing transparency into its ESG practices. The Subadvisor may give consideration to ESG factors including, but not limited to, impact on or from climate change, natural resource use, waste management practices, human capital management, product safety, supply chain management, corporate governance, business ethics and advocacy for governmental policy. ESG factors are evaluated by the Subadvisor based on data provided by independent ESG research vendors. The evaluation of ESG factors is integrated as one of several aspects of the Subadvisor's investment process and the Subadvisor does not forgo potential investments strictly based on the evaluation of ESG factors.

The Subadvisor takes a "bottom-up" investment approach when selecting investments. This means it bases investment decisions on company specific factors, not general economic conditions.

Under normal market conditions, the Subadvisor employs a sell discipline pursuant to which it may sell some or all of its position in a stock when a stock becomes fully valued, the fundamental business prospects are deteriorating, or the position exceeds limits set by the Subadvisor.

Non-Transparent ETF with Proxy Portfolio Structure. While the Fund is an exchange-traded fund ("ETF"), it has characteristics that distinguish it from other types of ETFs. While most ETFs publish their portfolio holdings on a daily basis, the Fund discloses a portfolio transparency substitute—the "Proxy Portfolio"—and certain related information about the relative performance of the Proxy Portfolio and the Fund's actual portfolio ("Actual Portfolio") holdings (the "Proxy Portfolio Disclosures"). The Proxy Portfolio will only include securities listed or traded on a national securities exchange that trade contemporaneously with Fund Shares. While the Proxy Portfolio includes some of the Fund's holdings, it is not the Fund's Actual Portfolio, and the Fund will not disclose the daily holdings of the Actual Portfolio. The Proxy Portfolio Disclosures are intended to help keep the market price of the Fund's Shares trading at or close to the underlying net asset value ("NAV") per Share of the Fund. Although the Fund seeks to benefit from keeping its portfolio information secret, market participants may attempt to use the Proxy Portfolio to identify the Fund's trading strategy, which if successful, could result in such market participants engaging in certain predatory trading practices that may have the potential to harm the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund's exemptive relief limits the types of securities in which the Fund can invest, which may constrain the Fund's ability to implement its investment strategies.

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. The Fund's novel structure may reduce the number of entities willing to act as Authorized Participants. This risk may be exacerbated during times of market stress.

Currency Risk

To the extent the Fund invests in securities issued by companies that receive revenues in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies, it will be 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.

Early Close/Trading Halt Risk

If securities representing 10% or more of the Fund's Actual Portfolio do not have readily available market quotations, the Fund will promptly request that the Exchange halt trading in the Fund's Shares. Trading halts may have a greater impact on this Fund compared to other ETFs due to the Fund's nontransparent structure. If the trading of a security held in the Fund's Actual Portfolio is halted, or otherwise does not have readily available market quotations, and the Advisor believes that the lack of any such readily available market quotations may affect the reliability of the Proxy Portfolio as an arbitrage vehicle, or otherwise determines it is in the best interest of the Fund, the Advisor promptly will disclose on the Fund's website the identity and weighting of such security for so long as such security's trading is halted or otherwise does not have readily available market quotations and remains in the Actual Portfolio.

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 custody 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 the Fund's Shares.

Investment Style Risk

The Fund 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 Fund will accurately or optimally utilize the investment style or that it will successfully provide the desired investment exposure. The degree to which the Fund accurately or optimally utilizes the investment style is dependent upon information and data that may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, which could adversely affect the analysis of the factors relevant to a particular investment.

- *ESG Investing Style Risk.* The Fund seeks to provide exposure to the equity securities of companies meeting environmental, social and corporate governance investing criteria. The Fund 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.
- *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.

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 Capitalization Deviation Risk. There can be no assurance that the securities held by the Fund will stay within the Fund's intended market capitalization range. As a result, the Fund may be exposed to additional risk or investors may not be given the opportunity to invest fully in a certain market capitalization range.

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.

New Fund Risk

The Fund is a new fund. As a new fund, there can be no assurance that it will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it could ultimately liquidate.

Non-Diversified Risk

The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), which means it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. To the extent the Fund invests its assets in a smaller number of issuers, the Fund will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those issuers than a diversified fund.

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.

Portfolio Management Risk

The Fund is subject to portfolio management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result or, while it may be the desired result, may underperform other types of investment strategies. The application of ESG criteria may result in the Fund (i) having exposure to certain securities or industry sectors that are significantly different than the composition of the Fund's benchmark; and (ii) performing differently than other funds and strategies in its peer group that do not take into account ESG criteria or the Fund's benchmark. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective(s).

Proxy Portfolio Risk

Unlike traditional ETFs that provide daily disclosure of their portfolio holdings, the Fund does not disclose the daily holdings of the Actual Portfolio. Instead, the Fund discloses a Proxy Portfolio that is designed to reflect the economic exposure and risk characteristics of the Fund's Actual Portfolio on any given trading day. Although the Proxy Portfolio and Proxy Portfolio Disclosures are intended to provide Authorized Participants and other market participants with enough information to allow them to engage in effective arbitrage transactions that will keep the market price of the Fund's shares trading at or close to the underlying NAV per share of the Fund, while at the same time enabling them to establish cost-effective hedging strategies to reduce risk, there is a risk that market prices will vary significantly from the underlying NAV of the Fund. Similarly, shares of the Fund may trade at a wider bid/ask spread than shares of traditional ETFs, and may therefore be more costly for investors to trade. The Proxy Portfolio methodology is novel and not yet proven as an effective arbitrage mechanism. The effectiveness of the Proxy Portfolio methodology as an arbitrage mechanism is contingent upon, among other things, the effectiveness of the Fund's factor model analysis in creating a Proxy Portfolio that performs in a manner substantially identical to the performance of the Fund's Actual Portfolio and the willingness of Authorized Participants and other market participants to trade based on the Proxy Portfolio. In the event that the Proxy Portfolio methodology does not result in effective arbitrage opportunities in the Fund shares, the Fund may exhibit wider premiums/discounts, bid/ask spreads and tracking error. The proxy mechanism itself may result in additional trading costs, which also may negatively impact shareholder returns. At certain thresholds for premiums/discounts, bid/ask spreads and tracking error, the Fund's Board of Trustees will consider possible remedial measures, which may include liquidation or conversion to a fully-transparent, active ETF or a mutual fund. Although the Proxy Portfolio is designed to reflect the economic exposure and risk characteristics of the Fund's Actual Portfolio on any given trading day, there is a risk that the performance of the Proxy Portfolio will diverge from the performance of the Actual Portfolio, potentially materially.

In addition, although the Proxy Portfolio is designed to protect the Fund from practices that could negatively impact the Fund, such as front-running and free-riding, market participants may nevertheless be able to use the Proxy Portfolio and Proxy Portfolio Disclosures to engage in trading practices that disadvantage the Fund. Market participants may attempt to use the Proxy Portfolio and related Proxy Portfolio Disclosures to identify the Fund's holdings and trading strategy. If successful, this could result in such market participants engaging in trading practices that could harm the Fund and its shareholders. The Proxy Portfolio and related Proxy Portfolio Disclosures have been designed to mitigate the risk that market participants could "reverse engineer" the Fund's portfolio and investment strategy, but they may not be successful in this regard. The Fund will monitor on an ongoing basis the premium/discount between the market price and the NAV of the Fund's shares, but there can be no assurance that the Proxy Portfolio methodology will operate as intended.

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. In general, the trading of Shares on securities exchanges is subject to the risk of irregular trading activity and wide "bid/ask" spreads (which may be especially pronounced for smaller funds). 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. Wide bid-ask spreads and large premiums or discounts to NAV are likely to lead to an investor buying his or her shares at a market price that is more than their value, and selling those shares at a market price that is less than their value.

For at least the first three years after launch of the Fund, the Board of Trustees will promptly meet if, for 30 or more days in any quarter or 15 days in a row, the absolute difference between either the market closing price or the bid/ask price, on one hand, and NAV, on the other, exceeds 1.00% or the bid/ask spread exceeds 1.00%. In such a circumstance, the Board of Trustees will consider the continuing viability of the Fund, whether shareholders are being harmed, and what, if any, action would be appropriate to among other things, narrow the premium/discount or spread, as applicable. The Board of Trustees will then decide whether to take any such action. Potential actions may include, but are not limited to, changing lead market makers, listing the Fund on a different exchange, changing the size of Creation Units, changing the Fund's investment objective or strategy, and liquidating the Fund.

Trading Price Risk

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 both market supply of and demand for Shares and the underlying value of the Fund's portfolio holdings or NAV. As a result, the trading prices of the Fund's Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. Any of these factors, among others, may lead to the Fund's Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. Although it is generally expected that the market price of the Shares of the Fund will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. Thus, an investor may pay more than NAV when purchasing Shares and receive less than NAV when selling Shares. The Fund's non-transparent structure may exacerbate this risk, particularly in volatile markets.

Performance Information

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not commenced operations and therefore does not report its performance information. The Fund's performance current to the most recent month-end is available by calling 1-888-474-7725 or by visiting newyorklifeinvestments.com.

Investment Advisor and Subadvisor

IndexIQ Advisors LLC is the investment advisor to the Fund.

Winslow Capital Management, LLC is the investment subadvisor to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

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

| <u>Name & Title</u> | <u>Length of Service with Subadvisor</u> | <u>Length of Service as Fund's Portfolio Manager</u> |
|---|--|--|
| Justin H. Kelly, Chief Executive Officer & Chief Investment Officer | Since 1999 | Since Inception |
| Patrick M. Burton, Senior Managing Director | Since 2010 | Since Inception |
| Peter A. Dlugosch, Managing Director | Since 2013 | Since Inception |

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund is a non-transparent active ETF. 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.

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.

Summary Information

IQ Winslow Focused Large Cap Growth ETF

Investment Objective

The IQ Winslow Focused Large Cap Growth ETF (the "Fund") seeks long-term growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes 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 ^(a) | 0.75% |
| Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees | 0.00% |
| Other Expenses ^(b) | 0.33% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses | 1.08% |
| Expense Waiver/Reimbursement ^(c) | 0.43% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Waiver/Reimbursement | 0.65% |

(a) The management fee is as follows: 0.75% on assets up to \$500 million; 0.725% on assets from \$500 million to \$750 million; 0.71% on assets from \$750 million to \$1 billion; 0.70% on assets from \$1 billion to \$2 billion; 0.66% on assets from \$2 billion to \$3 billion; 0.61% on assets from \$3 billion to \$7 billion; 0.585% on assets from \$7 billion to \$9 billion; and 0.575% on assets over \$9 billion.

