

# IndexIQ ETF Trust

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## Prospectus

August 28, 2020

**IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF (MNA)**  
**IQ Global Resources ETF (GRES)**  
**IQ U.S. Real Estate Small Cap ETF (ROOF)**  
**IQ Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF (CDVA)**  
**IQ Chaikin U.S. Large Cap ETF (CLRG)**  
**IQ Chaikin U.S. Small Cap ETF (CSML)**

**IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF (HFXI)**  
**IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF (PRHD)**  
**IQ 500 International ETF (IQIN)**  
**IQ 500 ETF (IQUS)**

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Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Funds’ 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

IndexIQ 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>Fund Name</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF	45409B800	MNA
IQ Global Resources ETF	45409B883	GRES
IQ U.S. Real Estate Small Cap ETF	45409B628	ROOF
IQ Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF	45409B370	CDVA
IQ Chaikin U.S. Large Cap ETF	45409B388	CLRG
IQ Chaikin U.S. Small Cap ETF	45409B396	CSML
IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF	45409B560	HFXI
IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF	45409B347	PRHD
IQ 500 International ETF	45409B362	IQIN
IQ 500 ETF	45409B354	IQUS

Each Fund is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”). This means that shares of the Funds are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (“Nasdaq”) or the NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca”), 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 Merger Arbitrage ETF

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#### Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) generally to the price and yield performance of its underlying index, the IQ Merger Arbitrage Index (the "Underlying Index").

#### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions when buying or selling Shares of the Fund, which are not reflected in the table set forth below.

#### Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

None

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

Management Fee	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.01%
Acquired Fund Fees & Expenses <sup>(a)</sup>	0.01%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b><u>0.77%</u></b>

(a) The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses may not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets as reported in the "Financial Highlights" section of the Prospectus, which reflects the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include Acquired Fund Fees & Expenses. Acquired Fund Fees & Expenses represent the Fund's pro rata share of fees and expenses incurred indirectly as a result of investing in other funds, including ETFs and money market funds.

**Example.** This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain at current levels. The return of 5% and estimated expenses are for illustration purposes only, and should not be considered indicators of expected Fund expenses or performance, which may be greater or less than the estimates. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$79	\$246	\$428	\$954

#### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 308% of the average value of its portfolio. This rate excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of the Fund's Shares.

#### Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs a "passive management" — or indexing — investment approach designed to track the performance of the Underlying Index, which was developed by IndexIQ LLC ("IndexIQ"), an affiliate of IndexIQ Advisors LLC, the Fund's investment advisor (the "Advisor"). The Underlying Index seeks to employ a systematic investment process designed to identify opportunities in companies whose equity securities trade in developed markets, including the U.S., and which are involved in announced mergers, acquisitions and other buyout-related transactions. The Underlying Index seeks to capitalize on the spread between the current market price of the target company's stock and the price received by the holder of that stock upon consummation of the buyout-related transaction. In addition, the Underlying Index includes short exposure to the U.S. and non-U.S. equity markets.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in the investments included in its Underlying Index ("Underlying Index Components"). The Underlying Index consists of a number of Underlying Index Components selected in accordance with IndexIQ's rules-based methodology. Such Underlying Index Components will include primarily U.S. and non-U.S. equity securities. Under certain circumstances described below, the Underlying Index Components may also include U.S. Treasury bills. In addition, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in investments not included in its Underlying Index, but which the Advisor believes will help the Fund track the Underlying Index. The Fund may also invest in one or more financial instruments, including but not limited to futures contracts and swap agreements (collectively, "Financial Instruments").

Pursuant to the Underlying Index's rules, to the extent there are an insufficient number of target companies in which to invest, insufficient liquidity exists in such companies, or target companies are removed from the Underlying Index between monthly reconstitutions, the Underlying Index will allocate the available cash to one or more short-term fixed income ETFs and U.S. Treasury bills. In seeking to track the Underlying Index, the Fund may similarly invest in short-term fixed income ETFs and U.S. Treasury bills, but also may invest in cash and other similar investments including money market instruments, high quality short-term debt securities, or derivative securities thereon. To the extent the Fund invests in cash and cash equivalents, the Fund will not be pursuing a merger arbitrage strategy. During periods of market turbulence, natural disasters, health emergencies and other market or political or regulatory conditions that reduce or limit merger, acquisition and buyout activity, there may be fewer target companies eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index and the Underlying Index and Fund may have significant investments in cash and other similar investments.

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

For additional information about the Fund's principal investment strategies, see "Description of the Principal Strategies of the Funds."

### **Principal Risks**

Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund's Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk and the Fund does not represent a complete investment program. As with all investments, you may lose money in the Fund.

An investment in the Fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund. A more complete discussion of Principal Risks is included under "Description of the Principal Risks of the Funds."

#### *Authorized Participant Concentration Risk*

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

#### *Currency Risk*

Investments directly in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. 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.

#### *Debt Securities Risk*

The risks of investing in debt securities include (without limitation): (i) credit risk, e.g., the issuer or guarantor of a debt security may be unable or unwilling (or be perceived as unable or unwilling) to make timely principal and/or interest payments or otherwise honor its obligations; (ii) interest rate risk, e.g., when interest rates go up, the value of a debt security generally goes down, and when interest rates go down, the value of a debt security generally goes up; (iii) liquidity risk and valuation risk, e.g., debt securities generally do not trade on a securities exchange, making them generally less liquid and more difficult to value than common stock; (iv) call risk and income risk, e.g., during a period of falling interest rates, the issuer may redeem a security by repaying it early, which may reduce the Fund's income if the proceeds are reinvested at lower interest rates; and (v) extension risk, e.g., if interest rates rise, repayments of debt securities may occur more slowly than anticipated by the market, which may drive the prices of these securities down because their interest rates are lower than the current interest rate and the securities remain outstanding longer. Debt securities most frequently trade in institutional round lot size transactions. If the Fund purchases bonds in amounts less than the institutional round lot size, which are frequently referred to as "odd" lots, the odd lot size positions may have more price volatility than institutional round lot size positions. The Fund uses a third-party pricing service to value bond holdings and the pricing service values bonds assuming orderly transactions of an institutional round lot size.

#### *Derivatives Risk*

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

#### *Equity Securities Risk*

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

#### *Focused Investment Risk*

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

#### *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 Shares. **To the extent the Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the Underlying Index is based on the securities' closing price on foreign securities markets (i.e., the value of the Underlying Index is not based on fair value prices), the valuation of the Fund's NAV may deviate from the calculation of the Underlying Index.**

#### *Index Risk*

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment results will have a high degree of correlation to those of the Underlying Index or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

#### *Interest Rate Risk*

An increase in interest rates may cause the value of securities held by the Fund to decline. Fixed income securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations or floating or adjustable interest rates. The negative impact on the Fund from potential interest rate increases could be swift and significant, including falling market values, increased redemptions and reduced liquidity. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates than would normally be the case due to the current period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives.

#### *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.

#### *Liquidity Risk*

Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. Certain investments may be subject to restrictions on resale, trade over-the-counter or in limited volume, or lack an active trading market. Accordingly, the Fund may not be able to sell or close out of such investments at favorable times or prices (or at all), or at the prices approximating those at which the Fund currently values them. Illiquid securities may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value.

#### *Market Risk*

Market risks include political, regulatory, market and economic developments, including developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market, which may affect the Fund's value. Turbulence in financial markets, tariffs and other protectionist measures, political developments and uncertainty, central bank policy, and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers worldwide, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Geopolitical and other events, including war, terrorism, economic uncertainty, trade disputes, public health crises and related

geopolitical events have led, and in the future may lead, to disruptions in the US and world economies and markets, which may increase financial market volatility and have significant adverse direct or indirect effects on the Fund and its investments. Market disruptions could cause the Fund to lose money, experience significant redemptions, and encounter operational difficulties. Although multiple asset classes may be affected by a market disruption, the duration and effects may not be the same for all types of assets.

#### *Merger Arbitrage Risk*

Investments in companies that are the subject of a publicly announced transaction carry the risk that the proposed or expected transaction may not be completed or may be completed on less favorable terms than originally expected, which may lower Fund performance. In the event an expected transaction is not completed, the share price of the target company may decline significantly. Announced transactions may be renegotiated or terminated or may take an unexpectedly long time to be completed. Investments in foreign companies involved in pending mergers, takeovers and other corporate reorganizations may entail political, cultural, regulatory, legal and tax risks different from those associated with comparable transactions in the United States. During market turbulence, natural disasters, health emergencies and geopolitical events, or as a result of political developments or changes in laws or regulation, there may be periods in which there is limited merger, acquisition and other buy-out activity. During periods in which there are a limited number of target companies eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, the Fund may have significant investments in cash and other similar investments. In such an environment, a significant portion of the Fund will not be pursuing a merger arbitrage strategy.

#### *Money Market/Short-Term Securities Risk*

To the extent the Fund holds cash or invests in money market or short-term securities, the Fund may be less likely to achieve its investment objective. In addition, it is possible that the Fund's investments in these instruments could lose money.

#### *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.

#### *Passive Management Risk*

The Fund is not actively managed and instead seeks to track the performance of an index. Passive management has the following risks associated with it:

- The Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, the Underlying Index. The provider of the Underlying Index or the index calculation agent may make errors. The index provider may include index constituents that should have been excluded, or it may exclude index constituents that should have been included. It also may include or exclude constituents at incorrect levels. This may result in the Fund, in turn, being correctly positioned to an index that has been incorrectly calculated. This could lead to losses to the Fund.
- In seeking to track the Underlying Index's performance, the Fund may be subject to tracking error, which is the divergence of the Fund's performance from that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences (including, as applicable, differences between a security's price at the local market close and the Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), differences in transaction costs, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, the requirements to maintain pass-through tax treatment, portfolio transactions carried out to minimize the distribution of capital gains to shareholders, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying



with various new or existing regulatory requirements. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions.

- The Fund generally will not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets and generally will not sell a security because its issuer is in financial trouble, unless that security is removed from (or was no longer useful in tracking a component of) the Underlying Index.

#### *Portfolio Turnover Risk*

The Fund's strategy may frequently involve buying and selling portfolio securities to rebalance the Fund's investment exposures. High portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund's performance to be less than expected.

#### *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.

#### *Short Sales Risk*

Short sales are transactions in which the Fund sells a security it does not own, or uses derivatives, such as futures or swaps, to effect short exposure to a particular reference asset. Such a position subjects the Fund to the risk that instead of declining, the price of the security or reference asset to which the Fund has short exposure will rise. If the price of the security or reference asset increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security or otherwise closes out its short position, the Fund will experience a loss, which is theoretically unlimited since there is a theoretically unlimited potential for the market price of a security or other instrument sold short to increase.

#### *Small- and/or Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk*

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

#### *Swap Agreements Risk*

Swap agreements may involve greater risks than direct investment in securities as they may be leveraged and are subject to credit risk, counterparty risk, liquidity risk and valuation risk. A swap agreement could result in losses if the underlying reference or asset does not perform as anticipated. In addition, many swaps trade over-the-counter and may be considered illiquid. It may not be possible for the Fund to liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

#### *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.

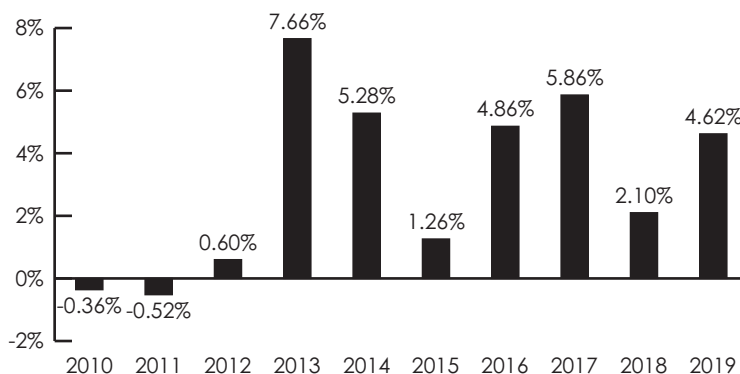
### Valuation Risk

Independent market quotations for certain investments held by the Fund may not be readily available, and such investments may be fair valued or valued by a pricing service at an evaluated price. These valuations involve subjectivity and different market participants may assign different prices to the same investment. As a result, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to sell an investment at the price assigned to the investment by the Fund. In addition, the value of the securities or other assets in the Fund's portfolio may change on days or during time periods when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

### Performance Information

The bar chart that follows shows the annual total returns of the Fund for a full calendar year. The table that follows the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns, both before and after taxes. The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for one calendar year compared with its underlying index and additional broad measures of market performance. The HFRI ED: Merger Arbitrage Index is an equally weighted index of hedge funds primarily focused on opportunities in equity and equity related instruments of companies which are currently engaged in a corporate transaction. The MSCI World Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets (performance data assumes reinvestment of dividends, but it does not reflect management fees, transaction costs or other expenses). The S&P 500® Index is a broad-based unmanaged index of 500 stocks, which is designed to represent the equity market in general (performance data assumes reinvestment of dividends, but it does not reflect management fees, transaction costs or other expenses).

All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Fund performance current to the most recent month-end is available by calling 1-888-474-7725 or by visiting [nylinvestments.com/etfs](http://nylinvestments.com/etfs).



The Fund's year-to-date total return as of June 30, 2020 was -4.97%.

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

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	3.80%	1Q/2012
Lowest Return	-3.90%	3Q/2011

## Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2019

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Returns before taxes	4.62%	3.72%	3.10%
Returns after taxes on distributions <sup>(1)</sup>	4.62%	3.67%	2.99%
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>(1)</sup>	2.73%	2.88%	2.40%
IQ Merger Arbitrage Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.03%	4.43%	4.01%
HFRI ED: Merger Arbitrage Index <sup>(2)</sup> (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	6.81%	4.26%	3.65%
MSCI World Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	27.67%	8.74%	9.47%
S&P 500 <sup>®</sup> Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	30.70%	11.01%	12.85%

- (1) After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown and are not relevant if you hold your Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. In some cases the return after taxes may exceed the return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of Fund Shares at the end of the measurement period.
- (2) HFRI ED: Merger Arbitrage Index is calculated from December 1, 2009. Because index comparisons are generally calculated as of the end of each month, index performance information under the "Since Inception" heading may not be coincident with the inception date of the Fund. In such instances, index performance is generally presented from the month-end nearest to the inception date of the Fund.

### Investment Advisor

IndexIQ Advisors LLC is the investment advisor to the Fund.

### Portfolio Manager

The professionals jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Greg Barrato and James Harrison. Mr. Barrato, Senior Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since February 2011 and Mr. Harrison, Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since April 2018.

### Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Unlike conventional mutual funds, the Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in blocks of 50,000 Shares or whole multiples thereof ("Creation Units"). The Fund's Creation Units are issued and redeemed principally in-kind for securities included in the Fund. Retail investors may acquire Shares on NYSE Arca through a broker-dealer.

Shares of the Fund will trade at market price rather than NAV. As such, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

### 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 Global Resources ETF

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#### Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) generally to the price and yield performance of its underlying index, the IQ Global Resources Index (the "Underlying Index").

#### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions when buying or selling Shares of the Fund, which are not reflected in the table set forth below.

#### Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

None

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

Management Fee	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.01%
Acquired Fund Fees & Expenses <sup>(a)</sup>	0.02%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b><u>0.78%</u></b>

(a) The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses may not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets as reported in the "Financial Highlights" section of the Prospectus, which reflects the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include Acquired Fund Fees & Expenses. Acquired Fund Fees & Expenses represent the Fund's pro rata share of fees and expenses incurred indirectly as a result of investing in other funds, including ETFs and money market funds.

**Example.** This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain at current levels. The return of 5% and estimated expenses are for illustration purposes only, and should not be considered indicators of expected Fund expenses or performance, which may be greater or less than the estimates. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$80	\$249	\$433	\$966

#### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 100% of the average value of its portfolio. This rate excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of the Fund's Shares.

#### Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs a "passive management" — or indexing — investment approach designed to track the performance of the Underlying Index, which was developed by IndexIQ LLC ("IndexIQ"), an affiliate of IndexIQ Advisors LLC, the Fund's investment advisor (the "Advisor"). The Underlying Index seeks to employ a systematic investment process designed to identify opportunities in markets exhibiting trending or momentum characteristics across commodity asset classes, represented by companies that operate in commodity-specific market segments and whose equity securities trade in developed markets, including the U.S. These segments include Livestock; Precious Metals; Grains, Food and Fiber; Energy; Metals; Timber; Coal; and Water. In addition, the Underlying Index includes short exposure to the U.S. and non-U.S. equity markets.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in the investments included in the Underlying Index ("Underlying Index Components"). The Underlying Index consists of a number of Underlying Index Components selected in accordance with IndexIQ's rules-based methodology. Such Underlying Index Components will include primarily U.S. and non-U.S. equity securities. In addition, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in investments not included in its Underlying Index, but which the Advisor believes will help the Fund track its Underlying Index. The Fund may also invest in one or more financial instruments, including but not limited to futures contracts and swap agreements (collectively, "Financial Instruments").

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

For additional information about the Fund's principal investment strategies, see "Description of the Principal Strategies of the Funds."

### **Principal Risks**

Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund's Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk and the Fund does not represent a complete investment program. As with all investments, you may lose money in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund. A more complete discussion of Principal Risks is included under "Description of the Principal Risks of the Funds."

#### *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.

#### *Commodities Risk*

Exposure to the commodities markets may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, and exposure to commodities, directly or through other securities, can cause the value of the Fund's assets to decline or fluctuate in a rapid and unpredictable manner. The value of commodities may be affected by changes in overall market movements, real or perceived inflationary trends, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or currency exchange rates, population growth and changing demographics, international economic, political and regulatory developments, and factors affecting a particular region, industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, or other weather conditions, livestock disease, changes in storage costs, trade embargoes, competition from substitute products, transportation bottlenecks or shortages, fluctuations in supply and demand, and tariffs.

#### *Currency Risk*

Investments directly in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. 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.

#### *Derivatives Risk*

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

#### *Equity Securities Risk*

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

#### *Focused Investment Risk*

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

#### *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 Shares. **To the extent the Fund**

**calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the Underlying Index is based on the securities' closing price on foreign securities markets (i.e., the value of the Underlying Index is not based on fair value prices), the valuation of the Fund's NAV may deviate from the calculation of the Underlying Index.**

#### *Index Risk*

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment results will have a high degree of correlation to those of the Underlying Index or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

#### *Industry/Sector Concentration Risk*

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

#### *Global Resources Sector Risk*

Companies in the global resources sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, events occurring in nature, interest rates, prices of raw materials and other commodities, international economic developments, energy conservation, tax and other government regulations (both U.S. and non-U.S.) and inflationary pressures. Events occurring in nature (such as earthquakes or fires in prime natural resource areas) and political events (such as coups or military confrontations) can affect the overall supply of a resource and the value of companies involved in such resource. Political risks and other risks to which non-U.S. securities are subject may also affect the U.S. companies in which the Fund invests if such companies have significant operations or investments outside of the United States. In addition, may affect the supply of and demand for natural resources, which can affect the profitability and value of securities issued by global resources companies.

#### *Liquidity Risk*

Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. Certain investments may be subject to restrictions on resale, trade over-the-counter or in limited volume, or lack an active trading market. Accordingly, the Fund may not be able to sell or close out of such investments at favorable times or prices (or at all), or at the prices approximating those at which the Fund currently values them. Illiquid securities may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value.

#### *Market Risk*

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

#### *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.

### *Passive Management Risk*

The Fund is not actively managed and instead seeks to track the performance of an index. Passive management has the following risks associated with it:

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

### *Portfolio Turnover Risk*

The Fund's strategy may frequently involve buying and selling portfolio securities to rebalance the Fund's investment exposures. High portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund's performance to be less than expected.

### *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.



#### *Short Sales Risk*

Short sales are transactions in which the Fund sells a security it does not own, or uses derivatives, such as futures or swaps, to effect short exposure to a particular reference asset. Such a position subjects the Fund to the risk that instead of declining, the price of the security or reference asset to which the Fund has short exposure will rise. If the price of the security or reference asset increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security or otherwise closes out its short position, the Fund will experience a loss, which is theoretically unlimited since there is a theoretically unlimited potential for the market price of a security or other instrument sold short to increase.

#### *Small- and/or Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk*

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

#### *Swap Agreements Risk*

Swap agreements may involve greater risks than direct investment in securities as they may be leveraged and are subject to credit risk, counterparty risk, liquidity risk and valuation risk. A swap agreement could result in losses if the underlying reference or asset does not perform as anticipated. In addition, many swaps trade over-the-counter and may be considered illiquid. It may not be possible for the Fund to liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

#### *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.

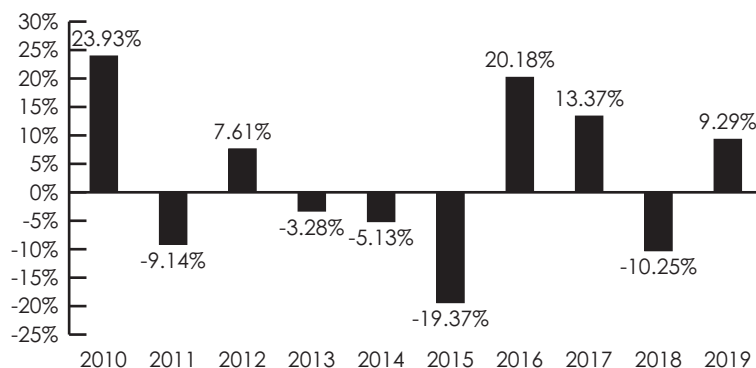
#### *Valuation Risk*

Independent market quotations for certain investments held by the Fund may not be readily available, and such investments may be fair valued or valued by a pricing service at an evaluated price. These valuations involve subjectivity and different market participants may assign different prices to the same investment. As a result, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to sell an investment at the price assigned to the investment by the Fund. In addition, the value of the securities or other assets in the Fund's portfolio may change on days or during time periods when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

#### **Performance Information**

The bar chart that follows shows the annual total returns of the Fund for a full calendar year. The table that follows the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns, both before and after taxes. The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for one calendar year compared with its underlying index and additional broad measures of market performance. The S&P Global Natural Resources Index includes 90 of the largest publicly-traded companies in natural resources and commodities business that meet specific investability requirements, offering investors diversified and investable equity exposure across three primary commodity related sectors: agribusiness, energy, and metal & mining. The Bloomberg Commodity Spot Index measures the price movements of commodities included in the Bloomberg Commodity Index. The MSCI World Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets.

All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Fund performance current to the most recent month-end is available by calling 1-888-474-7725 or by visiting [nylinvestments.com/etfs](http://nylinvestments.com/etfs).



The Fund's year-to-date total return as of June 30, 2020 was -8.88%.

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

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	13.76%	3Q/2010
Lowest Return	-17.62%	3Q/2015

#### Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2019

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Returns before taxes	9.29%	1.51%	1.82%
Returns after taxes on distributions <sup>(1)</sup>	8.53%	1.20%	1.56%
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>(1)</sup>	5.50%	1.08%	1.43%
IQ Global Resources Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	10.45%	3.00%	2.92%
S&P Global Natural Resources Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.20%	4.79%	1.61%
Bloomberg Commodity Spot Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	10.37%	1.31%	-0.26%
MSCI World Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	27.67%	8.74%	9.47%

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

#### Investment Advisor

IndexIQ Advisors LLC is the investment advisor to the Fund.

#### Portfolio Manager

The professionals jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Greg Barrato and James Harrison. Mr. Barrato, Senior Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since February 2011 and Mr. Harrison, Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since April 2018.

#### Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Unlike conventional mutual funds, the Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in blocks of 50,000 Shares or whole multiples thereof ("Creation Units"). The Fund's Creation Units are issued and redeemed principally in-kind for securities included in the Fund. Retail investors may acquire Shares on NYSE Arca through a broker-dealer.

Shares of the Fund will trade at market price rather than NAV. As such, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

**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 U.S. Real Estate Small Cap ETF

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#### Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) generally to the price and yield performance of its underlying index, the IQ U.S. Real Estate Small Cap Index (the "Underlying Index").

#### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions when buying or selling Shares of the Fund, which are not reflected in the table set forth below.

#### Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

None

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

Management Fee	0.69%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.01%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b><u>0.70%</u></b>

**Example.** This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain at current levels. The return of 5% and estimated expenses are for illustration purposes only, and should not be considered indicators of expected Fund expenses or performance, which may be greater or less than the estimates. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$72	\$224	\$390	\$871

#### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 26% of the average value of its portfolio. This rate excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of the Fund's Shares.

#### Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs a "passive management" — or indexing — investment approach designed to track the performance of the Underlying Index, which was developed by IndexIQ LLC ("IndexIQ"), an affiliate of IndexIQ Advisors LLC, the Fund's investment advisor (the "Advisor"). The Underlying Index is a rules based, modified capitalization weighted, float adjusted index intended to give investors a means of tracking the overall performance of the small capitalization sector of publicly traded companies domiciled and primarily listed on an exchange in the United States ("U.S.") and that invest in real estate, such as Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") or real estate holding companies (collectively, "Real Estate Companies").

The components of the Underlying Index (the "Underlying Index Components") that are eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index include the following characteristics, measured as of each quarterly rebalance date:

- Issuer engaged in the real estate investment industry, as determined by Standard Industrial Classification ("SIC") code classifications;
- Issuer domiciled in the U.S.;

- Primary stock exchange listing in the U.S.;
- Minimum average market capitalization of \$150 million for the prior 90 days and as of the quarterly rebalance date;
- Maximum average market capitalization equal to the bottom 10% ranking of Real Estate Companies in the U.S. based on market capitalization for the prior 90 days (the "Market Cap Ceiling");
- Minimum average daily trading volume of at least \$1 million for the prior 90 days; and
- Minimum monthly volume of 250,000 shares each month over the prior six months.

Securities of issuers with recent stock exchange listings (i.e., recent initial public offerings) may be added to the Underlying Index on a quarterly basis, provided that the companies meet all eligibility criteria and have been trading for more than ten trading days. Existing Underlying Index Components whose average market capitalization falls below \$100 million or increases above the level 65% higher than the Market Cap Ceiling for the 90 days prior to any rebalancing date will no longer be eligible for inclusion.

The Underlying Index Components are selected quarterly in connection with the reconstitution of the Underlying Index. Their respective weights are rebalanced quarterly in connection with the rebalance of the Underlying Index.

As of June 30, 2020, the U.S. dollar-denominated market capitalizations of the Underlying Index Components ranged from approximately \$88.4 million to approximately \$4.1 billion.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in the investments included in its Underlying Index.

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

For additional information about the Fund's principal investment strategies, see "Description of the Principal Investment Strategies of the Funds."

### **Principal Risks**

Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund's Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk and the Fund does not represent a complete investment program. As with all investments, you may lose money in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund. A more complete discussion of Principal Risks is included under "Description of the Principal Risks of the Funds."

#### *Authorized Participant Concentration Risk*

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

#### *Cyber Security Risk*

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

### *Equity Securities Risk*

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

### *Focused Investment Risk*

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

### *Index Risk*

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment results will have a high degree of correlation to those of the Underlying Index or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

### *Industry/Sector Concentration Risk*

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

*Real Estate Sector Risk.* Companies in the real estate sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, general and local economic conditions, intense competition, overbuilding, supply and demand, interest rates, environmental liability, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes, operating expenses and limited diversification. The real estate sector includes companies that invest in real estate, such as REITs or real estate holding companies, and other companies involved in the operation and development of residential and industrial real estate.

### *Market Risk*

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

### *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.

### *Passive Management Risk*

The Fund is not actively managed and instead seeks to track the performance of an index. Passive management has the following risks associated with it:

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

### *Real Estate Companies Risks*

An investment in companies that invest in real estate (including REITs) exposes the Fund to the risks of the real estate market and the risks associated with the ownership of real estate. These risks can include fluctuations in the value of or destruction of underlying properties; realignment in tenant living and work habits (for example, movements to and from different parts of a nation, a region, a state or a city); tenant or borrower default; market saturation; changes in general and local economic conditions; decreases in market rates for rents; increases in vacancies; competition; property taxes; capital expenditures or operating expenses; other economic or political events affecting the real estate industry including interest rates and government regulation; concentration in a limited number of properties, geographic regions or property types; and low quality and/or conflicted management. Real estate is generally a less liquid asset class and companies that hold real estate may not be able to liquidate or modify their holdings quickly in response to changes in economic or other market conditions. Additionally, such companies may utilize leverage, which increases investment risk and the potential for more volatility in the Fund's returns.

### *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.

### Small- and/or Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk

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

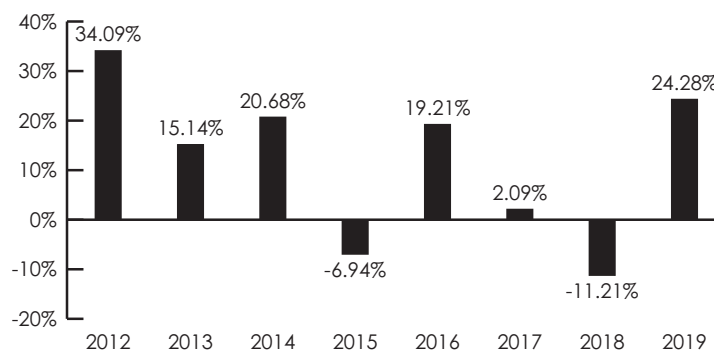
### Trading Price Risk

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.

### Performance Information

The bar chart that follows shows the annual total returns of the Fund for a full calendar year. The table that follows the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns, both before and after taxes. The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for one calendar year compared with its underlying index and additional broad measures of market performance. The Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index measures the stock performance of REITs and real estate operating companies in the U.S.

All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Fund performance current to the most recent month-end is available by calling 1-888-474-7725 or by visiting [nylinvestments.com/etfs](http://nylinvestments.com/etfs).



The Fund's year-to-date total return as of June 30, 2020 was -27.96%.

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

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	17.97%	1Q/2013
Lowest Return	-13.61%	4Q/2018

### Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2019

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception <sup>(1)</sup>
Returns before taxes	24.28%	4.56%	9.18%
Returns after taxes on distributions <sup>(2)</sup>	21.41%	2.92%	7.35%
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>(2)</sup>	14.30%	2.77%	6.48%
IQ U.S. Real Estate Small Cap Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	25.19%	5.33%	9.98%
Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	28.92%	8.35%	10.23%

(1) The Fund commenced operations on June 14, 2011.



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

**Investment Advisor**

IndexIQ Advisors LLC is the investment advisor to the Fund.

**Portfolio Manager**

The professionals jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Greg Barrato and James Harrison. Mr. Barrato, Senior Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception and Mr. Harrison, Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since April 2018.

**Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares**

Unlike conventional mutual funds, the Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in blocks of 50,000 Shares or whole multiples thereof ("Creation Units"). The Fund's Creation Units are issued and redeemed principally in-kind for securities included in the Fund. Retail investors may acquire Shares on NYSE Arca through a broker-dealer. Shares of the Fund will trade at market price rather than NAV. As such, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

**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 Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF

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#### Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that track (before fees and expenses) the price and yield performance of its underlying index, the Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Dividend Achievers Index (the "Underlying Index").

#### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions when buying or selling Shares of the Fund, which are not reflected in the table set forth below.

#### Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

None

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

Management Fee	0.35%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses <sup>(a)</sup>	0.01%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>0.36%</b>
Expense Waiver/Reimbursement <sup>(b)</sup>	0.01%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Waiver/Reimbursement</b>	<b>0.35%</b>

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

(b) IndexIQ Advisors LLC 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 0.35% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The agreement will remain in effect until August 31, 2021 unless terminated by the Board of Trustees.

**Example.** This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain 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>
\$36	\$115

#### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund had not yet commenced operations.

#### Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs a "passive management" — or indexing — investment approach designed to track the performance of the Underlying Index, which has been developed by Nasdaq, Inc. (the "Index Provider"). The Underlying Index applies a shareholder yield model, an analysis of the price to sales ratio, and the Chaikin Power Gauge<sup>®</sup>, a quantitative multi-factor model that seeks to identify securities that are expected to outperform peers, to select securities from the Nasdaq US Broad Dividend Achievers Index (the "Parent Index"). The Parent Index is a modified capitalization-weighted index of U.S. securities with at least ten consecutive years of increasing annual regular dividend payments. The Underlying Index is an equally

weighted index of small-, mid and large-capitalization securities. As of June 30, 2020, the market capitalization range of the Underlying Index is approximately \$597 million to \$339 billion. As of June 30, 2020, the primary sectors within the Underlying Index are financials, industrials, consumer staples and consumer discretionary. The composition of the Underlying Index may change over time.

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

- Value component (35% of rating), which uses factors such as long term debt to equity ratio, price to book ratio, and free cash flow to identify companies that are priced at a discount relative to peers;
- Growth component (20% of rating), which uses factors such as earnings growth, earnings trend, and earnings consistency to identify companies with higher growth potential;
- Technical component (15% of rating), which uses factors such as price trend, price trend rate of change, and volume trend to identify stocks with strong momentum and price appreciation; and
- Sentiment component (30% of rating), which uses factors such as earnings estimate trend, short interest, and industry relative strength to identify companies that are expected to outperform peers by informed Wall Street analysts and professionals.

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

The Underlying Index also applies a "Shareholder Yield Model" that analyzes dividends paid, net long-term debt issued, share buybacks and market capitalization to seek to identify companies that are positioned to continue delivering returns to shareholders through dividends and stock buybacks.

The security types eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index include common stocks and real estate investment trusts ("REITS"). The Underlying Index rebalances and reconstitutes annually and typically consists of up to 50 to 65 securities based on the Chaikin Power Gauge ranking.

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

The Fund may invest in one or more ETFs advised by the Advisor ("Affiliated ETFs") that are not components of the index if such an investment will help the Fund track the Underlying Index.

### **Principal Risks**

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

#### *Authorized Participant Concentration Risk*

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

#### *Cyber Security Risk*

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

#### *Dividend Paying Security Risk*

Securities that pay high dividends can fall out of favor with investors and may underperform the broader market. There is no guarantee that issuers of securities held by the Fund will declare dividends in the future or that, if declared, they will remain at current levels or increase over time.

#### *Equity Securities Risk*

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

#### *Focused Investment Risk*

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

#### *Index Risk*

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment results will have a high degree of correlation to those of the Underlying Index or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

#### *Industry/Sector Concentration Risk*

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

##### *Consumer Goods Sector Risk*

Companies in the consumer goods sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, changes in domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, worldwide demand, competition, consumers' disposable income levels, propensity to spend and consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns. Companies in the consumer goods sector have historically been characterized as relatively cyclical and therefore more volatile in times of change.

##### *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk*

Companies in the consumer discretionary sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, the performance of domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, worldwide demand, competition, consumer confidence, consumers' disposable income levels, propensity to spend and consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns.

##### *Financial Sector Risk*

Companies in the financial sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in currency exchange rates, volatile interest rates, decreased liquidity in credit markets and competition from new entrants. Profitability of these companies is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers also can negatively impact the sector. These companies are often subject to substantial government regulation and intervention, which may adversely impact the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge, the amount of capital they must maintain and, potentially, their size. The impact of more stringent capital

requirements, or recent or future regulation in various countries on any individual financial company or on the financial sector as a whole cannot be predicted. The financial sector is also a target for cyber attacks and may experience technology malfunctions and disruptions.

These companies are often subject to substantial government regulation and intervention, which may adversely impact the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge, the amount of capital they must maintain and, potentially, their size. The impact of more stringent capital requirements, or recent or future regulation in various countries on any individual financial company or on the financial sector as a whole cannot be predicted. The financial sector is also a target for cyber attacks and may experience technology malfunctions and disruptions.

#### *Industrials Sector Risk*

Companies in the industrials sector may be affected by, among other things, worldwide economic growth, supply and demand for specific products and services, product obsolescence, environmental damages or product liability claims, rapid technological developments and government regulation. Government spending policies may impact the profitability of the industrials sector since industrials companies, especially aerospace and defense companies, often rely on government demand for their products and services.

#### *Investment Style Risk*

The Underlying Index seeks to allocate investment exposure based upon a particular style of investing. Different investment styles tend to shift in and out of favor depending upon market and economic conditions and investor sentiment. As a consequence, the Fund may underperform as compared to the market generally or to other funds that invest in similar asset classes but employ different investment styles. Further, there is no guarantee that the Underlying Index will accurately or optimally utilize the investment style or that it will successfully provide the desired investment exposure.

#### *Market Risk*

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

#### *New Fund Risk*

As a new fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it may experience greater tracking error to its Underlying Index or it could ultimately liquidate. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the 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.

#### *Operational Risk*

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

### *Passive Management Risk*

The Fund is not actively managed and instead seeks to track the performance of an index. Passive management has the following risks associated with it:

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

### *Secondary Market Trading Risk*

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

### *Small- and/or Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk*

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

### *Trading Price Risk*

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.

### **Performance Information**

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not yet commenced operations and therefore does not report its performance information.

**Investment Advisor**

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

**Portfolio Manager**

The professionals jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Greg Barrato, Senior Vice President of the Advisor and James Harrison, Vice President of the Advisor. Mr. Barrato and Mr. Harrison will each serve as a portfolio manager of the Fund upon its inception.

**Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares**

Unlike conventional mutual funds, the Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in blocks of 50,000 Shares or whole multiples thereof ("Creation Units"). The Fund's Creation Units are issued and redeemed principally in-kind for securities included in the Fund. Retail investors may acquire Shares on the Nasdaq through a broker-dealer.

Shares of the Fund will trade at market price rather than NAV. As such, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

**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 Chaikin U.S. Large Cap ETF

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#### Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that track (before fees and expenses) the price and yield performance of its underlying index, the Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Large Cap Index (the "Underlying Index").

#### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions when buying or selling Shares of the Fund, which are not reflected in the table set forth below.

#### Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

None

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

Management Fee	0.25%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.01%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>0.26%</b>
Expense Waiver/Reimbursement <sup>(a)</sup>	0.01%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Waiver/Reimbursement</b>	<b>0.25%</b>

(a) IndexIQ Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive or reduce its management fee and/or reimburse expenses of the Fund in an amount that limits "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" (exclusive of interest, taxes, brokerage fees and commissions, dividends paid on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses) to not more than 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The agreement will remain in effect until August 31, 2021 unless terminated by the Board of Trustees.

**Example.** This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain at current levels. The return of 5% and estimated expenses are for illustration purposes only, and should not be considered indicators of expected Fund expenses or performance, which may be greater or less than the estimates. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$26	\$83	\$145	\$330

#### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 58% of the average value of the portfolio. This rate excludes the value of the portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of the Fund's Shares.

#### Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs a "passive management" — or indexing — investment approach designed to track the performance of the Underlying Index, which has been developed by Nasdaq, Inc. (the "Index Provider"). The Underlying Index applies the Chaikin Power Gauge®, a quantitative multi-factor model that seeks to identify securities that are expected to outperform peers, to select securities from the Nasdaq US 300 Index (the "Parent Index"). The Parent Index is a modified capitalization-weighted index of U.S. large-capitalization securities. The Underlying Index is an equally weighted index of large-capitalization securities. As of June 30, 2020, the market



capitalization range of the Underlying Index is approximately \$10.5 billion to \$1,543.3 billion. As of June 30, 2020, the primary sectors within the Underlying Index are consumer discretionary, financials, health care, information technology and financials. The composition of the Underlying Index may change over time.

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

- Value component (35% of rating), which uses factors such as long term debt to equity ratio, price to book ratio, and free cash flow to identify companies that are priced at a discount relative to peers;
- Growth component (20% of rating), which uses factors such as earnings growth, earnings trend, and earnings consistency to identify companies with higher growth potential;
- Technical component (15% of rating), which uses factors such as price trend, price trend rate of change, and volume trend to identify stocks with strong momentum and price appreciation; and
- Sentiment component (30% of rating), which uses factors such as earnings estimate trend, short interest, and industry relative strength to identify companies that are expected to outperform peers by informed Wall Street analysts and professionals.

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

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

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

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

The Fund may invest in one or more ETFs advised by the Advisor ("Affiliated ETFs") that are not components of the index if such an investment will help the Fund track the Underlying Index.

### **Principal Risks**

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

#### *Authorized Participant Concentration Risk*

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

#### *Cyber Security Risk*

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

### *Equity Securities Risk*

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

### *Focused Investment Risk*

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

### *Index Risk*

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment results will have a high degree of correlation to those of the Underlying Index or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

### *Industry/Sector Concentration Risk*

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

#### *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk*

Companies in the consumer discretionary sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, the performance of domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, worldwide demand, competition, consumer confidence, consumers' disposable income levels, propensity to spend and consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns.

#### *Financial Sector Risk*

Companies in the financial sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in currency exchange rates, volatile interest rates, decreased liquidity in credit markets and competition from new entrants. Profitability of these companies is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers also can negatively impact the sector. These companies are often subject to substantial government regulation and intervention, which may adversely impact the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge, the amount of capital they must maintain and, potentially, their size. The impact of more stringent capital requirements, or recent or future regulation in various countries on any individual financial company or on the financial sector as a whole cannot be predicted. The financial sector is also a target for cyber attacks and may experience technology malfunctions and disruptions.

These companies are often subject to substantial government regulation and intervention, which may adversely impact the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge, the amount of capital they must maintain and, potentially, their size. The impact of more stringent capital requirements, or recent or future regulation in various countries on any individual financial company or on the financial sector as a whole cannot be predicted. The financial sector is also a target for cyber attacks and may experience technology malfunctions and disruptions.

#### *Health Care Sector Risk*

Companies in the health care sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, extensive, costly and uncertain government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, product obsolescence, increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products and

fluctuations in the costs of medical products. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on intellectual property protection, and the expiration of a company's patent may impact that company's profitability. Many health care companies are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. Health care companies are subject to competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Many new products in the health care sector may be subject to regulatory approvals. The process of obtaining such approvals may be long and costly with no guarantee that any product will come to market.

#### *Information Technology Sector Risk*

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

#### *Investment Style Risk*

The Underlying Index seeks to allocate investment exposure based upon a particular style of investing. Different investment styles tend to shift in and out of favor depending upon market and economic conditions and investor sentiment. As a consequence, the Fund may underperform as compared to the market generally or to other funds that invest in similar asset classes but employ different investment styles. Further, there is no guarantee that the Underlying Index will accurately or optimally utilize the investment style or that it will successfully provide the desired investment exposure.

#### *Large-Capitalization Companies Risk*

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

#### *Market Risk*

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

#### *Operational Risk*

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

#### *Passive Management Risk*

The Fund is not actively managed and instead seeks to track the performance of an index. Passive management has the following risks associated with it:

- The Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, the Underlying Index. The provider of the Underlying Index or the index calculation agent may make errors. The index provider may include

index constituents that should have been excluded, or it may exclude index constituents that should have been included. It also may include or exclude constituents at incorrect levels. This may result in the Fund, in turn, being correctly positioned to an index that has been incorrectly calculated. This could lead to losses to the Fund.

- In seeking to track the Underlying Index's performance, the Fund may be subject to tracking error, which is the divergence of the Fund's performance from that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences (including, as applicable, differences between a security's price at the local market close and the Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), differences in transaction costs, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, the requirements to maintain pass-through tax treatment, portfolio transactions carried out to minimize the distribution of capital gains to shareholders, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions.
- The Fund generally will not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets and generally will not sell a security because its issuer is in financial trouble, unless that security is removed from (or was no longer useful in tracking a component of) the Underlying Index.

#### *Secondary Market Trading Risk*

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

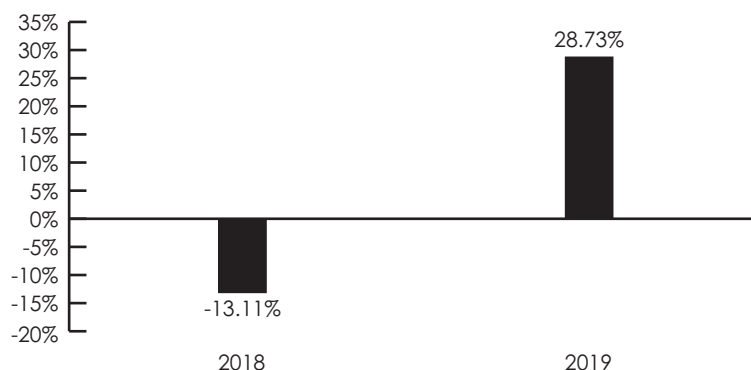
#### *Trading Price Risk*

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.

#### **Performance Information**

The bar chart that follows shows the annual total returns of the Fund for a full calendar year. The table that follows the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total return, both before and after taxes. The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for one calendar year compared with its underlying index and additional broad measures of market performance. The Nasdaq Chaikin US Large Cap Index is a rules-based, quantitative index, designed to enhance an existing index by selecting stocks with the highest Chaikin Power Gauge rating. The S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index is widely regarded as the standard index for measuring large-cap U.S. stock market performance. The NASDAQ US 300 Index includes up to the 300 largest securities in the NASDAQ US Large Cap Index, a float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index, designed to track the performance of securities in NASDAQ US Benchmark Index that comprises the large-cap segment of companies.

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



The Fund's year-to-date total returns as of June 30, 2020 was -12.94%.

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

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	10.75%	1Q/2019
Lowest Return	-17.16%	4Q/2018

#### Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2019

	1 Year	Since Inception <sup>(1)</sup>
Returns before taxes	28.73%	5.86%
Returns after taxes on distributions <sup>(2)</sup>	27.53%	5.16%
Returns after taxes on distributions and sales of Fund Shares <sup>(2)</sup>	16.95%	4.25%
NASDAQ Chaikin Power US Large Cap Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	29.17%	6.16%
S&P 500 Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	30.70%	11.38%
NASDAQ US 300 Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	31.84%	12.28%

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

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

#### Investment Advisor

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

#### Portfolio Manager

The professionals jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Greg Barrato and James Harrison. Mr. Barrato, Senior Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception and Mr. Harrison, Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since April 2018.

#### Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Unlike conventional mutual funds, the Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in blocks of 50,000 Shares or whole multiples thereof ("Creation Units"). The Fund's Creation Units are issued and redeemed principally in-kind for securities included in the Fund. Retail investors may acquire Shares on the Nasdaq through a broker-dealer.

Shares of the Fund will trade at market price rather than NAV. As such, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

**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 Chaikin U.S. Small Cap ETF

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#### Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that track (before fees and expenses) the price and yield performance of its underlying index, the Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Small Cap Index (the "Underlying Index").

#### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions when buying or selling Shares of the Fund, which are not reflected in the table set forth below.

#### Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

None

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

Management Fee	0.35%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.01%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>0.36%</b>
Expense Waiver/Reimbursement <sup>(a)</sup>	0.01%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Waiver/Reimbursement</b>	<b>0.35%</b>

(a) IndexIQ Advisors LLC 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 0.35% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The agreement will remain in effect until August 31, 2021 unless terminated by the Board of Trustees.

**Example.** This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain at current levels. The return of 5% and estimated expenses are for illustration purposes only, and should not be considered indicators of expected Fund expenses or performance, which may be greater or less than the estimates. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$36	\$115	\$201	\$455

#### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 43% of the average value of the portfolio. This rate excludes the value of the portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of the Fund's Shares.

#### Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs a "passive management" — or indexing — investment approach designed to track the performance of the Underlying Index, which has been developed by Nasdaq, Inc. (the "Index Provider"). The Underlying Index applies the Chaikin Power Gauge®, a quantitative multi-factor model that seeks to identify securities that are expected to outperform peers, to select securities from the Nasdaq US 1500 Index (the "Parent Index"). The Underlying Index is an equally weighted index of small-capitalization securities. As of June 30, 2020, the market capitalization range of the Underlying Index is approximately \$104.7 million to

\$9.4 billion. As of June 30, 2020, the primary sectors within the Underlying Index are financials, industrials, health care, consumer discretionary, and information technology. The composition of the Underlying Index may change over time.

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

- Value component (35% of rating), which uses factors such as long term debt to equity ratio, price to book ratio, and free cash flow to identify companies that are priced at a discount relative to peers;
- Growth component (20% of rating), which uses factors such as earnings growth, earnings trend, and earnings consistency to identify companies with higher growth potential;
- Technical component (15% of rating), which uses factors such as price trend, price trend rate of change, and volume trend to identify stocks with strong momentum and price appreciation; and
- Sentiment component (30% of rating), which uses factors such as earnings estimate trend, short interest, and industry relative strength to identify companies that are expected to outperform peers by informed Wall Street analysts and professionals.