(b) The Fund has not yet commenced operations and Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

(c) 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 0.65% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The agreement will remain in effect 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> |
| \$67 | \$302 |

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities or other instruments. 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. This rate excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of the Shares. The Fund is newly organized and, as of the date of the Prospectus, has not yet commenced operations.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in large capitalization companies, which are companies having a market capitalization in excess of \$4 billion at the time of purchase. Typically, Winslow Capital Management, LLC ("Winslow Capital" or the "Subadvisor") invests substantially all of the Fund's investable assets in domestic securities. However, the Fund is permitted to invest up to 20% of its net assets in depositary receipts issued by a trust (including American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs")) of foreign securities and in common stocks listed on a foreign exchange that trade on such exchange contemporaneously with the

Shares. Generally, an issuer of a security is considered to be U.S. or foreign based on the issuer's "country of risk," as determined by a third-party service provider such as Bloomberg. The Fund will normally invest in a limited number of issuers and hold a core position of between 25 and 35 securities, although the number of securities held by the Fund may occasionally exceed this range at times. The Fund is actively managed and does not intend to track an index. Pursuant to the exemptive relief that allows the Fund to utilize the proxy portfolio structure that is described in greater detail below, the Fund may only invest in securities listed or traded on a national securities exchange that trade contemporaneously with Fund Shares. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

Investment Process: The Fund invests in those companies that the Subadvisor believes will provide an opportunity for achieving superior portfolio returns (i.e., returns in excess of the returns of the average stock ETF or mutual fund) over the long term. The Subadvisor seeks to invest in companies that have the potential for above-average future earnings and cash flow growth with management focused on shareholder value.

When purchasing stocks for the Fund, the Subadvisor looks for companies typically having some or all of the following attributes: addressing markets with growth opportunities; leads or gains in market share; identifiable and sustainable competitive advantages; managed by a team that can perpetuate the firm's competitive advantages; high, and preferably rising, returns on invested capital; deploys excess cash flow to enhance shareholder return; and demonstrates sound corporate governance. As part of its qualitative assessment of each potential investment, the Subadvisor evaluates the company's non-financial performance among certain environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors. The Subadvisor then determines which ESG factors may be material to a company's future financial performance. This involves an evaluation of how the company integrates particular ESG risks and opportunities into its corporate strategy through, for example, improving governance practices, aligning management team incentives and increasing transparency into its ESG practices. The Subadvisor may give consideration to ESG factors including, but not limited to, impact on or from climate change, natural resource use, waste management practices, human capital management, product safety, supply chain management, corporate governance, business ethics and advocacy for governmental policy. ESG factors are evaluated by the Subadvisor based on data provided by independent ESG research vendors. The evaluation of ESG factors is integrated as one of several aspects of the Subadvisor's investment process and the Subadvisor does not forgo potential investments strictly based on the evaluation of ESG factors.

The Subadvisor takes a "bottom-up" investment approach when selecting investments. This means it bases investment decisions on company specific factors, not general economic conditions.

Under normal market conditions, the Subadvisor employs a sell discipline pursuant to which it may sell some or all of its position in a stock when a stock becomes fully valued, the fundamental business prospects are deteriorating, or the position exceeds limits set by the Subadvisor.

Non-Transparent ETF with Proxy Portfolio Structure. While the Fund is an exchange-traded fund ("ETF"), it has characteristics that distinguish it from other types of ETFs. While most ETFs publish their portfolio holdings on a daily basis, the Fund discloses a portfolio transparency substitute—the "Proxy Portfolio"—and certain related information about the relative performance of the Proxy Portfolio and the Fund's actual portfolio ("Actual Portfolio") holdings (the "Proxy Portfolio Disclosures"). The Proxy Portfolio will only include securities listed or traded on a national securities exchange that trade contemporaneously with Fund Shares. While the Proxy Portfolio includes some of the Fund's holdings, it is not the Fund's Actual Portfolio, and the Fund will not disclose the daily holdings of the Actual Portfolio. The Proxy Portfolio Disclosures are intended to help keep the market price of the Fund's Shares trading at or close to the underlying net asset value ("NAV") per Share of the Fund. Although the Fund seeks to benefit from keeping its portfolio information secret, market participants may attempt to use the Proxy Portfolio to identify the Fund's trading strategy, which if successful, could result in such market participants engaging in certain predatory trading practices that may have the potential to harm the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund's exemptive relief limits the types of securities in which the Fund can invest, which may constrain the Fund's ability to implement its investment strategies.

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. The Fund's novel structure may reduce the number of entities willing to act as Authorized Participants. This risk may be exacerbated during times of market stress.

Currency Risk

To the extent the Fund invests in securities issued by companies that receive revenues in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies, it will be 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.

Early Close/Trading Halt Risk

If securities representing 10% or more of the Fund's Actual Portfolio do not have readily available market quotations, the Fund will promptly request that the Exchange halt trading in the Fund's Shares. Trading halts may have a greater impact on this Fund compared to other ETFs due to the Fund's nontransparent structure. If the trading of a security held in the Fund's Actual Portfolio is halted, or otherwise does not have readily available market quotations, and the Advisor believes that the lack of any such readily available market quotations may affect the reliability of the Proxy Portfolio as an arbitrage vehicle, or otherwise determines it is in the best interest of the Fund, the Advisor promptly will disclose on the Fund's website the identity and weighting of such security for so long as such security's trading is halted or otherwise does not have readily available market quotations and remains in the Actual Portfolio.

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

Because performance is dependent on a smaller number of holdings, the Fund may be more adversely impacted by price volatility than funds with a greater number of holdings. To the extent that the Fund invests a large percentage of its assets in securities of issuers within the same industry, group of industries, sector, country or region, 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 industries, sectors, countries or regions tend to go through cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to each other and to the general financial markets.

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 custody 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 the Fund's Shares.

Investment Style Risk

The Fund 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 Fund will accurately or optimally utilize the investment style or that it will successfully provide the desired investment exposure. The degree to which the Fund accurately or optimally utilizes the investment style is dependent upon information and data that may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, which could adversely affect the analysis of the factors relevant to a particular investment.

- *ESG Investing Style Risk.* The Fund seeks to provide exposure to the equity securities of companies meeting environmental, social and corporate governance investing criteria. The Fund 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.
- *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.

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 Capitalization Deviation Risk. There can be no assurance that the securities held by the Fund will stay within the Fund's intended market capitalization range. As a result, the Fund may be exposed to additional risk or investors may not be given the opportunity to invest fully in a certain market capitalization range.

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.

New Fund Risk

The Fund is a new fund. As a new fund, there can be no assurance that it will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it could ultimately liquidate.

Non-Diversified Risk

The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), which means it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. To the extent the Fund invests its assets in a smaller number of issuers, the Fund will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those issuers than a diversified fund.

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.

Portfolio Management Risk

The Fund is subject to portfolio management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result or, while it may be the desired result, may underperform other types of investment strategies. The application of ESG criteria may result in the Fund (i) having exposure to certain securities or industry sectors that are significantly different than the composition of the Fund's benchmark; and (ii) performing differently than other funds and strategies in its peer group that do not take into account ESG criteria or the Fund's benchmark. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective(s).

Proxy Portfolio Risk

Unlike traditional ETFs that provide daily disclosure of their portfolio holdings, the Fund does not disclose the daily holdings of the Actual Portfolio. Instead, the Fund discloses a Proxy Portfolio that is designed to reflect the economic exposure and risk characteristics of the Fund's Actual Portfolio on any given trading day. Although the Proxy Portfolio and Proxy Portfolio Disclosures are intended to provide Authorized Participants and other market participants with enough information to allow them to engage in effective arbitrage transactions that will keep the market price of the Fund's shares trading at or close to the underlying NAV per share of the Fund, while at the same time enabling them to establish cost-effective hedging strategies to reduce risk, there is a risk that market prices will vary significantly from the underlying NAV of the Fund. Similarly, shares of the Fund may trade at a wider bid/ask spread than shares of traditional ETFs, and may therefore be more costly for investors to trade. The Proxy Portfolio methodology is novel and not yet proven as an effective arbitrage mechanism. The effectiveness of the Proxy Portfolio methodology as an arbitrage mechanism is contingent upon, among other things, the effectiveness of the Fund's factor model analysis in creating a Proxy Portfolio that performs in a manner substantially identical to the performance of the Fund's Actual Portfolio and the willingness of Authorized Participants and other market participants to trade based on the Proxy Portfolio. In the event that

the Proxy Portfolio methodology does not result in effective arbitrage opportunities in the Fund shares, the Fund may exhibit wider premiums/discounts, bid/ask spreads and tracking error. The proxy mechanism itself may result in additional trading costs, which also may negatively impact shareholder returns. At certain thresholds for premiums/discounts, bid/ask spreads and tracking error, the Fund's Board of Trustees will consider possible remedial measures, which may include liquidation or conversion to a fully-transparent, active ETF or a mutual fund. Although the Proxy Portfolio is designed to reflect the economic exposure and risk characteristics of the Fund's Actual Portfolio on any given trading day, there is a risk that the performance of the Proxy Portfolio will diverge from the performance of the Actual Portfolio, potentially materially.

In addition, although the Proxy Portfolio is designed to protect the Fund from practices that could negatively impact the Fund, such as front-running and free-riding, market participants may nevertheless be able to use the Proxy Portfolio and Proxy Portfolio Disclosures to engage in trading practices that disadvantage the Fund. Market participants may attempt to use the Proxy Portfolio and related Proxy Portfolio Disclosures to identify the Fund's holdings and trading strategy. If successful, this could result in such market participants engaging in trading practices that could harm the Fund and its shareholders. The Proxy Portfolio and related Proxy Portfolio Disclosures have been designed to mitigate the risk that market participants could "reverse engineer" the Fund's portfolio and investment strategy, but they may not be successful in this regard. The Fund will monitor on an ongoing basis the premium/discount between the market price and the NAV of the Fund's shares, but there can be no assurance that the Proxy Portfolio methodology will operate as intended.

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. In general, the trading of Shares on securities exchanges is subject to the risk of irregular trading activity and wide "bid/ask" spreads (which may be especially pronounced for smaller funds). 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. Wide bid-ask spreads and large premiums or discounts to NAV are likely to lead to an investor buying his or her shares at a market price that is more than their value, and selling those shares at a market price that is less than their value.

For at least the first three years after launch of the Fund, the Board of Trustees will promptly meet if, for 30 or more days in any quarter or 15 days in a row, the absolute difference between either the market closing price or the bid/ask price, on one hand, and NAV, on the other, exceeds 1.00% or the bid/ask spread exceeds 1.00%. In such a circumstance, the Board of Trustees will consider the continuing viability of the Fund, whether shareholders are being harmed, and what, if any, action would be appropriate to among other things, narrow the premium/discount or spread, as applicable. The Board of Trustees will then decide whether to take any such action. Potential actions may include, but are not limited to, changing lead market makers, listing the Fund on a different exchange, changing the size of Creation Units, changing the Fund's investment objective or strategy, and liquidating the Fund.

Trading Price Risk

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 both market supply of and demand for Shares and the underlying value of the Fund's portfolio holdings or NAV. As a result, the trading prices of the Fund's Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. Any of these factors, among others, may lead to the Fund's Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. Although it is generally expected that the market price of the Shares of the Fund will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. Thus, an investor may pay more than NAV when purchasing Shares and receive less than NAV when selling Shares. The Fund's non-transparent structure may exacerbate this risk, particularly in volatile markets.

Performance Information

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not commenced operations and therefore does not report its performance information. The Fund's performance current to the most recent month-end is available by calling 1-888-474-7725 or by visiting newyorklifeinvestments.com.

Investment Advisor and Subadvisor

IndexIQ Advisors LLC is the investment advisor to the Fund.