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

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

The security types eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index include common stocks and real estate investment trusts (REITs). The Underlying Index rebalances and reconstitutes annually and typically consists of up to 500 securities based on the Chaikin Power Gauge ranking. The Underlying Index selection criteria uses sector constraints to maintain exposure to the different sectors within a range of 80% to 120% of the weight of the sector in the Parent Index.

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

The Fund may invest in one or more ETFs advised by the Advisor ("Affiliated ETFs") that are not components of the index if such an investment will help the Fund track the Underlying Index.

### **Principal Risks**

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

#### *Authorized Participant Concentration Risk*

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

#### *Cyber Security Risk*

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



### *Equity Securities Risk*

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

### *Focused Investment Risk*

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

### *Index Risk*

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment results will have a high degree of correlation to those of the Underlying Index or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

### *Industry/Sector Concentration Risk*

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

#### *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk*

Companies in the consumer discretionary sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, the performance of domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, worldwide demand, competition, consumer confidence, consumers' disposable income levels, propensity to spend and consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns.

#### *Financial Sector Risk*

Companies in the financial sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in currency exchange rates, volatile interest rates, decreased liquidity in credit markets and competition from new entrants. Profitability of these companies is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers also can negatively impact the sector.

These companies are often subject to substantial government regulation and intervention, which may adversely impact the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge, the amount of capital they must maintain and, potentially, their size. The impact of more stringent capital requirements, or recent or future regulation in various countries on any individual financial company or on the financial sector as a whole cannot be predicted. The financial sector is also a target for cyber attacks and may experience technology malfunctions and disruptions.

#### *Health Care Sector Risk*

Companies in the health care sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, extensive, costly and uncertain government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, product obsolescence, increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products and fluctuations in the costs of medical products. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on intellectual property protection, and the expiration of a company's patent may impact that company's profitability. Many health care companies are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and

similar claims. Health care companies are subject to competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Many new products in the health care sector may be subject to regulatory approvals. The process of obtaining such approvals may be long and costly with no guarantee that any product will come to market.

#### *Industrials Sector Risk*

Companies in the industrials sector may be affected by, among other things, worldwide economic growth, supply and demand for specific products and services, product obsolescence, environmental damages or product liability claims, rapid technological developments and government regulation. Government spending policies may impact the profitability of the industrials sector since industrials companies, especially aerospace and defense companies, often rely on government demand for their products and services.

#### *Information Technology Sector Risk*

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

#### *Investment Style Risk*

The Underlying Index seeks to allocate investment exposure based upon a particular style of investing. Different investment styles tend to shift in and out of favor depending upon market and economic conditions and investor sentiment. As a consequence, the Fund may underperform as compared to the market generally or to other funds that invest in similar asset classes but employ different investment styles. Further, there is no guarantee that the Underlying Index will accurately or optimally utilize the investment style or that it will successfully provide the desired investment exposure.

#### *Market Risk*

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

#### *Operational Risk*

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

### *Passive Management Risk*

The Fund is not actively managed and instead seeks to track the performance of an index. Passive management has the following risks associated with it:

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

### *Portfolio Turnover Risk*

The Fund's strategy may frequently involve buying and selling portfolio securities to rebalance the Fund's investment exposures. High portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund's performance to be less than expected.

### *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.

### *Small- and/or Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk*

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

### *Trading Price Risk*

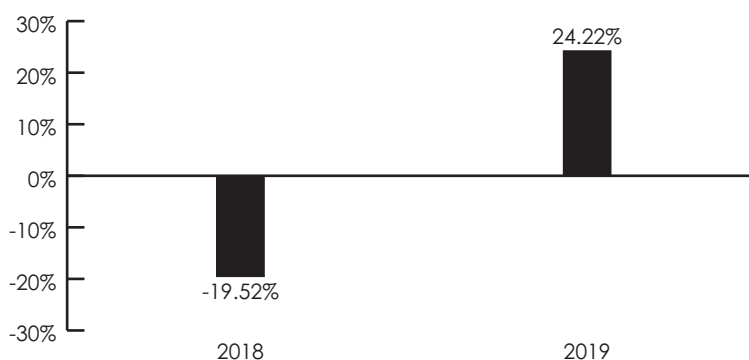
Shares of the Fund trade on securities exchanges at prices at, above or below the Fund's most recent NAV. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's Shares fluctuates continuously 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.

### Performance Information

The bar chart that follows shows the annual total returns of the Fund for a full calendar year. The table that follows the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total return, both before and after taxes. The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for one calendar year compared with its underlying index and additional broad measures of market performance. The Nasdaq Chaikin US Small Cap Index is a rules-based, quantitative index, designed to enhance an existing index by selecting stocks with the highest Chaikin Power Gauge rating. The Russell 2000 Index is a small cap market index of the bottom 2,000 stocks in the Russell Index. The NASDAQ 1500 Index includes up to the 1500 largest securities in the NASDAQ US Small Cap Index.

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



The Fund's year-to-date total returns as of June 30, 2020 was -20.64%.

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

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	11.29%	1Q/2019
Lowest Return	-20.71%	4Q/2018

### Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2019

	1 Year	Since Inception <sup>(1)</sup>
Returns before taxes	24.22%	4.28%
Returns after taxes on distributions <sup>(2)</sup>	23.50%	3.94%
Returns after taxes on distributions and sales of Fund Shares <sup>(2)</sup>	14.30%	3.17%
NASDAQ Chaikin Power US Small Cap Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	24.85%	4.79%
Russell 2000 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	25.52%	8.56%
NASDAQ 1500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	24.91%	8.47%

(1) The Fund commenced operations on May 16, 2017.

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

**Investment Advisor**

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

**Portfolio Manager**

The professionals jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Greg Barrato and James Harrison. Mr. Barrato, Senior Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception and Mr. Harrison, Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since April 2018.

**Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares**

Unlike conventional mutual funds, the Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in blocks of 50,000 Shares or whole multiples thereof ("Creation Units"). The Fund's Creation Units are issued and redeemed principally in-kind for securities included in the Fund. Retail investors may acquire Shares on the Nasdaq through a broker-dealer.

Shares of the Fund will trade at market price rather than NAV. As such, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

**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 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF

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#### Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) generally to the price and yield performance of its underlying index, the FTSE Developed ex North America 50% Hedged to USD Index (the "Underlying Index").

#### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions when buying or selling Shares of the Fund, which are not reflected in the table set forth below.

#### Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

None

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

Management Fee	0.35%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.01%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>0.36%</b>
Expense Waiver/Reimbursement <sup>(a)</sup>	0.16%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Waiver/Reimbursement</b>	<b>0.20%</b>

(a) IndexIQ Advisors LLC 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 0.20% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The agreement will remain in effect until August 31, 2021 unless terminated by the Board of Trustees.

**Example.** This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain at current levels. The return of 5% and estimated expenses are for illustration purposes only, and should not be considered indicators of expected Fund expenses or performance, which may be greater or less than the estimates. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$20	\$99	\$186	\$440

#### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 8% of the average value of its portfolio. This rate excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of the Fund's Shares.

#### Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs a "passive management" — or indexing — investment approach designed to track the performance of the Underlying Index, which was developed by FTSE International Ltd. ("FTSE"). The Underlying Index is an equity benchmark of international stocks from developed markets, with approximately half of the currency exposure of the securities included in the Underlying Index "hedged" against the U.S. dollar on a monthly basis. The Underlying Index includes stocks from Europe, Australasia, and the Far East and as of June 30, 2020, consisted of the following 24 developed market countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland,

France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The Underlying Index is a float-adjusted, market-capitalization-weighted index designed to measure equity market performance of developed international equity markets. The Underlying Index includes primarily large- and mid-capitalization companies. As of June 30, 2020, a significant portion of the Underlying Index is represented by securities of companies in the financials sector, consumer goods sector, consumer discretionary sector, healthcare sector and industrials sector. The composition of the Underlying Index may change over time.

The Underlying Index and the Fund's NAV are denominated in U.S. dollars, while the component securities of the Underlying Index are generally denominated in foreign currencies. The Underlying Index is designed to reduce by approximately half the Fund's exposure to fluctuations in the value of component currencies relative to the U.S. dollar. The Underlying Index applies a one month forward rate to approximately half of the value of the non-U.S. dollar denominated securities included in the Underlying Index to hedge against fluctuations for this portion of the Fund's exposure to component securities relative to the U.S. dollar. The hedge is reset on a monthly basis.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in the securities and other instruments included in its Underlying Index.

The Fund is expected to have lower returns than a similar fund that does not hedge any of its currency exposure when the component currencies are rising relative to the U.S. dollar. The Fund is expected to have higher returns than a similar unhedged fund when the component currencies are falling relative to the U.S. dollar. In order to replicate the hedging component of the Underlying Index, the Fund intends to enter into foreign currency forward contracts and futures contracts designed to offset approximately half of the Fund's exposure to the component currencies. A foreign currency forward contract is a contract between two parties to buy or sell a specified amount of a specific currency in the future at an agreed upon exchange rate. The Fund's exposure to foreign currency forward contracts is based on approximately half of the Fund's aggregate exposure to the component currencies.

The Fund may also invest its assets in cash and cash equivalents, as well as in shares of other investment companies, options and swaps. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will concentrate its investment to approximately the same extent as the Underlying Index.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by an organization (the "Index Provider") that is independent of the Fund and Advisor. The Index Provider determines the composition and relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index. The Fund's Index Provider is FTSE International LTD., a widely known global index provider that currently manages and calculates more than 120,000 indices daily.

The Fund may invest in one or more ETFs advised by the Advisor ("Affiliated ETFs") that are not components of the index if such an investment will help the Fund track the Underlying Index.

### **Principal Risks**

As with all investments, there are certain risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund's Shares will change in value and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund does not represent a complete investment program. An investment in the Fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. You should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund. A more complete discussion of Principal Risks is included under "Description of the Principal Risks of the Funds."

#### *Authorized Participant Concentration Risk*

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

### *Cyber Security Risk*

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

### *Currency Hedging Risk*

The Fund uses various strategies to attempt to reduce the impact of changes in the value of a foreign currency against the U.S. dollar. While hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the hedging transaction and the risk sought to be hedged and there can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging transactions will be successful. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. Therefore, the value of an investment in the Fund may also go up or down quickly and unpredictably, and investors may lose money.

### *Currency Risk*

Investments directly in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. 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.

### *Depository Receipts Risk*

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

### *Derivatives Risk*

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

### *Equity Securities Risk*

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



### *Focused Investment Risk*

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

### *Foreign Currency Forward Contracts Risk*

When trading in foreign currency forward contracts, the Fund will contract with a foreign or domestic bank, or a foreign or domestic securities dealer, to make or take future delivery of a specified amount of a particular currency. There are no limitations on daily price moves in such forward contracts, and banks and dealers are not required to continue to make markets in such contracts. Governmental imposition of credit controls might limit any such forward contract trading. Foreign currency forward contracts involve certain risks, including the risk of failure of the counterparty to perform its obligations under the contract and the risk that the use of forward contracts may not serve as a complete hedge because of an imperfect correlation between movements in the prices of the contracts and the prices of the currencies hedged.

### *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 Shares. **To the extent the Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the Underlying Index is based on the securities' closing price on foreign securities markets (i.e., the value of the Underlying Index is not based on fair value prices), the valuation of the Fund's NAV may deviate from the calculation of the Underlying Index.**

### *Geographic Concentration Risk*

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

- *Europe Concentration Risk.* Most developed countries in Western Europe are members of the European Union ("EU"), and many are also members of the European Monetary Union ("EMU"), which requires compliance with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits and debt levels. Unemployment in certain European nations is historically high and several countries face significant debt problems. These conditions can significantly affect every country in Europe. The euro is the official currency of the EU and, accordingly, the Fund's investment in European securities may lead to significant exposure to the euro and events affecting it. Recent market events affecting several EU member countries have adversely affected the sovereign debt issued by those countries, and ultimately may lead to a decline in the value

of the euro. A significant decline in the value of the euro, or the exit of a country from the EU or EMU, may produce unpredictable effects on trade and commerce generally and could lead to increased volatility in financial markets worldwide. Political or economic disruptions in European countries, even in countries in which the Fund is not invested, may adversely affect security values and thus the Fund's holdings. In particular, the Fund's investments in the United Kingdom and other European countries may be significantly impacted by the decision of the United Kingdom to leave the EU (known as "Brexit"). Brexit has introduced significant uncertainty and may have a negative impact on the economy and currency of the United Kingdom and European countries, including increased market volatility and illiquidity and potentially lower economic growth.

- *Japan Concentration Risk.* Economic growth in Japan is heavily dependent on international trade, government support, and consistent government policy. Slowdowns in the economies of key trading partners such as the United States, China and countries in Southeast Asia, or disruptions to trade caused by trade tariffs, other protectionist measures, and competition from emerging economies, could have a negative impact on the Japanese economy as a whole. The Japanese economy has in the past been negatively affected by, among other factors, government intervention and protectionism and an unstable financial services sector. While the Japanese economy has recently emerged from a prolonged economic downturn, some of these factors, as well as other adverse political developments, increases in government debt, changes to fiscal, monetary or trade policies or other events, such as natural disasters, could have a negative impact on Japanese securities. Japan's economic prospects may be affected by the political and military situations of its near neighbors, notably North and South Korea, China and Russia. In addition, Japan's labor market is adapting to an aging workforce, declining population, and demand for increased labor mobility. These demographic shifts and fundamental structural changes to the labor markets may negatively impact Japan's economic competitiveness.

#### *Index Risk*

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment results will have a high degree of correlation to those of the Underlying Index or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

#### *Industry/Sector Concentration Risk*

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

#### *Consumer Goods Sector Risk*

Companies in the consumer discretionary sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, the performance of domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, worldwide demand, competition, consumer confidence, consumers' disposable income levels, propensity to spend and consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns.

#### *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk*

Companies in the consumer discretionary sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, the performance of domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, worldwide demand, competition, consumer confidence, consumers' disposable income levels, propensity to spend and consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns

#### *Financial Sector Risk*

Companies in the financial sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in currency exchange rates, volatile interest rates, decreased liquidity in credit markets and competition from new entrants. Profitability of these companies is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers also can negatively impact the sector.

These companies are often subject to substantial government regulation and intervention, which may adversely impact the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge, the amount of capital they must maintain and, potentially, their size. The impact of more stringent capital requirements, or recent or future regulation in various countries on any individual financial company or on the financial sector as a whole cannot be predicted. The financial sector is also a target for cyber attacks and may experience technology malfunctions and disruptions.

#### *Healthcare Sector Risk*

Companies in the health care sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, extensive, costly and uncertain government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, product obsolescence, increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products and fluctuations in the costs of medical products. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on intellectual property protection, and the expiration of a company's patent may impact that company's profitability. Many health care companies are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. Health care companies are subject to competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Many new products in the health care sector may be subject to regulatory approvals. The process of obtaining such approvals may be long and costly with no guarantee that any product will come to market.]

#### *Industrial Sector Risk*

Companies in the industrials sector may be affected by, among other things, worldwide economic growth, supply and demand for specific products and services, product obsolescence, environmental damages or product liability claims, rapid technological developments and government regulation. Government spending policies may impact the profitability of the industrials sector since industrials companies, especially aerospace and defense companies, often rely on government demand for their products and services.

#### *Liquidity Risk*

Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. Certain investments may be subject to restrictions on resale, trade over-the-counter or in limited volume, or lack an active trading market. Accordingly, the Fund may not be able to sell or close out of such investments at favorable times or prices (or at all), or at the prices approximating those at which the Fund currently values them. Illiquid securities may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value.

#### *Market Risk*

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

#### *Operational Risk*

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

#### *Passive Management Risk*

The Fund is not actively managed and instead seeks to track the performance of an index. Passive management has the following risks associated with it:

- The Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, the Underlying Index. The provider of the Underlying Index or the index calculation agent may make errors. The index provider may include

index constituents that should have been excluded, or it may exclude index constituents that should have been included. It also may include or exclude constituents at incorrect levels. This may result in the Fund, in turn, being correctly positioned to an index that has been incorrectly calculated. This could lead to losses to the Fund.

- In seeking to track the Underlying Index's performance, the Fund may be subject to tracking error, which is the divergence of the Fund's performance from that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences (including, as applicable, differences between a security's price at the local market close and the Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), differences in transaction costs, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, the requirements to maintain pass-through tax treatment, portfolio transactions carried out to minimize the distribution of capital gains to shareholders, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions.
- The Fund generally will not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets and generally will not sell a security because its issuer is in financial trouble, unless that security is removed from (or was no longer useful in tracking a component of) the Underlying Index.

#### *Secondary Market Trading Risk*

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

#### *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.

#### *Valuation Risk*

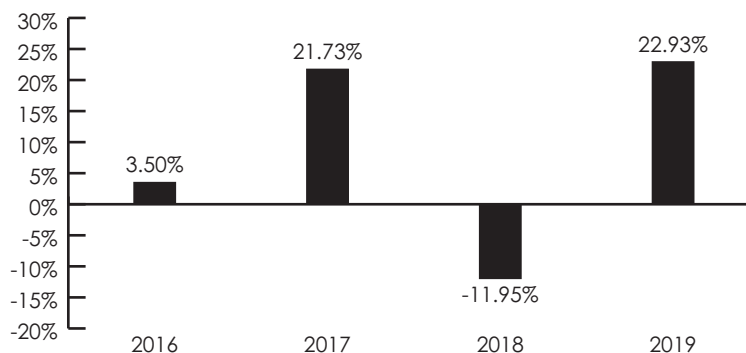
Independent market quotations for certain investments held by the Fund may not be readily available, and such investments may be fair valued or valued by a pricing service at an evaluated price. These valuations involve subjectivity and different market participants may assign different prices to the same investment. As a result, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to sell an investment at the price assigned to the investment by the Fund. In addition, the value of the securities or other assets in the Fund's portfolio may change on days or during time periods when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

#### **Performance Information**

The bar chart that follows shows the annual total returns of the Fund for a full calendar year. The table that follows the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns, both before and after taxes. The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for one calendar year compared with its

underlying index and additional broad measures of market performance. The FTSE Developed ex North America Index Local Currency is comprised of large and mid-cap stocks in developed markets, excluding the U.S. and Canada and represents the performance without any impact from foreign exchange fluctuations. The FTSE Developed ex North America Index is comprised of large- and mid-cap stocks in developed markets, excluding the U.S. and Canada.

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



The Fund's year-to-date total return as of June 30, 2020 was -10.00%.

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

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	10.42%	1Q/2019
Lowest Return	-12.28%	4Q/2018

#### Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2019

	1 Year	Since Inception <sup>(1)</sup>
Returns before taxes	22.93%	5.24%
Returns after taxes on distributions <sup>(2)</sup>	21.25%	4.28%
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>(2)</sup>	13.50%	3.81%
FTSE Developed ex North America 50% Hedged to USD Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	23.15%	5.73%
FTSE Developed ex North America Index Local Currency (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	24.52%	6.49%
FTSE Developed ex North America Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	21.74%	4.91%

(1) The Fund commenced operations on July 22, 2015.

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

#### Investment Advisor

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

#### Portfolio Manager

The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Greg Barrato. And James Harrison Mr. Barrato, Senior Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception and Mr. Harrison, Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since April 2018.

**Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares**

Unlike conventional mutual funds, the Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in blocks of 50,000 Shares or whole multiples thereof ("Creation Units"). The Fund's Creation Units are issued and redeemed principally in-kind for securities included in the Fund. Retail investors may acquire Shares on NYSE Arca, Inc. through a broker-dealer.

Shares of the Fund will trade at market price rather than NAV. As such, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

**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 S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF

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#### Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) generally to the price and yield performance of its underlying index, the S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend Index (the "Underlying Index").

#### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions when buying or selling Shares of the Fund, which are not reflected in the table set forth below.

#### Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

None

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

Management Fee	0.35%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses <sup>(a)</sup>	0.01%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>0.36%</b>
Expense Waiver/Reimbursement <sup>(b)</sup>	0.01%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Waiver/Reimbursement</b>	<b><u>0.35%</u></b>

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

(b) IndexIQ Advisors LLC 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 0.35% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The agreement will remain in effect until August 31, 2021 unless terminated by the Board of Trustees.

**Example.** This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain 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>
\$36	\$115

#### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund had not yet commenced operations.

#### Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs a "passive management" — or indexing — investment approach designed to track the performance of the Underlying Index, which was developed by S&P Opco LLC (a subsidiary of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC) (the "Index Provider"). The Underlying Index is comprised of preferred stocks and seeks to measure the performance of a select group of preferred stocks that have been selected in accordance with a rules-based methodology that seeks to identify securities that, in the aggregate, are expected to have lower volatility and higher dividend yield relative to the broader U.S. market for preferred stocks. The Underlying Index

includes preferred stocks, including in the S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Index, which are preferred stocks with a market capitalization over \$100 million that meet minimum price, liquidity, trading volume, maturity and other requirements set forth in the rules-based methodology determined by the Index Provider. The Underlying Index excludes certain issues of preferred stock, such as those that are issued by special ventures (e.g., toll roads or dam operators) or structured products and brand name products issued by financial institutions that are packaged securities linked to indices or other stocks.

Preferred stocks are a class of equity security with rights to a specified dividend that must be paid before any dividends can be paid to common stockholders. Preferred stock also takes precedence over common stock in the event of a company's liquidation. Although preferred stocks represent a partial ownership interest in a company, preferred stocks generally do not carry voting rights and have economic characteristics similar to fixed-income securities. Preferred stocks generally are issued with a fixed par value and pay dividends based on a percentage of that par value at a fixed or variable rate. Preferred stocks often have a liquidation value that generally equals the original purchase price of the preferred stock at the date of issuance. The Underlying Index may include many different categories of preferred stock, such as floating, variable and fixed-rate preferreds, callable preferreds, convertible preferreds, cumulative and non-cumulative preferreds, trust preferreds or various other traditional and hybrid issues of preferred stock. The Underlying Index may include large-, mid- or small-capitalization companies.

Once the Underlying Index universe is defined based on the eligibility criteria, each preferred security is then ranked according to its volatility. Volatility is defined as the standard deviation of the preferred security's daily price returns over the trailing 12 month period. Preferred securities in the eligible universe are then ranked in ascending order by realized volatility. The top 75% of the securities with the lowest volatility in the eligible universe form the low volatility universe. Preferred securities in the low volatility universe are then ranked by indicated dividend yield in descending order. The top 50% of the securities with the highest indicated yield in the low volatility universe are selected to form the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index constituents are weighted by indicated dividend yield.

There is no limit to the number of preferred securities issued by a single company included in the Underlying Index, however, a maximum weight of 5% is set per issuer. The aggregate weight of any issuer that exceeds 5% is capped on a pro rata basis to maximum of 5% of the Underlying Index, with any excess weight proportionally redistributed to all uncapped constituents.

The Underlying Index is rebalanced quarterly and typically consists of 70 to 120 securities.

To the extent the Underlying Index concentrates (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Underlying Index. A significant portion of the Underlying Index typically consists of securities in the financial sector.

The Fund may invest in one or more ETFs advised by the Advisor ("Affiliated ETFs") that are not components of the index if such an investment will help the Fund track the Underlying Index.

For additional information about the Fund's principal investment strategies, see "Description of the Principal Strategies of the Fund."

### **Principal Risks**

Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund's Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk and the Fund does not represent a complete investment program. As with all investments, you may lose money in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund. A more complete discussion of Principal Risks is included under "Description of the Principal Risks of the Fund."

#### *Authorized Participant Concentration Risk*

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



### *Cyber Security Risk*

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

### *Dividend Paying Security Risk*

Securities that pay high dividends can fall out of favor with investors and may underperform the broader market. There is no guarantee that issuers of securities held by the Fund will declare dividends in the future or that, if declared, they will remain at current levels or increase over time.

### *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.

### *Fixed-to-Floating Rate Securities Risk*

Fixed-to-floating rate securities are securities that have a fixed dividend rate for an initial term that converts to a floating dividend rate upon the expiration of the initial term. Securities with a floating or variable interest rate component can be less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with fixed interest rates but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. While fixed-to-floating rate securities can be less sensitive to interest rate risk than fixed-rate securities, they generally carry lower yields than similar fixed-rate securities.

### *Focused Investment Risk*

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

### *Hybrid Securities Risk*

Hybrid securities are subject to the risks of equity securities and risks of debt securities. The claims of holders of hybrid securities of an issuer are generally subordinated to those of holders of traditional debt securities in bankruptcy, and thus hybrid securities may be more volatile and subject to greater risk than traditional debt securities and may in certain circumstances even be more volatile than traditional equity securities. At the same time, hybrid securities may not fully participate in gains of their issuer and thus potential returns of such securities are generally more limited than traditional equity securities, which would participate in such gains. The terms of hybrid securities may vary substantially, and the risks of a particular hybrid security will depend upon the terms of the instrument, but may include the credit risk of the issuer, as well as liquidity risk, since they often are customized to meet the needs of an issuer or a particular investor, and therefore the number of investors that buy such instruments in the secondary market may be small.

### *Index Risk*

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment results will have a high degree of correlation to those of the Underlying Index or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

### *Industry/Sector Concentration Risk*

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

### *Financial Sector Risk*

Companies in the financial sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in currency exchange rates, volatile interest rates, decreased liquidity in credit markets and competition from new entrants. Profitability of these companies is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers also can negatively impact the sector. These companies are often subject to substantial government regulation and intervention, which may adversely impact the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge, the amount of capital they must maintain and, potentially, their size. The impact of more stringent capital requirements, or recent or future regulation in various countries on any individual financial company or on the financial sector as a whole cannot be predicted. The financial sector is also a target for cyber attacks and may experience technology malfunctions and disruptions.

### *Investment Style Risk*

The Underlying Index seeks to allocate investment exposure based upon a particular style of investing. Different investment styles tend to shift in and out of favor depending upon market and economic conditions and investor sentiment. As a consequence, the Fund may underperform as compared to the market generally or to other funds that invest in similar asset classes but employ different investment styles. Further, there is no guarantee that the Underlying Index will accurately or optimally utilize the investment style or that it will successfully provide the desired investment exposure.

### *Large-Capitalization Companies Risk*

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

### *Market Risk*

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

### *New Fund Risk*

As a new fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it may experience greater tracking error to its Underlying Index or it could ultimately liquidate. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the 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.

### *Operational Risk*

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

### *Passive Management Risk*

The Fund is not actively managed and instead seeks to track the performance of an index. Passive management has the following risks associated with it:

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

### *Preferred Securities Risk*

Preferred securities combine some of the characteristics of both common stocks and bonds. Preferred securities are typically subordinated to bonds and other debt securities in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income, subjecting them to greater credit risk than those debt securities. Generally, holders of preferred securities have no voting rights with respect to the issuing company unless preferred dividends have been in arrears for a specified number of periods, at which time the preferred security holders may obtain limited rights. In certain circumstances, an issuer of preferred securities may defer payment on the securities and, in some cases, redeem the securities prior to a specified date. Preferred securities may also be substantially less liquid than other securities, including common stock.

### *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.

### *Small- and/or Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk*

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

### *Trading Price Risk*

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.

#### **Performance Information**

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not yet commenced operations and therefore does not report its performance information.

#### **Investment Advisor**

IndexIQ Advisors LLC is the investment advisor to the Fund.

#### **Portfolio Manager**

The professionals jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Greg Barrato and James Harrison. Mr. Barrato, Senior Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since inception and Mr. Harrison, Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since inception.

#### **Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares**

Unlike conventional mutual funds, the Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in blocks of 50,000 Shares or whole multiples thereof ("Creation Units"). The Fund's Creation Units are issued and redeemed principally in-kind for securities included in the Fund. Retail investors may acquire Shares on NYSE Arca through a broker-dealer.

Shares of the Fund will trade at market price rather than NAV. As such, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

#### **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 500 International ETF

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#### Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that track (before fees and expenses) generally to the price and yield performance of its underlying index, the IQ 500 International Index (the "Underlying Index").

#### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions when buying or selling Shares of the Fund, which are not reflected in the table set forth below.

#### Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

None

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

Management Fee	0.25%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.01%

#### Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses

Expense Waiver/Reimbursement<sup>(a)</sup> 0.01%

**Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Waiver/Reimbursement** **0.25%**

(a) IndexIQ Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive or reduce its management fee and/or reimburse expenses of the Fund in an amount that limits "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" (exclusive of interest, taxes, brokerage fees and commissions, dividends paid on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses) to not more than 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The agreement will remain in effect until August 31, 2021 unless terminated by the Board of Trustees.

**Example.** This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain at current levels. The return of 5% and estimated expenses are for illustration purposes only, and should not be considered indicators of expected Fund expenses or performance, which may be greater or less than the estimates. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$26	\$83	\$145	\$330

#### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 13% of the average value of its portfolio. The rate excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of the Fund's Shares.

#### Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs a "passive management" — or indexing — investment approach designed to track the performance of the Underlying Index, which was developed by IndexIQ LLC ("IndexIQ"), an affiliate of IndexIQ Advisors LLC, the Fund's investment advisor (the "Advisor").

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in the investments included in the Underlying Index ("Underlying Index Components"). The Underlying Index consists of a number of Underlying Index Components selected in accordance with IndexIQ's rules-based methodology. Such Underlying Index Components will include primarily non-U.S. equity

securities. In addition, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in investments not included in its Underlying Index, but which the Advisor believes will help the Fund track the Underlying Index. The Fund may also invest in one or more financial instruments, including but not limited to futures contracts and swap agreements (collectively, "Financial Instruments").

The securities that are eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index are common stock of non-U.S. companies headquartered in developed countries outside the U.S. All eligible securities must have a minimum of 52-week average daily trade volume of \$5 million and 100,000 shares as well as have commenced trading at least two (2) full quarters prior to the annual reconstitution. Additionally, eligible securities must have a minimum market capitalization of at least \$1 billion and a minimum average market capitalization of \$1 billion at the time of the annual reconstitution. As of June 30, 2020, the market capitalization range of the companies included in the Underlying Index was \$656.4 million to \$329.1 billion. As of June 30, 2020, the Underlying Index consisted of securities issued by companies domiciled in the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

The Underlying Index Components are selected and weighted utilizing a rules-based methodology ("Methodology") incorporating fundamental factors. The Methodology ranks the universe of eligible securities based on three fundamental factors: Sales (over annual period), Market Share (over annual period), and Operating Margin (3-year average). The Market Share and Operating Margin ranks are determined relative to other eligible securities within the same sector, while the Sales rank is determined relative to all securities within the eligible universe. A composite rank of the three factors is derived as an equal weighted average. The top 500 securities, based on the composite rank, are included in the Index. The weighting of each security within the Index is derived based on the relative value of each security's composite score. The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced once a year. At time of the annual rebalance, no single component may have a weighting greater than 5% of the Index. In addition to the annual rebalance, on a quarterly basis the weight of any security that exceeds 10% of the Index is reduced to a maximum weight of 10% and the excess amounts are redistributed proportionately among the other Index components.

To the extent the Underlying Index concentrates (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Underlying Index. As of June 30, 2020, the primary sectors within the Underlying Index are consumer goods, consumer discretionary and industrials.

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

For additional information about the Fund's principal investment strategies, see "Description of the Principal Strategies of the Fund."

### **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 insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. You should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund.

#### *Authorized Participant Concentration Risk*

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

### *Currency Risk*

Investments directly in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. 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.

### *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.

### *Exchange Traded Products Risk*

Unlike an investment in a mutual fund, the value of the Fund's investment in other exchange-traded funds or exchange-traded investment products ("ETPs") is based on its market price (rather than NAV) and the Fund could lose money due to premiums/discounts of the ETP (which could cause the Fund to buy shares at market prices that are higher than their value or sell shares at market prices that are lower than their value); the failure of an active trading market to develop; or exchange trading halts or delistings. An investment in the Fund will entail more costs and expenses than a direct investment in any Underlying ETP. As the Fund's allocations to Underlying ETPs changes, or the expense ratio of Underlying ETPs change, the operating expenses borne by the Fund from such investments may increase or decrease.