Winslow Capital Management, LLC is the investment subadvisor to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

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

| <u>Name & Title</u> | <u>Length of Service with Subadvisor</u> | <u>Length of Service as Fund's Portfolio Manager</u> |
|---|--|--|
| Justin H. Kelly, Chief Executive Officer & Chief Investment Officer | Since 1999 | Since Inception |
| Patrick M. Burton, Senior Managing Director | Since 2010 | Since Inception |
| Peter A. Dlugosch, Managing Director | Since 2013 | Since Inception |

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund is a non-transparent active ETF. 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.

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.

Overview

The Trust is an investment company consisting of a number of separate investment portfolios (each, a "Fund" and collectively, the "Funds") that are exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). ETFs are funds whose shares are listed on a stock exchange and traded like equity securities at market prices. ETFs, such as the Funds, allow you to buy or sell shares that represent the collective performance of a selected group of securities. ETFs are designed to add the flexibility, ease and liquidity of stock-trading to the benefits of traditional index fund investing.

This Prospectus provides the information you need to make an informed decision about investing in the Funds. It contains important facts about the Trust as a whole and each Fund in particular.

IndexIQ Advisors LLC (the "Advisor") is the investment advisor to each Fund and Winslow Capital Management, LLC (the "Subadvisor") is the investment subadvisor to each Fund.

Description of the Principal Strategies of the Funds

The Funds are actively managed ETFs and thus do not seek to replicate the performance of a specific index. Instead, each Fund uses an active investment strategy to meet its investment objective. The Subadvisor, subject to the oversight of the Advisor and Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "Board"), has discretion on a daily basis to manage each Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and investment policies.

Unlike traditional ETFs that provide daily disclosure of their portfolio holdings, these Funds do not disclose the daily holdings of their actual portfolio. Instead, these Funds disclose a portfolio transparency substitute (a "Proxy Portfolio") and certain related information about the relative performance of the Proxy Portfolio and the Fund's actual portfolio ("Actual Portfolio") holdings (the "Proxy Portfolio Disclosures"), which are intended to help keep the market price of the Fund's shares trading at or close to the underlying NAV per share of the Fund. While the Proxy Portfolio includes some of the Fund's holdings, it is not the Fund's Actual Portfolio, and the Fund will not disclose the daily holdings of the Actual Portfolio. The Funds' exemptive relief limits the types of securities in which each Fund can invest, which may constrain a Funds ability to implement its investment strategies.

In accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), the Funds have each adopted a policy that each will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of the value of its net assets in large capitalization companies, which are companies having a market capitalization in excess of \$4 billion at the time of purchase. This policy is "non-fundamental," which means that it may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval. Each Fund has adopted a policy to provide the Fund's shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice of any changes in the Fund's non-fundamental investment policy with respect to investments of the type suggested by its name.

Each Fund's investments are subject to certain requirements imposed by law and regulation, as well as a Fund's investment strategy. These requirements are generally applied at the time a Fund invests its assets. If, subsequent to an investment by a Fund, this requirement is no longer met, the Fund's future investments will be made in a manner that will bring the Fund into compliance with this requirement.

The Subadvisor generally gives consideration to ESG criteria when evaluating investment opportunities for the Funds, consistent with each Fund's investment objective and Principal Investment Strategies. The application of ESG criteria may result in a Fund (i) having exposure to certain securities or industry sectors that are significantly different than the composition of the Fund's benchmark; and (ii) performing differently than the Fund's benchmark or other funds and strategies in the Fund's peer group that do not take into account ESG criteria. In addition, sectors and securities of companies that meet the ESG criteria may shift into and out of favor depending on market and economic conditions. The consideration of ESG criteria may adversely affect a Fund's performance. The Subadvisor may give consideration to ESG factors including, but not limited to, impact on or from climate change, natural resource use, waste management practices, human capital management, product safety, supply chain management, corporate governance, business ethics and advocacy for governmental policy.

Additional Investment Strategies

Each of the policies described herein, including the investment objective of the Funds, constitutes a non-fundamental policy that may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval. Certain fundamental policies of the Funds are set forth in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI") under "Investment Restrictions." There can be no assurance that the Funds' objectives will be achieved.

Temporary Defensive Positions

In times of unusual or adverse market, economic or political conditions or abnormal circumstances (such as large cash inflows or anticipated large redemptions), each Fund may, for temporary defensive purposes or for liquidity purposes (which may be for a prolonged period), invest outside the scope of its principal investment strategies. Under such conditions, each Fund may invest without limit in cash and cash equivalents or other investments permitted by the exemptive order pursuant to which the Funds operate. Under such conditions, each Fund may not invest in accordance with its investment objective or principal investment strategies and, as a result, there is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Securities Lending

A Fund may lend its portfolio securities. A securities lending program allows a Fund to receive a portion of the income generated by lending its securities and investing the respective collateral. In connection with such loans, a Fund receives liquid collateral equal to at least 102% (105% for foreign securities) of the value of the portfolio securities being lent. This collateral is marked to market on each trading day.

Description of the Principal Risks of the Funds

Investors in a Fund should carefully consider the risks of investing in the Fund as set forth in the Fund's Summary Information section under "Principal Risks." To the extent such risks apply, they are discussed hereunder in greater detail. See also the section on "Additional Risks" for other risk factors.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk

Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Funds. Each 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 Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with a Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting. This risk may be heightened for ETFs that invest in non-U.S. securities because such securities often involve greater settlement and operational issues for Authorized Participants that may further limit the availability of Authorized Participants. The Funds' novel structure may reduce the number of entities willing to act as Authorized Participants. This risk may be exacerbated during times of market stress.

Currency Risk

To the extent a Fund invests in securities issued by companies that receive revenues in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies, it will be 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 national debt levels and trade deficits, changes in balances of payments and trade, domestic and foreign interest and inflation rates, global or regional political, economic or financial events, monetary policies of governments, actual or potential government intervention and global energy prices. Political instability, the possibility of government intervention and restrictive or opaque business and investment policies may also reduce the value of a country's currency. Government monetary policies and the buying or selling of currency by a country's government may also influence exchange rates. As a result, a Fund's investments in foreign currency denominated securities may reduce the return of such Fund. Because a Fund's NAV is determined on the basis of U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV may decrease if the value of the non-U.S. currency to which the Fund has exposure depreciates in value relative to the U.S. dollar. This may occur even if the value of the underlying non-U.S. securities increases. Conversely, a Fund's NAV may increase if the value of a non-U.S. currency appreciates relative to the U.S. dollar.

Cyber Security Risk

The Funds are susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause a Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause a Fund to incur regulatory penalties,

reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. These risks typically are not covered by insurance. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber incidents include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber security failures by or breaches of the systems of security issuers, the Advisor, distributor and other service providers (including, but not limited to, sub-advisors, index providers, fund accountants, custodians, transfer agents and administrators), market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which a Fund invests, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with a Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, disclosure of confidential trading information, impediments to trading, submission of erroneous trades or erroneous creation or redemption orders, the inability of a Fund or its service providers to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines and other penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. Substantial costs may be incurred by a Fund in order to resolve or prevent cyber incidents in the future. While the Funds have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified and that prevention and remediation efforts will not be successful. Furthermore, the Funds cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Funds, issuers in which the Funds invest, Authorized Participants or market makers. There is no guarantee that such preventative efforts will succeed, and the Funds and their shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Depository Receipts Risk

A Fund may invest in listed and liquid depository receipts, including listed unsponsored depository receipts. Unsponsored depository receipts may be established by a depository without participation by the underlying issuer. Holders of an unsponsored depository receipt generally bear all the costs associated with establishing the unsponsored depository receipt. These investments may involve additional risks and considerations including, for example, risks related to adverse political and economic developments unique to a country or region, currency fluctuations or controls and the possibility of expropriation, nationalization or confiscatory taxation. The issuers of the securities underlying unsponsored depository receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depository receipts. Additionally, to the extent the value of a depository receipt held by a Fund fails to track that of the underlying security, the use of the depository receipt may result in tracking error. 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 because such restrictions may limit the ability to convert the equity shares into depository receipts and vice versa. Such restrictions may cause the equity shares of the underlying issuer to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the depository receipts.

Early Close/Trading Halt Risk

If securities representing 10% or more of a Fund's Actual Portfolio do not have readily available market quotations, the Fund will promptly request that the Exchange halt trading in the Fund's Shares. Trading halts may have a greater impact on this Fund compared to other ETFs due to the Fund's nontransparent structure. If the trading of a security held in a Fund's Actual Portfolio is halted, or otherwise does not have readily available market quotations, and the Advisor believes that the lack of any such readily available market quotations may affect the reliability of the Proxy Portfolio as an arbitrage vehicle, or otherwise determines it is in the best interest of the Fund, the Advisor promptly will disclose on the Fund's website the identity and weighting of such security for so long as such security's trading is halted or otherwise does not have readily available market quotations and remains in the Actual Portfolio.

Equity Securities Risk

The value of equity securities held by a Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by a Fund participate or factors relating to specific companies in which a 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 a 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 a Fund. In addition, common stock of an issuer in a 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. Holders of an issuer's common stock may also 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

The following risk applies to the IQ Winslow Focused Large Cap Growth ETF

Because performance is dependent on a smaller number of holdings, the Fund may be more adversely impacted by price volatility than funds with a greater number of holdings. To the extent that the Fund invests a large percentage of its assets in securities of issuers within the same industry, group of industries, sector, country or region, 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 industries, sectors, countries or regions tend to go through cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to each other and to the general financial markets.

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, custody, 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 a Fund's ability to invest in foreign securities or may prevent a Fund from repatriating its investments. Non-U.S. transaction costs, such as brokerage commissions and custody costs, may be higher than in the United States. In some non-U.S. markets, custody arrangements for securities provide significantly less protection than custody arrangements in U.S. markets. Prevailing custody and trade settlement practices (e.g., the requirement to pay for securities prior to receipt) could similarly expose a Fund to credit and other risks it does not have in the United States with respect to participating brokers, custodians, clearing banks or other clearing agents, escrow agents and issuers. In addition, a Fund may not receive shareholder communications or be permitted to vote the securities it holds, as the issuers may be under no legal obligation to distribute them.

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. Low trading volumes and volatile prices in less developed markets make trades harder to complete and settle, and governments or trade groups may compel local agents to hold securities in designated depositories that are not subject to independent evaluation. Local agents are held only to the standards of care of their local markets. The less developed a country's securities market is, the greater the likelihood of custody problems.

Foreign Securities Valuation Risk

A 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 a Fund may be open on days when such Fund does not price its Shares, the potential exists for the value of the securities in a Fund's portfolio to change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell such Fund's Shares.

Investment Style Risk

The Funds seek 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, a 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

a Fund will accurately or optimally utilize the investment style or that it will successfully provide the desired investment exposure. The degree to which a Fund accurately or optimally utilizes the investment style is dependent upon information and data that may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, which could adversely affect the analysis of the factors relevant to a particular investment.

- **ESG Investing Style Risk.** The Funds seek to provide exposure to the equity securities of companies meeting sustainable and responsible investing criteria. The Funds exclude or limit exposure to securities of certain issuers for non-financial reasons, and the Funds may forgo some market opportunities available to funds that do not use these criteria. The application of sustainable and responsible 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.
- **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.

Issuer Risk

The performance of a Fund depends on the performance of individual securities to which the Fund has exposure. Any issuer of these securities may perform poorly, causing the value of its securities to decline. Poor performance may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, changes in technology, expiration of patent protection, disruptions in supply, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures, credit deterioration of the issuer or other factors. Issuers may, in times of distress or at their own discretion, decide to reduce or eliminate dividends, which may also cause their stock prices to decline. An issuer may also be subject to risks associated with the countries, states and regions in which the issuer resides, invests, sells products or otherwise conducts operations.

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk

Large-capitalization companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during periods of economic expansion. Large capitalization companies may go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. Although the securities of larger companies may, on average, be less volatile than those of companies with smaller market capitalizations, during different market cycles, the performance of large-capitalization companies has trailed the overall performance of the broader securities markets and the securities of smaller companies.

Market Capitalization Deviation Risk

There can be no assurance that the securities held by a Fund will stay within the Fund's intended market capitalization range. As a result, a Fund may be exposed to additional risk or investors may not be given the opportunity to invest fully in a certain market capitalization range.

Market Risk

The value of a Fund's investments may fluctuate and/or decline because of changes in the markets in which the Fund invests, which could cause the Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. Security markets are volatile and may decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, regulatory, political, or economic developments. Different sectors of the market and different security types may react differently to such developments. Changes in these markets may be rapid and unpredictable. Fluctuations in the markets generally or in a specific industry or sector may impact the securities in which a Fund invests. From time to time, markets may experience periods of stress for potentially prolonged periods that may result in: (i) increased market volatility; (ii) reduced market liquidity; and (iii) increased redemptions of Fund shares. Such conditions may add significantly to the risk of volatility in the net asset value of a Fund's shares and the market prices at which shares of a Fund trade on a securities exchange. During periods of market stress shares of a Fund may also experience significantly wider "bid/ask" spreads and premiums and discounts between a Fund's net asset value and market price. Market changes may impact equity and fixed income securities in different and, at times, conflicting manners. A Fund potentially will be prevented from executing

investment decisions at an advantageous time or price as a result of any domestic or global market disruptions, particularly disruptions causing heightened market volatility and reduced market liquidity, as well as increased or changing regulations or market closures. Thus, investments that the Subadvisor believes represent an attractive opportunity or in which a Fund seeks to obtain exposure may be unavailable entirely or in the specific quantities sought by the Subadvisor and the Fund may need to obtain the exposure through less advantageous or indirect investments or forgo the investment at the time. Securities and investments held by a Fund may be susceptible to declines in value, including declines in value that are not believed to be representative of the issuer's value or fundamentals, due to investor reactions to such events.

Political and diplomatic events within the United States and abroad, such as the U.S. budget and deficit reduction plans, protectionist measures, trade tensions central bank policy and government intervention in the economy, has in the past resulted, and may in the future result, in developments that present additional risks to a Fund's investments and operations. Geopolitical and other events, such as war, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illnesses, epidemics and pandemics, environmental and other public health issues, recessions or other events, and governments' reactions to such events, may lead to increased market volatility and instability in world economies and markets generally and may have adverse effects on the performance of a Fund and its investments. Additional and/or prolonged geopolitical or other events may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy, perhaps suddenly and to a significant degree. Any such market, economic and other disruptions could also prevent a Fund from executing its investment strategies and processes in a timely manner.

An investment in a Fund is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. When you sell your Shares, they could be worth less than what you paid for them.

Market Disruption Risk and Recent Market Events

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 a 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. Recent market disruption events include the pandemic spread of the novel coronavirus known as COVID-19, and the significant restrictions, market volatility, decreased economic and other activity and increased government activity that it has caused. Specifically, COVID-19 has led to significant death and morbidity, and concerns about its further spread have resulted in the closing of schools and non-essential businesses, cancellations, shelter-in-place orders, lower consumer spending in certain sectors, social distancing, bans on large social gatherings and travel, quarantines, government economic stimulus measures, reduced productivity, rapid increases in unemployment, increased demand for and strain on government and medical resources, border closings and global trade and supply chain interruptions, among others. The full effects, duration and costs of the COVID-19 pandemic are impossible to predict, and the circumstances surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic will continue to evolve. The pandemic may affect certain countries, industries, economic sectors, companies and investment products more than others, may exacerbate existing economic, political, or social tensions and may increase the probability of an economic recession or depression. A Fund and its investments may be adversely affected by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and a prolonged pandemic may result in a Fund and its service providers experiencing operational difficulties in coordinating a remote workforce and implementing their business continuity plans, among others.

New Fund Risk

As a new fund, there can be no assurance that a Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it could ultimately liquidate. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact a Fund's market exposure for limited periods of time. This impact may be positive or negative, depending on the direction of market movement during the period affected. An Authorized Participant, the Advisor or an affiliate of the Advisor may invest in a Fund and hold its investments for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of a Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

Non-Diversified Risk

Each Fund is classified as a “non-diversified” investment company under the 1940 Act, which means it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. To the extent a Fund invests its assets in a smaller number of issuers, the Fund will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those issuers than a diversified fund. Under the 1940 Act, a Fund may change its classification from non-diversified to diversified without shareholder approval.

Operational Risk

Each 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, Advisor and Subadvisor 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.

Portfolio Management Risk

Each Fund is subject to portfolio management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing a Fund’s investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective(s). In addition, a Fund may not achieve its investment objective if the portfolio managers take temporary positions in response to unusual or adverse market, economic or political conditions, or other unusual or abnormal circumstances. The Subadvisor may give consideration to certain ESG criteria when evaluating an investment opportunity. The application of ESG criteria may result in the Fund (i) having exposure to certain securities or industry sectors that are significantly different than the composition of the Fund’s benchmark; and (ii) performing differently than other funds and strategies in its peer group that do not take into account ESG criteria or the Fund’s benchmark. The investments selected by a Fund’s portfolio managers may underperform the market or other investments.

Proxy Portfolio Risk

Unlike traditional ETFs that provide daily disclosure of their portfolio holdings, each Fund does not disclose the daily holdings of the Actual Portfolio. Instead, each Fund discloses a Proxy Portfolio that is designed to reflect the economic exposure and risk characteristics of the Fund’s Actual Portfolio on any given trading day. Although the Proxy Portfolio and Proxy Portfolio Disclosures are intended to provide Authorized Participants and other market participants with enough information to allow them to engage in effective arbitrage transactions that will keep the market price of each Fund’s shares trading at or close to the underlying NAV per share of the Fund, while at the same time enabling them to establish cost-effective hedging strategies to reduce risk, there is a risk that market prices will vary significantly from the underlying NAV of the Fund. Similarly, shares of each Fund may trade at a wider bid/ask spread than shares of traditional ETFs, and may therefore be more costly for investors to trade. The Proxy Portfolio methodology is novel and not yet proven as an effective arbitrage mechanism. The effectiveness of the Proxy Portfolio methodology as an arbitrage mechanism is contingent upon, among other things, the effectiveness of each Fund’s factor model analysis in creating a Proxy Portfolio that performs in a manner substantially identical to the performance of each Fund’s Actual Portfolio and the willingness of Authorized Participants and other market participants to trade based on the Proxy Portfolio. In the event that the Proxy Portfolio methodology does not result in effective arbitrage opportunities in the Funds’ shares, each Fund may exhibit wider premiums/discounts, bid/ask spreads and tracking error. The proxy mechanism itself may result in additional trading costs, which also may negatively impact shareholder returns. At certain thresholds for premiums/discounts, bid/ask spreads and tracking error, the Funds’ Board of Trustees will consider possible remedial measures, which may include liquidation or conversion to a fully-transparent, active ETF or a mutual fund. Although the Proxy Portfolio is designed to reflect the economic exposure and risk characteristics of each Fund’s Actual Portfolio on any given trading day, there is a risk that the performance of the Proxy Portfolio will diverge from the performance of the Actual Portfolio, potentially materially.

In addition, although the Proxy Portfolio is designed to protect each Fund from practices that could negatively impact the Fund, such as front-running and free-riding, market participants may nevertheless be able to use the Proxy Portfolio and Proxy Portfolio Disclosures to engage in trading practices that disadvantage the Fund. Market participants may attempt to use the Proxy Portfolio and related Proxy Portfolio Disclosures to identify each Fund’s holdings and trading strategy. If successful, this could result in such market participants engaging in trading practices that could harm each Fund and its shareholders. The Proxy Portfolio and related Proxy Portfolio Disclosures have been designed to mitigate the risk that market participants could “reverse engineer”

each Fund's portfolio and investment strategy, but they may not be successful in this regard. Each Fund will monitor on an ongoing basis the premium/discount between the market price and the NAV of the Fund's shares, but there can be no assurance that the Proxy Portfolio methodology will operate as intended.

Secondary Market Trading Risk

Although each 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. Additionally, market makers are under no obligation to make a market in a 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 a Fund's Shares or Authorized Participants stop submitting purchase or redemption orders for Creation Units, such Fund's Shares may trade at a larger premium or discount to its NAV. Wide bid-ask spreads and large premiums or discounts to NAV are likely to lead to an investor buying his or her shares at a market price that is more than their value, and selling those shares at a market price that is less than their value.

Buying or selling Shares on an exchange involves two types of costs that apply to all securities transactions. When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will likely incur a brokerage commission and other charges. In addition, you may incur the cost of the "spread"—the difference between what investors are willing to pay for Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which they are willing to sell Fund Shares (the "ask" price). The spread, which varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, is generally narrower if a Fund has more trading volume and market liquidity and wider if the Fund has less trading volume and market liquidity. The risk of wide bid and ask spreads may be especially pronounced for smaller funds. In addition, increased market volatility may cause wider spreads. Because Shares trade on a secondary market, a broker may charge a commission to execute a transaction in Shares and an investor also may incur the cost of the spread between the price at which a dealer will buy Shares and the somewhat higher price at which a dealer will sell Shares. There may also be regulatory and other charges that are incurred as a result of trading activity. Because of the costs inherent in buying or selling Shares, frequent trading may detract significantly from investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments through a brokerage account.

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 a Fund's Shares may be halted due to extraordinary market volatility.

For at least the first three years after launch of a Fund, the Board of Trustees will promptly meet if, for 30 or more days in any quarter or 15 days in a row, the absolute difference between either the market closing price or the bid/ask price, on one hand, and NAV, on the other, exceeds 1.00% or the bid/ask spread exceeds 1.00%. In such a circumstance, the Board of Trustees will consider the continuing viability of a Fund, whether shareholders are being harmed, and what, if any, action would be appropriate to among other things, narrow the premium/discount or spread, as applicable. The Board of Trustees will then decide whether to take any such action. Potential actions may include, but are not limited to, changing lead market makers, listing a Fund on a different exchange, changing the size of Creation Units, changing a Fund's investment objective or strategy, and liquidating the Fund.