### *Focused Investment Risk*

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

### *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 Shares. **To the extent the Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the Underlying Index is based on the securities' closing price on foreign securities markets (i.e., the value of the Underlying Index is not based on fair value prices), the valuation of the Fund's NAV may deviate from the calculation of the Underlying Index.**

#### *Geographic Concentration Risk*

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

- *Europe Concentration Risk.* Most developed countries in Western Europe are members of the European Union ("EU"), and many are also members of the European Monetary Union ("EMU"), which requires compliance with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits and debt levels. Unemployment in certain European nations is historically high and several countries face significant debt problems. These conditions can significantly affect every country in Europe. The euro is the official currency of the EU and, accordingly, the Fund's investment in European securities may lead to significant exposure to the euro and events affecting it. Recent market events affecting several EU member countries have adversely affected the sovereign debt issued by those countries, and ultimately may lead to a decline in the value of the euro. A significant decline in the value of the euro, or the exit of a country from the EU or EMU, may produce unpredictable effects on trade and commerce generally and could lead to increased volatility in financial markets worldwide. Political or economic disruptions in European countries, even in countries in which the Fund is not invested, may adversely affect security values and thus the Fund's holdings. In particular, the Fund's investments in the United Kingdom and other European countries may be significantly impacted by the decision of the United Kingdom to leave the EU (known as "Brexit"). Brexit has introduced significant uncertainty and may have a negative impact on the economy and currency of the United Kingdom and European countries, including increased market volatility and illiquidity and potentially lower economic growth.
- *Japan Concentration Risk.* Economic growth in Japan is heavily dependent on international trade, government support, and consistent government policy. Slowdowns in the economies of key trading partners such as the United States, China and countries in Southeast Asia, or disruptions to trade caused by trade tariffs, other protectionist measures, and competition from emerging economies, could have a negative impact on the Japanese economy as a whole. The Japanese economy has in the past been negatively affected by, among other factors, government intervention and protectionism and an unstable financial services sector. While the Japanese economy has recently emerged from a prolonged economic downturn, some of these factors, as well as other adverse political developments, increases in government debt, changes to fiscal, monetary or trade policies or other events, such as natural disasters, could have a negative impact on Japanese securities. Japan's economic prospects may be affected by the political and military situations of its near neighbors, notably North and South Korea, China and Russia. In addition, Japan's labor market is adapting to an aging workforce, declining population, and demand for increased labor mobility. These demographic shifts and fundamental structural changes to the labor markets may negatively impact Japan's economic competitiveness.



### *Index Risk*

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment results will have a high degree of correlation to those of the Underlying Index or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

### *Industry/Sector Concentration Risk*

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

#### *Consumer Goods Sector Risk*

Companies in the consumer goods sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, changes in domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, worldwide demand, competition, consumers' disposable income levels, propensity to spend and consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns. Companies in the consumer goods sector have historically been characterized as relatively cyclical and therefore more volatile in times of change.

#### *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk*

Companies in the consumer discretionary sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, the performance of domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, worldwide demand, competition, consumer confidence, consumers' disposable income levels, propensity to spend and consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns.

#### *Industrials Sector Risk*

Companies in the industrials sector may be affected by, among other things, worldwide economic growth, supply and demand for specific products and services, product obsolescence, environmental damages or product liability claims, rapid technological developments and government regulation. Government spending policies may impact the profitability of the industrials sector since industrials companies, especially aerospace and defense companies, often rely on government demand for their products and services.

### *Large Capitalization Company Risk*

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

### *Market Risk*

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

### *Operational Risk*

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

### *Passive Management Risk*

The Fund is not actively managed and instead seeks to track the performance of an index. Passive management has the following risks associated with it:

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

### *Secondary Market Trading Risk*

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

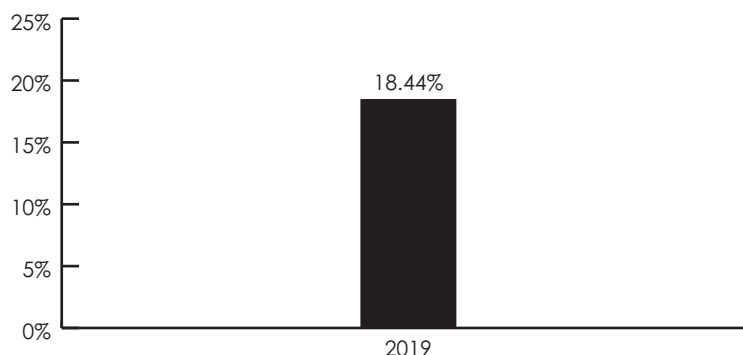
### *Trading Price Risk*

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.

### **Performance Information**

The bar chart that follows shows the annual total returns of the Fund for a full calendar year. The table that follows the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns, both before and after taxes. The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for one calendar year compared with its underlying index and additional broad measures of market performance. The MSCI EAFE<sup>®</sup> Index consists of

international stocks representing the developed world outside of North America. Index results assume the reinvestment of all capital gain and dividend distributions. An investment cannot be made directly into an index. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Fund performance current to the most recent month-end is available by calling 1-888-474-7725 or by visiting [nylinvestments.com/etfs](http://nylinvestments.com/etfs).



The Fund's year-to-date total return as of June 30, 2020 was -16.19%.

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

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	8.84%	1Q/2019
Lowest Return	-0.94%	3Q/2019

**Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2019**

	1 Year	Since Inception <sup>(1)</sup>
Returns before taxes	18.44%	14.02%
Returns after taxes on distributions <sup>(2)</sup>	17.25%	12.90%
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>(2)</sup>	10.87%	10.19%
IQ 500 International Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.73%	14.27%
MSCI EAFE Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	22.01%	17.35%

(1) The Fund commenced operations on December 13, 2018.

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

**Investment Advisor**

IndexIQ Advisors LLC is the investment advisor to the Fund.

**Portfolio Manager**

The professionals jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Greg Barrato and James Harrison. Mr. Barrato, Senior Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since inception and Mr. Harrison, Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since inception.

**Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares**

Unlike conventional mutual funds, the Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in blocks of 50,000 Shares or whole multiples thereof ("Creation Units"). The Fund's Creation Units are issued and redeemed principally in-kind for securities included in the Fund. Retail investors may acquire Shares on NYSE Arca through a broker-dealer. Shares of the Fund will trade at market price rather than NAV. As such, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

**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 500 ETF

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#### Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that track (before fees and expenses) generally to the price and yield performance of its underlying index, the IQ 500 Index (the "Underlying Index").

#### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions when buying or selling Shares of the Fund, which are not reflected in the table set forth below.

#### Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

None

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

Management Fee	0.20%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses <sup>(a)</sup>	0.01%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>0.21%</b>
Expense Waiver/Reimbursement <sup>(b)</sup>	0.01%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Waiver/Reimbursement</b>	<b>0.20%</b>

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

(b) IndexIQ Advisors LLC 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 0.20% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The agreement will remain in effect until August 31, 2021 unless terminated by the Board of Trustees.

**Example.** This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain 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>
\$20	\$67

#### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund had not yet commenced operations.

#### Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs a "passive management" — or indexing — investment approach designed to track the performance of the Underlying Index, which was developed by IndexIQ LLC ("IndexIQ"), an affiliate of IndexIQ Advisors LLC, the Fund's investment advisor (the "Advisor").

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in the investments included in its Underlying Index ("Underlying Index Components"). The Underlying Index consists of a number of Underlying Index Components selected in accordance with IndexIQ's rules-based methodology. Such Underlying Index Components will include primarily U.S. equity securities. In addition, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in investments not included in its Underlying Index, but which the Advisor believes will help the Fund track its Underlying Index. The Fund may also invest in one or more financial instruments, including but not limited to futures contracts and swap agreements (collectively, "Financial Instruments").

The securities that are eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index are common stock of U.S. companies. All eligible securities must have a minimum of 52-week average daily trade volume of \$5 million and 75,000 shares as well as have commenced trading at least two (2) full quarters prior to the annual reconstitution. Additionally, eligible securities must have a minimum market capitalization of at least \$1 billion and a minimum average market capitalization of \$1 billion at the time of the annual reconstitution. As of June 30, 2020, the market capitalization range of the companies included in the Underlying Index was \$827 million to \$1,581 billion.

The Underlying Index Components are selected and weighted utilizing a rules-based methodology ("Methodology") incorporating fundamental factors. The Methodology ranks the universe of eligible securities based on three fundamental factors: Sales, Market Share, and Operating Margin (3-year average). Market Share and Operating Margin ranks are sector relative, while Sales is an absolute rank with the eligible universe. A composite rank of the three factors is derived as an equal weighted average. The top 500 securities based on the composite rank are selected. The weighting of these securities is derived based on the relative value of each composite score to the sum total. At time of the annual reconstitution, no single component may have a weighting greater than 5% of the index. Additionally, outside of the annual reconstitution on a quarterly basis, any company whose weight exceeds 10% of the index is capped at 10% with the excess weight redistributed proportionately among the other Index components.

To the extent the Underlying Index concentrates (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Underlying Index. As of June 30, 2020, the primary sectors within the Underlying Index are consumer discretionary, healthcare, industrials and information technology.

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

For additional information about the Fund's principal investment strategies, see "Description of the Principal Strategies of the Fund."

### **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 insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. You should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund.

#### *Authorized Participant Concentration Risk*

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

### *Cyber Security Risk*

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

### *Equity Securities Risk*

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

### *Exchange Traded Product Risk*

Unlike an investment in a mutual fund, the value of the Fund's investment in other exchange-traded funds or exchange-traded investment products ("ETPs") is based on its market price (rather than NAV) and the Fund could lose money due to premiums/discounts of the ETP (which could cause the Fund to buy shares at market prices that are higher than their value or sell shares at market prices that are lower than their value); the failure of an active trading market to develop; or exchange trading halts or delistings. An investment in the Fund will entail more costs and expenses than a direct investment in any Underlying ETP. As the Fund's allocations to Underlying ETPs changes, or the expense ratio of Underlying ETPs change, the operating expenses borne by the Fund from such investments may increase or decrease.

### *Focused Investment Risk*

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

### *Geographic Concentration Risk*

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

### *Index Risk*

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment results will have a high degree of correlation to those of the Underlying Index or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

### *Industry/Sector Concentration Risk*

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

#### *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk*

Companies in the consumer discretionary sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, the performance of domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, worldwide demand, competition, consumer confidence, consumers' disposable income levels, propensity to spend and consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns.

#### *Healthcare Sector Risk*

Companies in the health care sector may be adversely affected by, among other things, extensive, costly and uncertain government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, product obsolescence, increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products and fluctuations in the costs of medical products. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on intellectual property protection, and the expiration of a company's patent may impact that company's profitability. Many health care companies are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. Health care companies are subject to competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Many new products in the health care sector may be subject to regulatory approvals. The process of obtaining such approvals may be long and costly with no guarantee that any product will come to market.

#### *Industrials Sector Risk*

Companies in the industrials sector may be affected by, among other things, worldwide economic growth, supply and demand for specific products and services, product obsolescence, environmental damages or product liability claims, rapid technological developments and government regulation. Government spending policies may impact the profitability of the industrials sector since industrials companies, especially aerospace and defense companies, often rely on government demand for their products and services.

#### *Information Technology Sector Risk*

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

#### *Large Capitalization Company Risk*

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

#### *Market Risk*

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



### *New Fund Risk*

As a new fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it may experience greater tracking error to its Underlying Index or it could ultimately liquidate. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the 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.

### *Operational Risk*

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

### *Passive Management Risk*

The Fund is not actively managed and instead seeks to track the performance of an index. Passive management has the following risks associated with it:

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

### *Secondary Market Trading Risk*

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

### *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.

### **Performance Information**

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not yet commenced operations and therefore does not report its performance information.

### **Investment Advisor**

IndexIQ Advisors LLC is the investment advisor to the Fund.

### **Portfolio Manager**

The professionals jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Greg Barrato and James Harrison. Mr. Barrato, Senior Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since inception and Mr. Harrison, Vice President of the Advisor, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since inception.

### **Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares**

Unlike conventional mutual funds, the Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in blocks of 50,000 Shares or whole multiples thereof ("Creation Units"). The Fund's Creation Units are issued and redeemed principally in-kind for securities included in the Fund. Retail investors may acquire Shares on NYSE Arca through a broker-dealer. Shares of the Fund will trade at market price rather than NAV. As such, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

### **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

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The Trust is an investment company consisting of a number of separate investment portfolios (each, a "Fund" and together, the "Funds") that are 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. The investment objective of each Fund is to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of a particular index (each, an "Underlying Index").

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.

## Description of the Principal Investment Strategies of the Funds

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Each Fund has a distinct investment objective and policies. There can be no assurance that a Fund's objective will be achieved. The investment objective of each Fund is to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield (before the Fund's fees and expenses) of a particular index created by IndexIQ. Each Underlying Index consists of a number of components ("Underlying Index Components") selected in accordance with the Underlying Index's rules-based methodology of such Underlying Index. The Advisor seeks a correlation over time of 0.95 or better between each Fund's performance, before fees and expenses, and the performance of its Underlying Index. A figure of 1.00 would represent perfect correlation.

Each Fund employs a "passive management" — or indexing — investment approach designed to track the performance of its Underlying Index. To the extent that a Fund's Underlying Index concentrates (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will concentrate its investment to approximately the same extent as its Underlying Index.

Each Fund, except the IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF, generally will invest in all of the securities that comprise its Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index; however, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the securities in the Underlying Index in those weightings. In those circumstances, a Fund may purchase a sample of the securities in its Underlying Index or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques in seeking to replicate generally the performance of the Underlying Index as a whole. Each Fund may use a "Representative Sampling" strategy in seeking to track the performance of its Underlying Index. A Fund using a Representative Sampling strategy generally will invest in a sample of its Underlying Index Components whose risk, return and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return and other characteristics of the Underlying Index as a whole. The IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF generally will invest in a representative sample of the securities that comprise its Underlying Index.

Under normal circumstances, each Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in the components that make up its Underlying Index or in depositary receipts based on the securities in its Underlying Index. In determining the Fund's net assets for the purposes of this 80% threshold, accounting practices do not include collateral held under the Fund's securities lending program, as such collateral does not represent a true asset of the relevant Fund.

Each Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in investments not included in its Underlying Index, but which the Advisor believes will help the Fund track its Underlying Index. For example, a Fund may hold the underlying portfolio constituents of one or more underlying ETPs composing its Underlying Index, or a representative sample thereof, or it may hold stocks with similar characteristics to those included in its Underlying Index. A Fund may also purchase ETFs, ETVs, publicly traded commodity pools and exchange-traded notes ("ETNs") that are not Underlying Index Components. Furthermore, a Fund may invest in one or more Financial Instruments. As an example of the use of such Financial Instruments, a Fund may use total return swaps on one or more constituents of its Underlying Index, on the indexes on which the underlying ETPs are based, on the underlying securities or other constituents of such underlying ETPs, or on the underlying ETPs themselves, in order to achieve exposures to investment strategies and/or asset class exposures that are similar to those of the Underlying Index.

The Funds will not directly employ leverage in their investment strategies; nevertheless, a Fund may indirectly be leveraged if and to the extent the Fund invests in Financial Instruments to replicate an exposure to an inverse ETF that is leveraged.

As Fund cash flows permit, the Advisor may use cash flows to adjust the weights of each Fund's underlying investments in an effort to minimize any differences in weights between the Fund and its Underlying Index.

For the IQ Global Resources ETF, the Underlying Index Components of the Fund generally provides exposures to U.S. and non-U.S. equity securities. At least 40% of the Fund's net assets will be comprised of securities in two or more non-U.S. countries.

In accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), certain Funds have adopted a policy that each will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of the value of its assets (net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in investments of the type suggested by the Fund's name.

The IQ Global Resources ETF has adopted a policy that it will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of the value of its assets (net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of companies that operate in commodity-specific market segments.

The IQ Real Estate Small Cap ETF has adopted a policy that it will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of the value of its assets (net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of small-cap companies that invest in real estate. Small-cap issues are issuers whose market capitalization is within the range of market capitalizations of issuers included in Fund's Underlying Index.

The IQ Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF, IQ Chaikin U.S. Small Cap ETF and IQ Chaikin U.S. Large Cap ETF (together, the "IQ Chaikin ETFs") have each adopted a policy that each will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of the value of its assets (net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of U.S. issuers. IQ Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF has also adopted a policy that it will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of dividend paying companies. IQ Chaikin U.S. Small Cap ETF has also adopted a policy that it will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of the value of its assets (net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of small-cap issuers. Small-cap issues are issuers whose market capitalization is within the range of market capitalizations of issuers included in the Nasdaq US 1500 Index. IQ Chaikin U.S. Large Cap ETF has also adopted a policy that it will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of the value of its assets (net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of large-cap issuers. Large-cap issuers are issuers whose market capitalization is within the range of market capitalizations of issuers included in the Nasdaq US 300 Index.

The IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF has adopted a policy that it will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of the value of its assets (net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in preferred securities of U.S. issuers.

These requirements are 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. Each policy is "non-fundamental," which means that it may be changed without the vote of a majority of a Fund's outstanding shares as defined in the 1940 Act. 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. A Fund may count investments in underlying funds toward various guideline tests (such as the 80% test required under Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act).

To the extent the Advisor makes investments on behalf of Fund that are regulated by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission, it intends to do so in accordance with Rule 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"). The Advisor has filed a notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" in accordance with Rule 4.5 and is therefore not subject to registration as a commodity pool operator under the CEA.

IndexIQ determines the "domicile" of each Underlying Index Component, as applicable, by using data provided by an unaffiliated third-party data service, which, in turn, uses the following criteria to determine a company's domicile:

- the country where the company is incorporated;
- the country where the company is headquartered;
- the country where the company has a majority of its operations;
- the country where the company generates the largest proportion of its sales; and
- the country where the company's shares are traded in the most liquid manner.

#### **IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF and IQ Global Resources ETF**

The IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF's Underlying Index seeks to employ a systematic investment process designed to identify opportunities in companies whose equity securities trade in developed markets, including the U.S., and which are involved in announced mergers, acquisitions and other buyout-related transactions. The Underlying Index seeks to capitalize on the spread between the current market price of the target company's stock and the price received by the holder of that stock upon consummation of the buyout-related transaction. In addition, the Underlying Index includes short exposure to the U.S. and non-U.S. equity markets.

The IQ Global Resources ETF's Underlying Index seeks to employ a systematic investment process designed to identify opportunities in markets exhibiting trending or momentum characteristics across commodity asset classes, represented by companies that operate in commodity-specific market segments and whose equity securities trade in developed markets, including the U.S. These segments include Livestock; Precious Metals; Grains, Food and Fiber; Energy; Metals; Timber; Coal; and Water. In addition, the Underlying Index includes short exposure to the U.S. and non-U.S. equity markets.

The Underlying Index Components of each Fund will include primarily U.S. and non-U.S. equity securities which the Advisor believes will help the Fund track its Underlying Index. Each Fund may also invest in one or more Financial Instruments.

#### **IQ U.S. Real Estate Small Cap ETF**

The Fund generally will invest in all of the securities that comprise its Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index; however, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the securities in the Underlying Index in those weightings. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase a sample of the securities in the Underlying Index or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques in seeking to replicate generally the performance of the Underlying Index as a whole. There may be instances in which the Advisor may choose to purchase (or sell) securities not in the Underlying Index which the Advisor believes are appropriate to substitute for one or more Underlying Index Components in seeking to replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Underlying Index.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets will be comprised of securities of issuers primarily engaged in the real estate sector. In addition, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets will be invested in securities of issuers with market capitalization greater than \$150 million and capitalization in the bottom 10% ranking of real estate investment companies in the U.S. based on market capitalization, as measured on rebalance days of the Fund. In determining the Fund's net assets for the purposes of this 80% threshold, accounting practices do not include collateral held under the Fund's securities lending program, as such collateral does not represent a true asset of the relevant Fund.

#### **IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF**

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in the securities and other instruments that make up the Underlying Index (the "Underlying Index Components"). In determining the Fund's net assets for the purposes of this 80% threshold, accounting practices do not include collateral held under the Fund's securities lending program, as such collateral does not represent a true asset of the Fund. The Fund may also purchase ETPs that are not Underlying Index Components. The Advisor anticipates that it may take approximately two business days (i.e., each day the NYSE is open for trading) for additions and deletions to the Fund's Underlying Index to be reflected in the portfolio composition of the Fund. The Fund may invest directly in fixed income securities including ETNs, rather than investing in ETFs and ETVs that hold fixed income securities. In such event, the Fund will be exposed to the same risks as the ETFs and ETVs that hold fixed income securities. The Underlying Index Components of the Fund will include primarily U.S. equity securities.

## Additional Investment Strategies

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Each of the policies described herein, including the investment objective of each Fund, constitutes a non-fundamental policy that may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (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."

In addition to its principal investment strategies, each of Fund may also invest in money market instruments, including short-term debt instruments and repurchase agreements or other funds that invest exclusively in money market instruments (subject to applicable limitations under the 1940 Act, or exemptions therefrom), rather than Underlying Index Components, when it would be more efficient or less expensive for the Fund to do so, or as cover for Financial Instruments, for liquidity purposes, or to earn interest. A Fund may invest in foreign companies, including companies in emerging markets for those Funds that include emerging markets companies as eligible Underlying Index Components, to the extent that the Underlying Index Components directly or indirectly include such companies. Similarly, a Fund may also invest in U.S. companies to the extent the Underlying Index is exposed to them. Swaps may be used by the Funds to seek performance that corresponds to its Underlying Index and to manage cash flows.

### **Securities Lending**

A Fund may lend its portfolio securities. 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 a daily basis.

## Description of the Principal Risks of the Funds

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Investors in the Funds should carefully consider the risks of investing in the Funds as set forth in each Fund's Summary Information section under "Principal Risks." To the extent such risks apply, they are discussed hereunder in greater detail. Unless otherwise noted, the following risks apply to all of the Funds.

### **Authorized Participant Concentration Risk**

Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with a Fund. 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.

### **Commodities Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ Global Resources ETF.*

Exposure to the commodities markets may subject a Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, and exposure to commodities, directly or through other securities, can cause the value of such Fund's assets to decline or fluctuate in a rapid and unpredictable manner. The value of commodities may be affected by changes in overall market movements, real or perceived inflationary trends, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or currency exchange rates, population growth and changing demographics, international economic, political and regulatory developments, and factors affecting a particular region, industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, or other weather conditions, livestock disease, changes in storage costs, trade embargoes, competition from substitute products, transportation bottlenecks or shortages, fluctuations in supply and demand, and tariffs. Also, a liquid secondary market may not exist for certain commodity-linked investments, which may make it difficult for a Fund to sell them at a desirable price or at the price at which it is carrying them. The commodities markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to, among other factors, lack of liquidity, the participation of speculators, and government regulation and other actions.

**Counterparty Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF, IQ Global Resources ETF and IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF.*

A counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom a Fund executes transactions) to a transaction with a Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest, settlement or margin payments, fulfill the delivery conditions of the contract or transaction, or otherwise honor its obligations. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations for any reason, including bankruptcy of the counterparty or its parent, a loss to the Fund may result. A Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in an insolvency, bankruptcy, or other reorganization proceeding involving a counterparty (including recovery of any collateral posted by it) and may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances. If a Fund holds collateral posted by its counterparty, it may be delayed or prevented from realizing on the collateral in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding relating to the counterparty. Under applicable law or contractual provisions, including if a Fund enters into an investment or transaction with a financial institution and such financial institution (or an affiliate of the financial institution) experiences financial difficulties, then the Fund may in certain situations be prevented or delayed from exercising its rights to terminate the investment or transaction, or to realize on any collateral, which may result in the suspension of payment and delivery obligations of the parties under such investment or transactions or in another institution being substituted for that financial institution without the consent of the Fund. Further, a Fund may be subject to "bail-in" risk under applicable law whereby, if required by the financial institution's authority, the financial institution's liabilities could be written down, eliminated or converted into equity or an alternative instrument of ownership. A bail-in of a financial institution may result in a reduction in value of some or all of its securities and, if a Fund holds such securities or has entered into a transaction with such a financial security when a bail-in occurs, the Fund may also be similarly impacted.

**Currency Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF, IQ Global Resources ETF, IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF and IQ 500 International ETF.*

Investments directly in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. 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.

**Currency Hedging Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF.*

A Fund may use various strategies to attempt to reduce the impact of changes in the value of a foreign currency against the U.S. dollar. While hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the hedging transaction and the risk sought to be hedged, and there can be no assurance that a Fund's hedging transactions will be successful. A Fund's currency hedging strategy will generally be affected by the volatility of the U.S. dollar relative to the currencies to be hedged. Increased volatility may reduce the effectiveness of a Fund's currency hedging strategy and may impact the costs associated with hedging transactions. The effectiveness of a Fund's currency hedging strategy and the costs associated with hedging transactions may also in general be affected by interest rates. Significant differences between U.S. dollar interest rates and foreign currency interest rates may further impact the effectiveness of a Fund's currency hedging strategy.

### **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**

*The following risk applies to the IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF and IQ 500 International ETF.*

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.

### **Derivatives Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF, IQ Global Resources ETF, IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF, IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF, IQ 500 International ETF and IQ 500 ETF.*

Derivatives are investments whose value depends on (or is derived from) the value of an underlying instrument, such as a security, asset, reference rate or index and involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with other investments. These risks include: (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivatives transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk



that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to, changing supply and demand relationships, government programs and policies, national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation, and changes in supply and demand relationships. Unlike other investments, derivative contracts often have leverage inherent in their terms. This leverage creates a disconnect between the initial amount of an investment relative to the risk assumed and introduces the possibility that a relatively small movement in the value of an underlying reference asset can result in an immediate and substantial loss to a party to a derivative contract. In general, the use of leveraged derivatives can magnify potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on a Fund's Share price. The effects of leverage may also cause a Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations or to meet collateral segregation requirements. In the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, a Fund could experience the loss of some or all of its investment in a derivative or experience delays in liquidating its positions, including declines in the value of its investment during the period in which the Fund seeks to enforce its rights, and an inability to realize any gains on its investment during such period. A Fund may also incur fees and expenses in enforcing its rights. Certain derivatives are subject to mandatory clearing. Central clearing is intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity, but central clearing does not make derivatives transactions risk-free.

### **Dividend Paying Security Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF and IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF.*

Securities that pay high dividends can fall out of favor with investors and may underperform the broader market. There is no guarantee that issuers of securities held by a Fund will declare dividends in the future or that, if declared, they will remain at current levels or increase over time.

### **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 the Fund participate or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of equity securities of an issuer held by 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.

### **Exchange Traded Products Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ 500 International ETF and IQ 500 ETF.*

Unlike an investment in a mutual fund, the value of the Fund's investment in other exchange-traded funds or exchange-traded investment products ("ETPs") is based on its market price (rather than NAV) and the Fund could lose money due to premiums/discounts of the ETP (which could cause the Fund to buy shares at market prices that are higher than their value or sell shares at market prices that are lower than their value); the failure of an active trading market to develop; or exchange trading halts or delistings. An investment in the Fund will entail more costs and expenses than a direct investment in any Underlying ETP. As a Fund's allocations to Underlying ETPs changes, or the expense ratio of Underlying ETPs change, the operating expenses borne by such Fund from such investments may increase or decrease. Federal law prohibits a Fund from acquiring investment company shares, including shares of other registered investment companies (including ETFs), in excess of specific thresholds unless exempted by rule, regulation or exemptive order. These prohibitions may prevent a Fund from allocating its investment in an optimal manner.

### **Fixed-to-Floating Rate Securities Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF.*

Fixed-to-floating rate securities are securities that have a fixed dividend rate for an initial term that converts to a floating dividend rate upon the expiration of the initial term. Securities with a floating or variable interest rate component can be less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with fixed interest rates but may

decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. While fixed-to-floating rate securities can be less sensitive to interest rate risk than fixed-rate securities, they generally carry lower yields than similar fixed-rate securities. The interest rate for a floating rate security resets or adjusts periodically by reference to a benchmark interest rate. The impact of interest rate changes on floating rate investments is typically mitigated by the periodic interest rate reset of the investments. Fixed-to-floating rate securities generally are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale and may trade infrequently, and their value may be impaired when a Fund needs to liquidate such securities. There is no guarantee or assurance that a Fund will be able to invest in a desired amount of fixed-to-floating rate securities that a Fund will be able to buy such securities at a desirable price or that the fixed-to-floating rate securities in which such Fund invests or seeks to invest will be actively traded. Any or all of the foregoing, should they occur, could negatively impact a Fund.

#### **Focused Investment Risk**

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

#### **Foreign Currency Forward Contracts Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF.*

When trading in foreign currency forward contracts, a Fund will contract with a foreign or domestic bank, or a foreign or domestic securities dealer, to make or take future delivery of a specified amount of a particular currency. There are no limitations on daily price moves in such forward contracts, and banks and dealers are not required to continue to make markets in such contracts. There have been periods during which certain banks or dealers have refused to quote prices for such forward contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which the bank or dealer is prepared to buy and that at which it is prepared to sell. Governmental imposition of credit controls might limit any such forward contract trading. Foreign currency forward contracts involve certain risks, including the risk of failure of the counterparty to perform its obligations under the contract and the risk that the use of forward contracts may not serve as a complete hedge because of an imperfect correlation between movements in the prices of the contracts and the prices of the currencies hedged. Foreign currency forward contracts may limit any potential gain that might result should the value of the underlying currencies increase. In addition, because foreign currency forward contracts are privately negotiated transactions, there can be no assurance that a Fund will have flexibility to roll-over a foreign currency forward contract upon its expiration if it desires to do so.

#### **Foreign Securities Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF, IQ Global Resources ETF, IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF and IQ 500 International ETF.*

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**

*The following risk applies to the IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF, IQ Global Resources ETF, IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF and IQ 500 International ETF.*

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 Shares. **To the extent a Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the Underlying Index is based on the securities' closing price on foreign securities markets (i.e., the value of the Underlying Index is not based on fair value prices), the valuation of a Fund's NAV may deviate from the calculation of the Underlying Index.**

### **Geographic Concentration Risk**

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

- **Europe Concentration Risk.** *This risk applies to the IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF and IQ 500 International ETF.*

Most developed countries in Western Europe are members of the EU, and many are also members of the EMU, which requires compliance with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits and debt levels. Unemployment in certain European nations is historically high and several countries face significant debt problems. These conditions can significantly affect every country in Europe. The euro is the official currency of the EU and, accordingly, a Fund's investment in European securities may lead to significant exposure to the euro and events affecting it. Recent market events affecting several EU member countries have adversely affected the sovereign debt issued by those countries, and ultimately may lead to a decline in the value of the euro. A significant decline in the value of the euro, or the exit of a country from the EU or EMU, may produce unpredictable effects on trade and commerce generally and could lead to increased volatility in financial markets worldwide. Political or economic disruptions in European countries, even in countries in which a Fund is not invested, may adversely affect security values and thus such Fund's holdings. The national politics of countries in the EU have been unpredictable and subject to influence by varying political groups and ideologies. The governments of EU countries may be subject to change and such countries may experience social and political unrest. Unanticipated or sudden political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses. In particular, a Fund's investments in the United Kingdom subject the Fund to additional risks. In a June 2016 referendum, citizens of the United Kingdom voted to leave the EU (known as "Brexit"). There continues to be considerable uncertainty relating to the potential consequences and precise timeframe for Brexit, how the negotiations for the withdrawal and new trade agreements will be conducted (including whether such negotiations will be completed prior to a formal exit), and whether Brexit will increase the likelihood of other countries to also depart the EU. As a result of Brexit and the related uncertainty, a Fund will face risks, including with respect to volatility in exchange rates and interest rates. Brexit could adversely affect European or worldwide political, regulatory, economic or market conditions and could contribute to instability in global political institutions, regulatory agencies and financial markets. Brexit could also lead to legal uncertainty and politically divergent national laws

and regulations as a new relationship between the United Kingdom and the EU is defined and the United Kingdom determines which EU laws to replace or replicate. Investments in the United Kingdom may become more difficult to value or subject to greater or more frequent rises and falls in value. During this period of political, legal and commercial uncertainty, the negative impact on not only the United Kingdom and European economies, but the broader global economy, could be significant, potentially resulting in increased market volatility and illiquidity and lower economic growth for companies that rely significantly on Europe for their business activities and revenues. In addition, secessionist movements, such as the Catalan movement in Spain and the independence movement in Scotland, as well as governmental or other responses to such movements, may also create instability and uncertainty in the region.