Trading Price Risk

Shares of a Fund trade on securities exchanges at prices at, above or below the Fund's most recent NAV. The NAV of a 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 a Fund's Shares fluctuates continuously throughout trading hours based on both market supply of and demand for Shares and the Fund's NAV. As a result, the trading prices of a Fund's Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. The market price of a Fund's Shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a "bid/ask" spread charged by the exchange specialist, 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. Although it is generally expected that the market price of a Fund's Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market

price and the NAV vary significantly. Thus, an investor may pay more than NAV when purchasing Shares and receive less than NAV when selling Shares. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it more likely that a Fund's Shares normally will trade on securities exchanges at prices close to the Fund's next calculated NAV, exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with the Fund's NAV due to timing reasons, supply and demand imbalances and other factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions, including disruptions at market makers, Authorized Participants, or other market participants, and during periods of significant market volatility, may result in trading prices for Shares of a Fund that differ significantly from its NAV. Authorized Participants may be less willing to create or redeem Shares if there is a lack of an active market for such Shares or its underlying investments, which may contribute to the Fund's Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. Additionally, similar to shares of other issuers listed on a securities exchange, a Fund's Shares may be sold short and are therefore subject to the risk of increased volatility and price decreases associated with being sold short. Any of these factors, among others, may lead to a Fund's Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. Each Fund's non-transparent structure may exacerbate this risk, particularly in volatile markets.

Additional Risks

Large Investments Risk

From time to time, a Fund may receive large purchase or redemption orders from affiliated or unaffiliated funds or other investors. In addition, any third-party investor, investment advisor affiliate, authorized participant, lead market maker or other entity may make a large investment in a Fund and hold its investment for any number of reasons, including to facilitate such Fund's commencement of operations or to facilitate the Fund's achieving a specified size or scale. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder would not sell or redeem its investment at any given time, either in a single transaction or over time. These large transactions, and particularly redemptions, could have adverse effects on a Fund, including: (i) negative impacts to performance if the Fund were required to sell securities, invest cash or hold significant cash at times when it otherwise would not do so; (ii) wider price spreads or greater premiums/discounts that could materialize as a result of lower secondary market volume of shares; and (iii) negative federal income tax consequences if this activity accelerated the realization of capital gains.

U.S. Tax Risk

To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment accorded to regulated investment companies, a Fund must satisfy certain income, asset diversification and distribution requirements. If for any taxable year, a Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, all of its taxable income (including its net capital gain) for that year would be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to its shareholders, and the Fund's distributions, would be taxable to its shareholders as dividend income to the extent of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. To the extent a Fund engages in derivatives transactions, the tax treatment such derivatives transactions is unclear for purposes of determining a Fund's tax status. To the extent a Fund engages in transactions in financial instruments, including, but not limited to, options, futures contracts, hedging transactions, forward contracts and swap contracts, the Fund will be subject to special tax rules (which may include mark-to-market, constructive sale, wash sale and short sale rules), the effect of which may be to accelerate income to the Fund, defer losses to the Fund, cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Fund's securities, convert long-term capital gains into short-term capital gains or convert short-term capital losses into long-term capital losses. These rules could, therefore, affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to a Fund's shareholders. A Fund's use of such transactions may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gains and ordinary income, in each case subject to U.S. federal income tax at higher ordinary income tax rates, than it would if it did not engage in such transactions.

Buying and Selling Shares in the Secondary Market

Most investors will buy and sell Shares of each Fund in Secondary Market transactions through brokers. Shares of each Fund will be listed for trading on the Secondary Market on the NYSE Arca. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly-traded shares. Unless imposed by your broker or dealer, there is no minimum dollar amount you must invest and no minimum number of Shares you must buy in the Secondary Market. 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. In addition, because transactions in the Secondary Market occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

Share prices are reported in dollars and cents per Share. For information about buying and selling Shares in the Secondary Market, please contact your broker or dealer.

Book Entry

Shares of each Fund are held in book-entry form and no stock certificates are issued. DTC, through its nominee Cede & Co., is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

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 securities that you hold in book entry or "street name" form for any publicly-traded company. Specifically, in the case of a shareholder meeting of a Fund, DTC assigns applicable Cede & Co. voting rights to its participants that have Shares credited to their accounts on the record date, issues an omnibus proxy and forwards the omnibus proxy to the Fund. The omnibus proxy transfers the voting authority from Cede & Co. to the DTC participant. This gives the DTC participant through whom you own Shares (namely, your broker, dealer, bank, trust company or other nominee) authority to vote the shares, and, in turn, the DTC participant is obligated to follow the voting instructions you provide.

Management

The Board is responsible for the general supervision of the Funds. The Board appoints officers who are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Funds.

Investment Advisor

The Advisor has been registered as an investment advisor with the SEC since August 2007 and is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of New York Life Investment Management Holdings LLC. The Advisor's principal office is located at 51 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10010. As of December 31, 2021, the Advisor had approximately \$5.03 billion in assets under management.

The Advisor has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Trust. The Advisor provides an investment program for the Funds. The Advisor has delegated certain advisory duties with regard to the Funds (including management of all of the Fund's assets) to the Subadvisor. The Advisor has also arranged for custody, fund administration, transfer agency and all other non-distribution related services necessary for the Funds to operate.

As compensation for its services and its assumption of certain expenses, each Fund pays the Advisor a management fee equal to a percentage of a Fund's average daily net assets, based upon its assets under management, that is calculated daily and paid monthly, as set forth in the schedules below.

The management fee schedule for IQ Winslow Large Growth ETF is as follows: 0.75% on assets up to \$500 million; 0.725% on assets from \$500 million to \$750 million; 0.71% on assets from \$750 million to \$1 billion; 0.70% on assets from \$1 billion to \$2 billion; 0.66% on assets from \$2 billion to \$3 billion; 0.61% on assets from \$3 billion to \$7 billion; 0.585% on assets from \$7 billion to \$9 billion; and 0.575% on assets over \$9 billion.

The management fee schedule for IQ Winslow Focused Large Cap Growth ETF is as follows: 0.75% on assets up to \$500 million; 0.725% on assets from \$500 million to \$750 million; 0.71% on assets from \$750 million to \$1 billion; 0.70% on assets from \$1 billion to \$2 billion; 0.66% on assets from \$2 billion to \$3 billion; 0.61% on assets from \$3 billion to \$7 billion; 0.585% on assets from \$7 billion to \$9 billion; and 0.575% on assets over \$9 billion.

The Advisor may voluntarily waive any portion of its advisory fee from time to time, and may discontinue or modify any such voluntary limitations in the future at its discretion.

The Advisor serves as investment advisor to each Fund pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") and the Subadvisor serves as investment subadvisor to each Fund pursuant to an Investment Subadvisory Agreement (the "Subadvisory Agreement"). The Advisory Agreement and Subadvisory Agreement were approved by the Independent Trustees of the Trust. The basis for the Trustees' approval of the Advisory Agreement and Subadvisory Agreement are available in the Trust's Annual or Semiannual Report to shareholders.

Section 15(a) of the 1940 Act requires that all contracts pursuant to which persons serve as investment advisors to investment companies be approved by shareholders. As interpreted, this requirement also applies to the appointment of subadvisors to the Funds. The Advisor and the Trust have obtained an exemptive order (the "Order") from the SEC permitting the Advisor, on behalf of the Funds and subject to the approval of the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, to hire or terminate unaffiliated subadvisors and to modify any existing or future subadvisory agreement with unaffiliated subadvisors without shareholder approval. This authority is subject to certain conditions. A Fund will notify shareholders and provide them with certain information required by the Order within 90 days of hiring a new subadvisor. A Fund's sole shareholder has approved the use of the Order. Please see the SAI for more information on the Order.

Expense Waiver/Reimbursement Agreement

The Advisor has entered into an Expense Waiver/Reimbursement Agreement with each Fund whereby 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 0.60% of the average daily net assets of IQ Winslow Large Cap Growth ETF and to not more than 0.65% of the average daily net assets of IQ Winslow Focused Large Cap Growth ETF. The agreement will remain in effect unless terminated by the Board of Trustees of the Fund.

| <u>Fund Name</u> | <u>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Waiver/Reimbursement</u> |
|---|--|
| IQ Winslow Large Cap Growth ETF | 0.60% |
| IQ Winslow Focused Large Cap Growth ETF | 0.65% |

Subadvisor

Pursuant to an investment subadvisory agreement with the Advisor, Winslow Capital Management, LLC serves as the subadvisor to each Fund and makes investment decisions, and buys and sells securities for the Funds. Under the supervision of the Advisor, the Subadvisor is responsible for making the specific decisions about the following: (i) buying, selling and holding securities; (ii) selecting brokers and brokerage firms to trade for them; (iii) maintaining accurate records; and, if possible, (iv) negotiating favorable commissions and fees with the brokers and brokerage firms. For these services, the Subadvisor is paid a monthly fee by the Advisor out of the Advisor's management fee, not a Fund. See the SAI for a breakdown of fees. To the extent that the Advisor has agreed to waive its management fee or reimburse expenses for a Fund, the Subadvisor has agreed to waive or reimburse its fee proportionately. The basis for the Board's approval of the Subadvisory Agreement is available in the Trust's Annual report to shareholders.

Winslow Capital Management, LLC, located at 4400 IDS Center, 80 South Eighth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402, serves as investment subadvisor to the Funds pursuant to the Investment Subadvisory Agreement between the Advisor and the Subadvisor (the "Subadvisory Agreement"). Winslow Capital has been an investment adviser since 1992, and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nuveen, LLC. As of October 1, 2014, Nuveen, LLC is an indirect subsidiary of TIAA. As of December 31, 2021, Winslow Capital managed approximately \$31.1 billion in assets.

Portfolio Management

The following portfolio managers are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds:

Justin H. Kelly, Chief Executive Officer & Chief Investment Officer

Mr. Kelly is the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager of Winslow Capital, and has been with the firm since 1999. Mr. Kelly graduated summa cum laude from Babson College in 1993 with a BS in Finance/Investments. He is also a CFA[®] charterholder.

Patrick M. Burton, Senior Managing Director

Mr. Burton is a Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of Winslow Capital and has been with the firm since 2010. Prior to joining Winslow Capital, Mr. Burton was a Senior Equity Research Analyst at Thrivent Asset

Management from 2009 to 2010. Prior to that, Mr. Burton was a Managing Director with Citigroup Investments from 1999 to 2009. Mr. Burton received his BS with distinction in Finance from the University of Minnesota. He is also a CFA® charterholder.

Peter A. Dlugosch, Managing Director

Mr. Dlugosch is a Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of Winslow Capital and has been with the firm since 2013. Prior to joining Winslow Capital, he was an Executive Director, Institutional Equity Sales & Trading at UBS Investment Bank in Boston. Mr. Dlugosch earned his BS in Business Administration-Finance from Villanova University.

For more information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of securities in the Funds, see the SAI.

Other Service Providers

Fund Administrator, Custodian, Transfer Agent and Securities Lending Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon ("BNY Mellon"), located at 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286, serves as the Funds' Administrator, Custodian, Transfer Agent and Securities Lending Agent. BNY Mellon is the principal operating subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation.

Under the Fund Administration and Accounting Agreement (the "Administration Agreement"), BNY Mellon serves as Administrator for the Funds. Under the Administration Agreement, BNY Mellon provides necessary administrative, legal, tax, accounting services, and financial reporting for the maintenance and operations of the Trust. In addition, BNY Mellon makes available the office space, equipment, personnel and facilities required to provide such services.

BNY Mellon supervises the overall administration of the Trust, including, among other responsibilities, assisting in the preparation and filing of documents required for compliance by the Funds with applicable laws and regulations and arranging for the maintenance of books and records of the Funds. BNY Mellon provides persons satisfactory to the Board to serve as officers of the Trust.

Distributor

ALPS Distributors, Inc. ("ALPS" or the "Distributor"), located at 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, Colorado 80203, serves as the Distributor of Creation Units for the Funds on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a Secondary Market in the Funds' Shares. NYLIFE Distributors LLC has entered into a Services Agreement with ALPS to market the Funds.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, located at 300 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10017, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust.

Legal Counsel

Chapman and Cutler LLP, located at 1717 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036, serves as counsel to the Trust and the Funds.

Frequent Trading

The Board has not adopted policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of Shares by Fund shareholders ("market timing"). In determining not to adopt market timing policies and procedures, the Board noted that the Funds are expected to be attractive to active institutional and retail investors interested in buying and selling Shares on a short-term basis. In addition, the Board considered that, unlike traditional mutual funds, Shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from a Fund in Creation Units by Authorized Participants, and that the vast majority of trading in Shares occurs on the Secondary Market. Because Secondary Market trades do not involve a Fund directly, it is unlikely those trades would cause many of the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in a Fund's trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With respect to trades directly with the Funds, to the extent effected in-kind (namely, for securities), those trades do not cause any of the harmful effects that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent trades are effected in whole or in part in cash, the Board noted that those trades could result in dilution of a Fund and increased transaction costs (a Fund may impose higher transaction fees to offset these increased costs), which could negatively impact a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. However, the Board also noted that direct trading on a short-term basis by

Authorized Participants is critical to ensuring that Shares trade at or close to NAV. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is not necessary to adopt market timing policies and procedures. Each Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order at any time and reserves the right to impose restrictions on disruptive or excessive trading in Creation Units.

The Board has instructed the officers of the Trust to review reports of purchases and redemptions of Creation Units on a regular basis to determine if there is any unusual trading in the Funds. The officers of the Trust will report to the Board any such unusual trading in Creation Units that is disruptive to the Funds. In such event, the Board may reconsider its decision not to adopt market timing policies and procedures.

Distribution and Service Plan

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with its Rule 12b-1 plan, each Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year to finance activities primarily intended to result in the sale of Creation Units of each Fund or the provision of investor services. No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Funds and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, they will be paid out of the respective Fund's assets, and over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and they may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

The Advisor and its affiliates may, out of their own resources, pay amounts ("Payments") to third-parties for distribution or marketing services on behalf of the Funds. The making of these payments could create a conflict of interest for a financial intermediary receiving such payments. The Advisor may make Payments for such third-parties to organize or participate in activities that are designed to make registered representatives, other professionals and individual investors more knowledgeable about ETFs, including ETFs advised by the Advisor, or for other activities, such as participation in marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems ("Education Costs"). The Advisor also may make Payments to third-parties to help defray costs typically covered by a trading commission, such as certain printing, publishing and mailing costs or materials relating to the marketing of services related to exchange-traded products (such as commission-free trading platforms) or exchange-traded products in general ("Administrative Costs").

Determination of Net Asset Value (NAV)

The NAV of the Shares for a Fund is equal to the Fund's total assets minus its total liabilities divided by the total number of Shares outstanding. Interest and investment income on a Fund's assets accrue daily and are included in the Fund's total assets. Expenses and fees (including investment advisory, management, administration and distribution fees, if any) accrue daily and are included in a Fund's total liabilities. The NAV that is published is rounded to the nearest cent; however, for purposes of determining the price of Creation Units, the NAV is calculated to eight decimal places. The NAV is calculated by the Administrator and Custodian and determined each day the NYSE Arca is open for trading as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE Arca (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. Eastern time).

In calculating NAV, the Fund's investments are valued using market quotations when available. Equity securities are generally valued at the closing price of the security on the security's primary exchange. The primary exchanges for the Fund's foreign equity securities may close for trading at various times prior to close of regular trading on the NYSE Arca, and the value of such securities used in computing the Fund's NAV are generally determined as of such times. The Fund's foreign securities may trade on weekends or other days when Shares do not trade. Consequently, the value of portfolio securities of the Fund may change on days when Shares of the Fund cannot be purchased or sold.

When market quotations or prices are not readily available or 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 under procedures established by and under the general supervision and responsibility of the Board. The Advisor may conclude that a market quotation is not readily available or is unreliable if a security or other asset or liability does not have a price source due to its lack of liquidity or other reason, if a market quotation differs significantly from recent price quotations or otherwise no longer appears to reflect fair value, where the security or other asset or liability is thinly traded, or if the trading market on which a security is listed is suspended or closed and no appropriate alternative trading market is available.

The frequency with which the Funds' investments are valued using fair value pricing is primarily a function of the types of securities and other assets in which the respective Fund invests pursuant to its investment objective, strategies and limitations. If the Funds invest in other open-end management investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, they may rely on the NAVs of those companies to value the shares they hold of them. Those companies may also use fair value pricing under some circumstances.

Valuing each Fund's investments using fair value pricing results in using prices for those investments that may differ from current market valuations. Accordingly, fair value pricing could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate NAV and the prices used to determine each Fund's Proxy Portfolio, which could result in the market prices for Shares deviating from NAV.

Premium/Discount Information

As of the date of this Prospectus, each Fund has not yet commenced operations and therefore has not accumulated information to report regarding the extent and frequency with which market prices of Shares have tracked each Fund's NAV.

Information regarding the extent and frequency with which market prices of Shares have tracked the relevant Fund's NAV for the most recently completed calendar year and the quarters since that year will be available without charge on the Funds' website at newyorklifeinvestments.com.

The Proxy Portfolio

Unlike traditional ETFs, each Fund does not disclose its portfolio holdings daily. Rather, each Fund discloses a portfolio transparency substitute (the "Proxy Portfolio") and certain related information about the relative performance of the Proxy Portfolio and a Fund's Actual Portfolio (defined below) holdings, which are designed to facilitate an effective arbitrage mechanism for a Fund's shares while protecting the identity of a Fund's full portfolio holdings. Each Fund believes that daily disclosure of its full portfolio holdings could enable market participants to predict a Fund's trading strategy and copy a Fund's investment strategy (a practice known as "free riding") or trade ahead of a Fund's portfolio trades (a practice known as "front-running"). The purpose of the proxy portfolio methodology, as described below (the "Proxy Portfolio Methodology") is to protect a Fund and its shareholders against such practices. Although a Fund does not publish its full portfolio holdings daily, the Proxy Portfolio Methodology is designed to allow Authorized Participants and other market makers to assess the intraday value and associated risk characteristics of a Fund's then-current portfolio holdings (the "Actual Portfolio").

An important feature of the Proxy Portfolio methodology is the daily disclosure of a basket of cash and securities (i.e., the Proxy Portfolio) that is designed and constructed to closely track the daily performance of each Fund's Actual Portfolio. In addition to the Proxy Portfolio, each Fund will disclose daily the percentage weight overlap between the holdings of the Proxy Portfolio and the Actual Portfolio that formed the basis for the Fund's calculation of NAV at the end of the prior Business Day (the "Proxy Overlap"). Daily disclosure of the Proxy Portfolio, the Proxy Overlap and the other related Proxy Portfolio Disclosures is designed to enable Authorized Participants and other market participants to accurately assess the profitability of arbitrage trades in shares of a Fund and to effectively hedge their risks associated with arbitrage and market making activities, thereby helping to ensure that investors can purchase and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at prices that are at or close to the underlying NAV per share of a Fund.

Proxy Portfolio Methodology

The goal of the Proxy Portfolio Methodology is to permit a Fund's Proxy Portfolio, during all market conditions, to closely track the daily performance of a Fund's Actual Portfolio and to minimize intra-day misalignment between the performance of the Proxy Portfolio and the performance of the Actual Portfolio. The Proxy Portfolio is designed to reflect the economic exposures and the risk characteristics of the Actual Portfolio on any given trading day.

Construction of a Proxy Portfolio that replicates the daily performance of the Actual Portfolio is achieved by performing a factor model analysis of a Fund's Actual Portfolio. The factor model is comprised of three sets of factors or analytical metrics: market-based factors, fundamental factors, and industry/sector factors. Each Fund will have a universe of securities (the "Model Universe") that will be used to generate the Fund's Proxy Portfolio. The Model Universe will be comprised of securities that the Fund can purchase and will be a financial index or stated portfolio of securities from which Fund investments will be selected. The results of the factor

model analysis of a Fund's Actual Portfolio are then applied to a Fund's Model Universe of securities, resulting in the generation of a Proxy Portfolio, which consists of a subset of the securities in the Model Universe. The Proxy Portfolio is designed to perform in a manner substantially identical to the performance of the Actual Portfolio. The Proxy Portfolio will only include securities and investments in which a Fund may invest. However, while the Proxy Portfolio and the Actual Portfolio will likely hold some or many of the same securities, the Proxy Portfolio and a Fund's Actual Portfolio will not include identical securities. The Proxy Portfolio will be reconstituted daily.

Proxy Portfolio Disclosures

The composition of the Proxy Portfolio will be published on each Fund's website (newyorklifeinvestments.com) each Business Day and will include the following information for each portfolio holding in the Proxy Portfolio: (1) ticker symbol; (2) CUSIP or other identifier; (3) description of holding; (4) quantity of each security or other asset held; and (5) percentage weight of the holding in the Proxy Portfolio. Each Fund's website will publish on a daily basis, per share for each Fund, the prior Business Day's NAV and the closing price or bid/ask price, and a calculation of the premium or discount of the closing price or bid/ask price against such NAV. Each Fund's website will also publish other information metrics regarding the relative behavior of the Proxy Portfolio and the Actual Portfolio, including the Proxy Overlap. Additional information about how the Proxy Portfolio and the Proxy Overlap are calculated can be found in the SAI and on each Fund's website (newyorklifeinvestments.com). The website will also include Tracking Error for each Fund and, once a Fund has completed a fiscal year, the median bid/ask spread (expressed as a percentage rounded to the nearest hundredth), will be computed by identifying the Fund's National Best Bid and Offer as of the end of each ten second interval during each trading day of the last thirty calendar days, dividing the difference between each such bid and offer by the midpoint of the National Best Bid and Offer and identifying the median of these values. Additionally, the Funds are required to disclose on their website a table showing the number of days the Funds' shares traded at a premium or discount and a line graph showing the Funds' share premiums or discounts during the most recently completed calendar year and the most recently completed calendar quarters since that year (or the life of the Funds).

The Funds believe that the Proxy Portfolio Disclosures will enable Authorized Participants and other market makers to use the component securities and their weightings of the Proxy Portfolio to calculate intraday values that approximate the value of the securities in the Actual Portfolio and, based thereon, assess whether the market price of a Fund's shares is higher or lower than the approximate contemporaneous value of the Actual Portfolio. These activities are intended to facilitate an arbitrage mechanism that keeps market prices of a Fund's shares at or close to a Fund's NAV. Moreover, the Proxy Portfolio Disclosures generated by the Proxy Portfolio methodology are intended to facilitate effective hedging activities by market makers, so that share market price bid/ask spreads will be narrow.

Dividends, Distributions and Taxes

Net Investment Income and Capital Gains

As a Fund shareholder, you are entitled to your share of a Fund's distributions of net investment income and net realized capital gains on its investments. The Funds pay out substantially all of their net earnings to their shareholders as "distributions."

The Funds typically earns income dividends from stocks and interest from debt securities. These amounts, net of expenses, typically are passed along to Fund shareholders as dividends from net investment income. The Funds realize capital gains or losses whenever they sell securities. Net capital gains typically are passed along to shareholders as "capital gain distributions."

Net investment income and net capital gains typically are distributed to shareholders at least annually. Dividends may be declared and paid more frequently to comply with the distribution requirements of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). In addition, the Funds may decide to distribute at least annually amounts representing the full dividend yield net of expenses on the underlying investment securities, as if the Funds owned the underlying investment securities for the entire dividend period, in which case some portion of each distribution may result in a return of capital. You will be notified regarding the portion of a distribution that represents a return of capital.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional Shares of the Fund only if the broker through which you purchased Shares makes such option available. Distributions which are reinvested nevertheless will be subject to U.S. federal income tax to the same extent as if such distributions had not been reinvested.

U.S. Federal Income Taxation

The following is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to an investment in Shares of the Funds. The summary is based on the laws in effect on the date of this Prospectus and existing judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. In addition, this summary assumes that a Fund shareholder holds Shares as capital assets within the meaning of the Code and does not hold Shares in connection with a trade or business. This summary does not address all potential U.S. federal income tax considerations possibly applicable to an investment in Shares of the Fund, and does not address the consequences to Fund shareholders subject to special tax rules, including, but not limited to, partnerships and the partners therein, tax-exempt shareholders, regulated investment companies ("RICs", real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), real estate mortgage investment conduits ("REMICs"), those who hold Shares through an IRA, 401(k) plan or other tax-advantaged account, and, except to the extent discussed below, "non-U.S. shareholder" (as defined below). This discussion does not discuss any aspect of U.S. state, local, estate, gift, or non-U.S. tax law. Furthermore, this discussion is not intended or written to be legal or tax advice to any shareholder in a Fund or other person and is not intended or written to be used or relied on, and cannot be used or relied on, by any such person for the purpose of avoiding any U.S. federal tax penalties that may be imposed on such person. Prospective Fund shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the specific U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. tax consequences of investing in Shares, based on their particular circumstances.

The Funds have not requested and will not request an advance ruling from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") as to the U.S. federal income tax matters described below. The IRS could adopt positions contrary to those discussed below and such positions could be sustained. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors with regard to the U.S. federal tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Shares, as well as the tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, locality, non-U.S. or other taxing jurisdiction. The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the SAI entitled "U.S. Federal Income Taxation."

Tax Treatment of the Funds

The Funds intend to qualify and elect to be treated as a separate RIC under the Code. To qualify and remain eligible for the special tax treatment accorded to RICs, the Funds must meet certain annual income and quarterly asset diversification requirements and must distribute annually at least 90% of the sum of (i) its "investment company taxable income" (which includes dividends, interest and net short-term capital gains) and (ii) certain net tax-exempt income, if any.

As a RIC, each Fund generally will not be required to pay corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that it distributes to its shareholders. If a Fund fails to qualify as a RIC for any year (subject to certain curative measures allowed by the Code), the Fund will be subject to regular corporate-level U.S. federal income tax in that year on all of its taxable income, regardless of whether the Fund makes any distributions to its shareholders. In addition, in such case, distributions will be taxable to a Fund's shareholders generally as ordinary dividends to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. The remainder of this discussion assumes that a Fund will qualify for the special tax treatment accorded to RICs.

Each Fund generally will be subject to a 4% excise tax on certain undistributed income if the Fund does not distribute to its shareholders in each calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of 98% of its ordinary income for the calendar year (taking into account certain deferrals and elections), 98.2% of its capital gain net income (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for the twelve months ended October 31 of such year (or later if the Fund is permitted to elect and no elects), plus 100% of any undistributed amounts from prior years. For these purposes, a Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it has been subject to U.S. corporate income tax for the taxable year ending within the calendar year. The Funds intend to make distributions necessary to avoid this 4% excise tax, although there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so.

Each Fund may be required to recognize taxable income in advance of receiving the related cash payment. For example, if a Fund invests in original issue discount obligations (such as zero coupon debt instruments or debt instruments with payment-in-kind interest), the Fund will be required to include in income each year a portion of the original issue discount that accrues over the term of the obligation, even if the related cash payment is not received by the Fund until a later year. Under the "wash sale" rules, a Fund may not be able to deduct a loss on a disposition of a portfolio security. As a result, a Fund may be required to make an annual

income distribution greater than the total cash actually received during the year. Such distribution may be made from the cash assets of a Fund or by selling portfolio securities. Each Fund may realize gains or losses from such sales, in which event its shareholders may receive a larger capital gain distribution than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Tax Treatment of Fund Shareholders

Taxation of U.S. Shareholders. The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Shares applicable to "U.S. shareholders." For purposes of this discussion, a "U.S. shareholder" is a beneficial owners of Shares who, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation (or an entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes) created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States, or of any state thereof, or the District of Columbia; (iii) an estate, the income of which is includable in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; or (iv) a trust, if (1) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (2) the trust has a valid election in place to be treated as a U.S. person.

Fund Distributions. In general, Fund distributions are subject to U.S. federal income tax when paid, regardless of whether they consist of cash or property, and regardless of whether they are re-invested in Shares. However, any Fund distribution declared in October, November or December of any calendar year and payable to shareholders of record on a specified date during such month will be deemed to have been received by the Fund shareholder on December 31 of such calendar year, provided such dividend is actually paid during January of the following calendar year.

Distributions of a Fund's net investment income and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses (collectively referred to as "ordinary income dividends") are taxable as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits (subject to an exception for distributions of "qualified dividend income," as discussed below). To the extent designated as capital gain dividend by a Fund, distributions of the Fund's net long-term capital gains in excess of net short-term capital losses ("net capital gain") are taxable at long-term capital gain tax rates to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, regardless of a Fund shareholder's holding period in the Fund's Shares. Distributions of "qualified dividend income" (defined below) are, to the extent of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, taxed to certain non-corporate Fund shareholders at the rates generally applicable to long-term capital gain, provided that the Fund shareholder meeting certain holding period and of the requirements with respect to the distributing Fund's Shares and the distributing Fund meeting certain holdings period and other requirements with respect to its dividend-paying stocks. For this purpose, "qualified dividend income" generally means income from dividends received by a Fund from U.S. corporations and qualified non-U.S. corporations. Substitute payments received on Shares that are lent out will be ineligible for being reported as qualified dividend income. If a Fund pays a dividend that would be "qualified" dividend income for individuals, corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividend received deduction.

Each Fund intends to distribute its net capital gain at least annually. However, by providing written notice to its shareholders no later than 60 days after its year-end, a Fund may elect to retain some or all of its net capital gain and designate the retained amount as a "deemed distribution." In that event, a Fund pays U.S. federal income tax on the retained net capital gain, and the Fund shareholder recognizes a proportionate share of the Fund's undistributed net capital gain. In addition, each Fund shareholder can claim a tax credit or refund for the shareholder's proportionate share of the Fund's U.S. federal income taxes paid on the undistributed net capital gain and increase the shareholder's tax basis of the Shares by an amount equal to shareholder's proportionate share of the Fund's undistributed net capital gain, reduced by the amount of the shareholder's tax credit or refund.

Distributions in excess of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will, as to each shareholder, be treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the shareholders tax basis in its shares of the Fund, and generally as capital gain thereafter. Any such distribution will reduce the shareholder's tax basis in the Shares, and thus will increase the shareholder's capital gain, or decrease the capital loss, recognized upon a sale or exchange of Shares.

In addition, individuals with adjusted gross incomes above certain threshold amounts (and certain trusts and estates) generally are be subject to a 3.8% Medicare tax on net investment income in addition to otherwise applicable U.S. federal income tax. "Net investment income" generally will include dividends (including capital gain dividends) received from a Fund and net gains from the redemption or other disposition of Shares. Please consult your tax advisor regarding this tax.

If a Fund is a "qualified fund of funds" (i.e., a RIC at least 50% of the value of the total assets of which, at the close of each quarter of the taxable year, is represented by interests in other RICs) or more than 50% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a taxable year consist of non-U.S. stock or securities, the Fund may elect to "pass through" to its shareholders certain non-U.S. income taxes paid by the Fund. This means that each shareholder will be required to (i) include in gross income, even though not actually received, the shareholder's pro rata share of the Fund's non-U.S. income taxes, and (ii) either take a corresponding deduction (in calculating U.S. federal taxable income) or credit (in calculating U.S. federal income tax), subject to certain limitations.

Investors considering buying Shares just prior to a distribution should be aware that, although the price of the Shares purchased at such time may reflect the forthcoming distribution, such distribution nevertheless may be taxable (as opposed to a non-taxable return of capital).

Sales or Exchange of Shares. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale or exchange of Shares (including an exchange of Shares of one Fund for Shares of another Fund) generally is treated as a long-term gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale or exchange of Shares held for one year or less generally is treated as a short-term gain or loss, except that any capital loss on the sale or exchange of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that capital gain dividends were paid (or deemed to be paid) with respect to the Shares.

Creation Unit Issues and Redemptions. On an issue of Shares of a Fund as part of a Creation Unit where the creation is conducted in-kind, an Authorized Participant generally recognizes capital gain or loss (assuming the Authorized Participant does not hold the securities as inventory) equal to the difference between (i) the fair market value (at issue) of the issued Shares (plus any cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue) and (ii) the Authorized Participant's aggregate basis in the exchanged securities (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue). On a redemption of Shares as part of a Creation Unit where the redemption is conducted in-kind, an Authorized Participant recognizes capital gain or loss (assuming the Authorized Participant does not hold the securities as inventory) equal to the difference between (i) the fair market value (at redemption) of the securities received (plus any cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption) and (ii) the Authorized Participant's basis in the redeemed Shares (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption). However, the IRS may assert, under the "wash sale" rules or on the basis that there has been no significant change in the Authorized Participant's economic position, that any loss on creation or redemption of Creation Units cannot be deducted currently.

In general, any capital gain or loss recognized upon the issue or redemption of Shares (as components of a Creation Unit) is treated either as long-term capital gain or loss, if the deposited securities (in the case of an issue) or the Shares (in the case of a redemption) have been held for more than one year, or otherwise as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any capital loss on a redemption of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that capital gain dividends were paid (or deemed to be paid) with respect to such Shares.

Back-Up Withholding. Each Fund (or a financial intermediary such as a broker through which a shareholder holds Shares in the Fund) may be required to report certain information on the Fund shareholder to the IRS and withhold

U.S. federal income tax ("backup withholding") at a current rate of 24% from taxable distributions and redemption or sale proceeds payable to the Fund shareholder if (i) the Fund shareholder fails to provide a Fund with a correct taxpayer identification number or make required certifications, or if the IRS notifies the Fund that the Fund shareholder is otherwise subject to backup withholding, and (ii) the Fund shareholder is not otherwise exempt from backup withholding. Non-U.S. shareholders can qualify for exemption from backup withholding by submitting a properly completed IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amount withheld may be credited against a Fund shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Shares applicable to "non-U.S. shareholders." For purposes of this discussion, a "non-U.S. shareholder" is a beneficial owner of Shares that is not a U.S. shareholder (as defined above) and is not an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The following discussion is based on current law and is for general information only. If addresses only selected, and not all, aspects of U.S. federal income taxation applicable to non-U.S. shareholders.

With respect to non-U.S. shareholders of a Fund, the Fund's ordinary income dividends generally will be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a rate of 30% (or at a lower rate established under an applicable tax treaty), subject to certain exceptions for "interest-related dividends" and "short-term capital gain dividends" discussed below. Each Fund will not pay any additional amounts to shareholders in respect of any amounts withheld.

U.S. federal withholdings tax generally will not apply to any gain realized by a non-U.S. shareholder in receipt of a Fund's net capital gain. Special rules (not discussed herein) apply with respect to dividends of the Fund that are attributable to gain from the sale or exchange of "U.S. real property interests."

In general, all "interest related dividends" and "short-term capital gains dividends" (each defined below) will not be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax, provided that, among other requirements, the non-U.S. shareholder furnished a Fund with a completed IRS Form W8BEN or W-8BEN-E, as applicable, (or acceptable substitute documentation) establishing the non-U.S. shareholder's non-U.S. status and the Fund does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the non-U.S. shareholder would be subject to such withholding tax if the non-U.S. shareholder were to receive the related amounts directly rather than as dividends from the Fund. "Interest-related dividends" generally means dividends designated by a Fund as attributable to such Fund's U.S.-source interest income, other than certain contingent interest and interest from obligations of a corporation or partnership in which such Fund is at least 10% shareholder, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income. "Short-term capital gain dividends" generally means dividends designated by a Fund as attributable to the excess of such Fund's net short-term capital gain over its net long-term capital loss. Depending on its circumstances, a Fund may treat such dividends, in whole or in part, as ineligible for these exceptions from withholding.

In general, subject to certain exceptions, non-U.S. shareholders will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholdings tax in respect of a sale or other disposition of Shares of a Fund.

To claim a credit or refund for any Fund-level taxes on any undistributed net capital gain (as discussed above) or any taxes collected through back-up withholdings (discussed below), a non-U.S. shareholder must obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number and file a U.S. federal income tax return even if the non-U.S. shareholder would not otherwise be required to do so.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act. The U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") generally imposes a 30% withholding tax on "withholdable payments" (defined below) made to (i) a "foreign financial institution" ("FFI"), unless the FFI enters into an agreement with the IRS to provide information regarding certain of direct and indirect its U.S. accounts and satisfy certain due diligence and other specified requirements, and (ii) a "non-financial foreign entity" ("NFFE") unless such NFFE provides certain information about its direct and indirect "substantial U.S. owners" to the withholding agent or certifies that it has no such U.S. owners. The beneficial owner of a "withholdable payment" may be eligible for a refund or credit of the withheld tax. The U.S. government also has entered into intergovernmental agreements with other jurisdictions to provide an alternative, and generally easier, approach for FFIs to comply with FATCA. If the shareholder is a tax resident in a jurisdiction that has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. government, the shareholder will be required to provide information about the shareholder's classification and compliance with the intergovernmental agreement.

"Withholdable payments" generally include, among other items, U.S.-source interest and dividends, and gross proceeds from the sale or disposition of property of a type that can produce U.S. source interest or dividends. However, Proposed regulations may eliminate the requirement to withhold on payments of gross proceeds from dispositions.

Each Fund or a shareholder's broker may be required to impose a 30% withholding tax on withholdable payments to a shareholder if the shareholder fails to provide the Fund with the information, certifications or documentation required under FATCA, including information, certification or documentation necessary for the Fund to determine if the shareholder is a non-U.S. shareholder or a U.S. shareholder and, if it is a non-U.S. shareholder, if the non-U.S. shareholder has "substantial U.S. owners" and/or is in compliance with (or meets an exception from) FATCA requirements. Each Fund will not pay any additional amounts to shareholders in respect of any amounts withheld. A Fund may disclose any shareholder information, certifications or documentation to the IRS or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA.

The requirements of, and exceptions from, FATCA are complex. All prospective shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential application of FATCA with respect to their own situation.

For a more detailed tax discussion regarding an investment in the Funds please see the section of the SAI entitled "U.S. Federal Income Taxation."

Code of Ethics

The Trust, Advisor, Subadvisor and Distributor each have adopted a code of ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act that is designed to prevent affiliated persons of the Trust, the Advisor, the Subadvisor and the Distributor from engaging in deceptive, manipulative or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Funds (which may also be held by persons subject to a code). There can be no assurance that the codes will be effective in preventing such activities. The codes permit personnel subject to them to invest in securities, including securities that may be held or purchased by the Funds. The codes are on file with the SEC and are available to the public.

Fund Website and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

The Advisor maintains a website for the Funds at newyorklifeinvestments.com. The website for the Funds contains the following information, on a per-Share basis, for each Fund: (1) the prior Business Day's NAV; (2) the reported midpoint of the bid-ask spread at the time of NAV calculation (the "Bid-Ask Price"); (3) a calculation of the premium or discount of the Bid-Ask Price against such NAV; and (4) data in chart format displaying the frequency distribution of discounts and premiums of the Bid-Ask Price against the NAV, within appropriate ranges, for each of the four previous calendar quarters (or for the life of a Fund if, shorter). In addition, on each Business Day, before the commencement of trading in Shares on the NYSE Arca, each Fund will disclose on its website (newyorklifeinvestments.com) the identities and quantities of the portfolio securities and other assets held by each Fund that will form the basis for the calculation of NAV at the end of the Business Day.

Proxy Portfolio and Proxy Overlap

Information regarding the contents of the Proxy Portfolio, and the percentage weight overlap between the holdings of the Proxy Portfolio and a Fund's Actual Portfolio holdings that formed the basis for its calculation of NAV at the end of the prior Business Day (the "Proxy Overlap"), can be found on each Fund's website: newyorklifeinvestments.com.

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

Other Information

The Funds are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by the NYSE Arca. The NYSE Arca makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Funds particularly or the ability of the Funds to achieve their objectives. The NYSE Arca has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Funds.

Actively Managed Solutions (AMSSM) is a service mark of NYSE Group, Inc. or its affiliates ("NYSE") and has been licensed for use by IndexIQ Advisors LLC ("Licensee") in connection with the Funds. Neither Licensee nor the Funds is sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by NYSE. NYSE makes no representations or warranties regarding Licensee or the Funds or the ability of the AMSSM to track the intra-day performance of any fund.

NYSE MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND HEREBY EX-PRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE WITH RESPECT TO AMSSM OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. IN NO EVENT SHALL NYSE HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

For purposes of the 1940 Act, each Fund is treated as a registered investment company and the acquisition of Fund Shares by other registered investment companies and companies relying on Sections 3(c)(1) and 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act is subject to the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act and the related rules and interpretations.

Financial Highlights

Financial highlights are not presented for the Funds since the Funds have not commenced operations.

Privacy Policy

The following notice does not constitute part of the Prospectus, nor is it incorporated into the Prospectus.

The Trust is committed to respecting the privacy of personal information you entrust to us in the course of doing business with us.

The Trust may collect non-public personal information from various sources. The Trust uses such information provided by you or your representative to process transactions, to respond to inquiries from you, to deliver reports, products, and services, and to fulfill legal and regulatory requirements.

We do not disclose any non-public personal information about our customers to anyone unless permitted by law or approved by the customer. We may share this information within the Trust's family of companies in the course of providing services and products to best meet your investing needs. We may share information with certain third-parties who are not affiliated with the Trust to perform marketing services, to process or service a transaction at your request or as permitted by law. For example, sharing information with companies that maintain or service customer accounts for the Trust is essential. We may also share information with companies that perform administrative or marketing services for the Trust, including research firms. When we enter into such a relationship, we restrict the companies' use of our customers' information and prohibit them from sharing it or using it for any purposes other than those for which they were hired.

We maintain physical, electronic, and procedural safeguards to protect your personal information. Within the Trust, we restrict access to personal information to those employees who require access to that information in order to provide products or services to our customers such as handling inquiries. Our employment policies restrict the use of customer information and require that it be held in strict confidence.

We will adhere to the policies and practices described in this notice for both current and former customers of the Trust.

Frequently Used Terms

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Trust | IndexIQ Active ETF Trust, a registered open-end investment company |
| Funds | The investment portfolios of the Trust |
| Shares | Shares of the Funds offered to investors |
| Advisor | IndexIQ Advisors LLC |
| Custodian | The Bank of New York Mellon, the custodian of the Funds' assets |
| Distributor | ALPS Distributors, Inc., the distributor to the Funds |
| AP or Authorized Participant | Certain large institutional investors such as brokers, dealers, banks or other entities that have entered into authorized participant agreements with the Distributor |
| NYSE Arca or Exchange | NYSE Arca, Inc., the primary market on which Shares are listed for trading |
| 1940 Act | Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended |
| NAV | Net asset value |
| SAI | Statement of Additional Information |
| SEC | Securities and Exchange Commission |
| Secondary Market | A national securities exchange, national securities association or over-the-counter trading system where Shares may trade from time to time |
| Securities Act | Securities Act of 1933, as amended |
| Subadvisor | Winslow Capital Management, LLC |

IndexIQ Active ETF Trust
Mailing Address
51 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10010
newyorklifeinvestments.com

IndexIQ Active ETF Trust

PROSPECTUS | MAY 4, 2022

FOR MORE INFORMATION

If you would like more information about the Trust, the Fund and the Shares, the following documents are available free upon request:

Annual/Semi-annual Report

Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders (once available). In the Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information

Additional information about the Fund and its policies is also available in the SAI. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus (and is legally considered part of this Prospectus).

The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports (when available) and the SAI are available free upon request by calling IndexIQ at 1-888-474-7725. You can also access and download the annual and semi-annual reports and the SAI at the Fund's website: newyorklifeinvestments.com.

To obtain other information and for shareholder inquiries:

By telephone: 1-888-474-7725

By mail: IndexIQ Active ETF Trust

c/o IndexIQ

51 Madison Avenue,

New York, NY 10010

On the Internet: SEC Edgar database: <http://www.sec.gov>; or newyorklifeinvestments.com

You may review and obtain copies of Fund documents (including the SAI) by visiting the SEC's public reference room in Washington, D.C. You may also obtain copies of Fund documents, after paying a duplicating fee, by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102 or by electronic request to: publicinfo@sec.gov. Information on the operation of the public reference room may be obtained by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations about the Fund and its Shares not contained in this Prospectus and you should not rely on any other information. Read and keep the Prospectus for future reference.

Dealers effecting transactions in the Shares, whether or not participating in this distribution, may be generally required to deliver a Prospectus. This is in addition to any obligation dealers have to deliver a Prospectus when acting as underwriters.

"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.

IQ® and IndexIQ® are registered service marks of New York Life Insurance Company. The Trust's investment company registration number is 811-22739.

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