- **Japan Concentration Risk.** *This risk applies to the IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF and IQ 500 International ETF.*

A Fund is subject to various risks associated specifically with investments in the securities of Japanese issuers. A Fund's performance may be particularly affected by social, political and economic conditions within Japan and to be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified funds. The Japanese economy has only recently emerged from a prolonged economic downturn. Since the year 2000, Japan's economic growth rate has remained relatively low. Japan's economy is characterized by government intervention and protectionism, an unstable financial services sector, and relatively high unemployment. Economic growth is heavily dependent on international trade, government support of the financial services sector and other troubled sectors, and consistent government policy. The United States is Japan's largest single trading partner, but close to half of Japan's trade is conducted with developing nations, almost all of which are in Southeast Asia.

Slowdowns in the United States, China and countries in Southeast Asia, or disruptions to trade caused by trade tariffs, other protectionist measures, and competition from emerging economies, could have a negative impact on Japan. Exposure to China, in terms of both imports and exports, has been increasing in recent years. Japan's economic prospects may be also affected by the political and military situations of its near neighbors, notably North and South Korea, China and Russia. In addition, Japan's labor market is adapting to an aging workforce, declining population, and demand for increased labor mobility. These demographic shifts and fundamental structural changes to the labor markets may negatively impact Japan's economic competitiveness. Japan is located in a seismically active area and in 2011 experienced an earthquake of a sizeable magnitude and a tsunami that significantly affected important elements of its infrastructure and resulted in a nuclear crisis. The risks of natural disaster of varying degrees, such as earthquakes and tsunamis, and the resulting damage, continue to exist.

### **Hybrid Securities Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF.*

Hybrid securities are securities that contain characteristics of both a debt security and an equity security. Therefore, hybrid securities are subject to the risks of equity securities and risks of debt securities. The terms of hybrid instruments may vary substantially. The claims of holders of hybrid securities of an issuer are generally subordinated to those of holders of traditional debt securities in bankruptcy, and thus hybrid securities may be more volatile and subject to greater risk than traditional debt securities and may in certain circumstances even be more volatile than traditional equity securities. At the same time, hybrid securities may not fully participate in gains of their issuer and thus potential returns of such securities are generally more limited than traditional equity securities, which would participate in such gains. Hybrid securities may also be more limited in their rights to participate in management decisions of an issuer (such as voting for the board of directors). Certain hybrid securities may be more thinly traded and less liquid than either publicly issued equity securities or debt securities, especially hybrid securities that are "customized" to meet the needs of particular investors, potentially making it difficult for a Fund to sell such securities at a favorable price or at all. Any of these features could cause a loss in market value of hybrid securities held by a Fund or otherwise adversely affect such Fund.

### **Index Risk**

There is no guarantee that a Fund's investment results will have a high degree of correlation to those of its Underlying Index or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on a Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track its Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations or the construction of an Underlying Index

in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on a Fund and its shareholders. Apart from scheduled rebalances, an Underlying Index may undergo additional ad hoc rebalances in order, for example, to correct an error in the selection of index constituents. When a Fund's Underlying Index is rebalanced and the Fund in turn rebalances its portfolio to attempt to increase the correlation between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index, any transaction costs and market exposure arising from such portfolio rebalancing will be borne directly by the Fund and its shareholders. Unscheduled rebalances to a Fund's Underlying Index may expose the Fund to additional tracking error risk, which is the risk that the Fund's returns may not track those of the Underlying Index. Therefore, index errors and additional ad hoc rebalances may increase the costs to and the tracking error risk of the Fund.

In constructing an Underlying Index, the index provider may utilize quantitative models or methodologies that may be proprietary or developed by third-parties. These models and methodologies are used to determine the composition of an Underlying Index and may not adequately take into account certain factors, resulting in a decline in the value of the Underlying Index and, therefore, a Fund. Models rely on accurate financial and market data inputs. If inaccurate data is entered into a model, the resulting information will be incorrect. In addition, the models used by be predictive and nature and such models may result in an incorrect assessment of future events. The models evaluate securities or securities markets based on certain assumptions concerning the interplay of market factors. The markets or prices of individual securities may be affected by factors not foreseen in developing the models. The historical correlations and relationships between individual securities or asset classes, upon which a model may be based, may not continue in the future.

### **Industry/Sector Concentration Risk**

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

- **Consumer Goods Sector Risk.** *The following risk applies to the IQ Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF and IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF.*

The consumer goods sector may be affected by changes in domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, worldwide demand, competition, consumers' disposable income levels, propensity to spend and consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns. Companies in the consumer goods sector have historically been characterized as relatively cyclical and therefore more volatile in times of change. Additionally, government regulation, including new laws, affecting the permissibility of using various production methods or other types of inputs such as materials, may adversely impact companies in the consumer goods sector. Changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced or characterized by unpredictable factors may adversely impact companies in the consumer goods sector as well.

- **Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk.** *The following risk applies to the IQ Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF, IQ Chaikin U.S. Large Cap ETF, IQ Chaikin U.S. Small Cap ETF, IQ 500 International ETF, IQ 500 ETF and IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF.*

The consumer discretionary sector includes companies that provide discretionary, non-essential goods and services to consumers. The consumer discretionary sector may be affected by, among other things, the performance of domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, worldwide demand, competition, consumer confidence, consumers' disposable income levels, propensity to spend and consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns. Severe competition within the industry may significantly impact the profitability of consumer discretionary companies. Companies may also be affected by social trends and marketing campaigns. Changes in consumer tastes and demographics can also impact the demand for these products. Historically, consumer discretionary companies have been characterized as relatively cyclical, and therefore, more volatile in times of change.

- **Financial Sector Risk.** *The following risk applies to the IQ Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF, IQ Chaikin U.S. Large Cap ETF, IQ Chaikin U.S. Small Cap ETF, IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF and IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF.*

Companies in the financial sector, including retail and commercial banks, insurance companies and financial services companies, may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in currency exchange rates, volatile interest rates, decreased liquidity in credit markets and competition from new entrants. Profitability of these companies is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers also can negatively impact the sector. Companies in the financial sector are often subject to extensive governmental regulation and intervention, which may adversely affect the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Governmental regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences for companies in the financial sector, including effects not intended by such regulation. The impact of recent or future regulation in various countries on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted. Certain risks may impact the value of investments in the financial sector more severely than those of investments outside this sector, including the risks associated with companies that operate with substantial financial leverage. Companies in the financial sector may also be adversely affected by increases in interest rates and loan losses, decreases in the availability of money or asset valuations and adverse conditions in other related markets. Insurance companies, in particular, may be subject to severe price competition and/or rate regulation, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. The financial sector has been subject to increased scrutiny by international regulators and future regulations could be imposed that would have an adverse economic impact on financial companies. Recently, the financial sector has been prone to cyber attacks and technology malfunctions and failures, which have caused losses to financial companies.

- **Global Resources Sector Risk.** *The following risk applies only to the IQ Global Resources ETF.*

Investments in global resources companies may be affected by numerous factors, including events occurring in nature, inflationary pressures and domestic and international politics. For example, events occurring in nature (such as earthquakes or fires in prime natural resource areas) and political events (such as coups or military confrontations) can affect the overall supply of a resource and the value of companies involved in such resource. Political risks and other risks to which non-U.S. securities are subject may also affect the U.S. companies in which a Fund invests if such companies have significant operations or investments outside of the United States. In addition, interest rates, prices of raw materials and other commodities, international economic developments, energy conservation, tax and other government regulations (both U.S. and non-U.S.) may affect the supply of and demand for natural resources, which can affect the profitability and value of securities issued by global resources companies.

- **Health Care Sector Risk.** *The following risk applies to the IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF, IQ Chaikin U.S. Large Cap ETF, IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF, IQ 500 ETF and IQ Chaikin U.S. Small Cap ETF.*

The health care sector includes companies that provide medical and health care goods and services, engage in manufacturing medical equipment, supplies and pharmaceuticals and operate health care facilities. Health care companies may be affected by, among other things, extensive, costly and uncertain government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, product obsolescence, increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products and fluctuations in the costs of medical products. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on intellectual property protection, and the expiration of a company's patent may impact that company's profitability. Many health care companies are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. Health care companies are subject to competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Many new products in the health care sector may be subject to regulatory approvals. The process for health care companies to obtain regulatory approvals may be time- and cost-prohibitive, and such efforts ultimately may be unsuccessful.

- **Industrials Sector Risk.** *The following risk applies to the IQ Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF, IQ Chaikin U.S. Small Cap ETF, IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF, IQ 500 International ETF and IQ 500 ETF.*

The industrials sector can be significantly affected by supply and demand for specific products and services. Rapid technological developments and new product introduction may cause products of manufacturing companies to become obsolete. World economic growth, international political and economic developments, environmental issues and tax and governmental regulatory policies may

adversely affect industrials companies. Changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced by unpredictable factors, may adversely affect these companies. Companies in the industrials sector may also be impacted by liabilities from environmental damage and product liability claims. Government spending policies may impact the profitability of the industrials sector since industrials companies, especially aerospace and defense companies, often rely on government demand for their products and services.

- **Information Technology Sector Risk.** *The following risk applies to the IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF, IQ Chaikin U.S. Large Cap ETF, IQ Chaikin U.S. Small Cap ETF and IQ 500 ETF.*

Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on their profit margins. Like other technology companies, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of information technology companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments, frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the information technology sector are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Information technology companies having high market valuations may appear less attractive to investors, which may cause sharp decreases in their market prices. The market prices of information technology securities may exhibit a greater degree of market risk and more frequent, sharp price fluctuations than other types of securities. These securities may fall in and out of favor with investors rapidly, which may cause sudden selling and dramatically lower market prices.

- **Real Estate Sector Risk.** *The following risk applies to the IQ U.S. Real Estate Small Cap ETF.*

Real estate companies include REITs and other companies involved in the operation and development of commercial, residential and industrial real estate. An investment in a real estate company may subject investors to risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, including the possibility of declines in the value of real estate, losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, environmental liability, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes, and operating expenses. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments and is characterized by intense competition and periodic overbuilding. Some real estate companies have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property. Historically, the performance of real estate companies has been cyclical and particularly sensitive to the overall economy and market changes, including declines in the value of real estate or, conversely, saturation of the real estate market, economic downturns and defaults by borrowers or tenants during such periods, increases in competition, possible lack of mortgage funds or other limits to accessing the credit or capital markets.

### **Investment Style Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ Global Resources ETF, IQ Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF, IQ Chaikin U.S. Large Cap ETF, IQ Chaikin U.S. Small Cap ETF and IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF.*

One or more Underlying Indexes 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 tracking such an Underlying Index 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 an Underlying Index will accurately or optimally utilize the investment style or that it will successfully provide the desired investment exposure.

- **Growth Investing Style Risk.** *The following risk applies to the IQ Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF, IQ Chaikin U.S. Large Cap ETF and IQ Chaikin U.S. Small Cap ETF.*

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.

- **Low Volatility Investing Style Risk.** *The following risk applies to the IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF.*

While the Fund seeks to invest in securities exhibiting lower levels of volatility, there is no guarantee it will successfully do so. The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The prices may not be any less volatile than the market as a whole, and could be more volatile. During periods of market expansion, an investment portfolio comprised of low volatility securities may underperform. Low volatility securities may go in and out of favor over time.

- **Momentum Investing Style Risk.** *The following risk applies to the IQ Global Resources ETF.*

The momentum style of investing is subject to the risk that the securities may be more volatile than the market as a whole, or that the returns on securities that previously have exhibited price momentum are less than returns on other styles of investing. Momentum can turn quickly, and stocks that previously have exhibited high momentum may not experience continued positive momentum. In addition, there may be periods when the momentum style of investing is out of favor and therefore, the investment performance of the Fund may suffer.

- **Value Investing Style Risk.** *The following risk applies to the IQ Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF, IQ Chaikin U.S. Large Cap ETF and IQ Chaikin U.S. Small Cap ETF.*

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

#### **Issuer Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF.*

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**

*The following risk applies to the IQ Chaikin U.S. Large Cap ETF, IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF, IQ 500 International ETF and IQ 500 ETF.*

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.

#### **Liquidity Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF, IQ Global Resources ETF and IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF.*

Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. To the extent a Fund invests in illiquid securities or securities that become less liquid, such investments may have a negative effect on the returns of the Fund because the Fund may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Securities with substantial market and/or credit risk may be especially susceptible to liquidity risk. Liquidity risk may be the result of, among other things, an investment being subject to restrictions on resale, trading over-the-counter or in limited volume, or lacking an active trading market. Liquid investments may become illiquid or less liquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil or economic uncertainty. Illiquid and relatively less liquid investments may be harder to value, especially in changing



markets. If a Fund is forced to sell underlying investments at reduced prices or under unfavorable conditions to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. This may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or under other circumstances where redemptions from a Fund may be higher than normal. It may also be the case that other market participants may be attempting to liquidate similar holdings at the same time as a Fund, causing increased supply in the market and contributing to liquidity risk and downward pricing pressure. There can be no assurance that a security that is deemed to be liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid or as long as it is held by a Fund.

### **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 NAV 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 NAV 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 Advisor believes best enable a Fund to track the performance of its Underlying Index may be unavailable entirely or in the specific quantities sought by the Advisor 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 included as components of an Underlying Index 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. In response to market volatility and disruption, an Underlying Index may delay rebalancing, implement temporary or permanent modifications to its methodology or take other actions.

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.

### **Merger Arbitrage Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF.*

Investments in companies that are the subject of a publicly announced transaction carry the risk that the proposed or expected transaction may not be completed or may be completed on less favorable terms than originally expected, which may lower Fund performance. In the event an expected transaction is not completed, the share price of the target company may decline significantly. Announced transactions may be renegotiated or terminated or may take an unexpectedly long time to be completed. Investments in foreign companies involved in pending mergers, takeovers and other corporate reorganizations may entail political, cultural, regulatory, legal and tax risks different from those associated with comparable transactions in the United States.

During market turbulence, natural disasters, health emergencies and geopolitical events, or as a result of political developments or changes in laws of regulation, there may be periods in which there is limited merger, acquisition and other buy-out activity. During periods in which there are a limited number of target companies eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, the Fund may have significant investments in cash and other similar investments. In such an environment, a significant portion of the Fund will not be pursuing a merger arbitrage strategy.

### **Money Market/Short-Term Securities Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF.*

To the extent that a Fund invests in money market or short-term securities, the Fund may be subject to certain risks associated with such investments. An investment in a money market fund or short-term securities is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by any bank, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. It is possible for a Fund to lose money by investing in money market funds. A money market fund may not achieve its investment objective. Changes in government regulations may affect the value of an investment in a money market fund.

### **New Fund Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF, the IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF and the IQ 500 ETF.*

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**

*The following risk applies to each fund except the IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF, IQ Global Resources ETF and IQ U.S. Real Estate Small Cap ETF.*

A 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 and Advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.

### **Passive Management Risk**

The Funds are not actively managed and instead seek to track the performance of an index. Passive management has the following risks associated with it:

- Each Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, its Underlying Index. The provider of an Underlying Index or the index calculation agent may make errors. An index provider may include index constituents that should have been excluded, or it may exclude index constituents that should have been included. It also may include or exclude constituents at incorrect levels. This may result in a Fund, in turn, being correctly positioned to an index that has been incorrectly calculated. This could lead to losses to a Fund.
- In seeking to track an Underlying Index's performance, a Fund may be subject to tracking error, which is the divergence of the Fund's performance from that of its Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in a Fund's portfolio and those included in an Underlying Index, pricing differences (including, as applicable, differences between a security's price at the local market close and a Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), differences in transaction costs, a Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, the requirements to maintain pass-through tax treatment, portfolio transactions carried out to minimize the distribution of capital gains to shareholders, changes to an Underlying Index or the costs to a Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. Tracking error also may result because a Fund incurs fees and expenses, while an Underlying Index does not. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions.

### **Portfolio Turnover Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF and IQ Global Resources ETF.*

A Fund's strategy may frequently involve buying and selling portfolio securities to rebalance the Fund's investment exposures. High portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause a Fund's performance to be less than expected.

### **Preferred Stock Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF.*

Preferred securities combine some of the characteristics of both common stocks and bonds. Preferred securities are typically subordinated to bonds and other debt securities in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income, subjecting them to greater credit risk than those debt securities. Preferred securities often include provisions that permit the issuer, at its discretion, to defer distributions for a stated period without any adverse consequences to the issuer. If a Fund owns a preferred security that is deferring its distributions, the Fund may be required to report income for federal income tax purposes although it has not yet received such income in cash. Generally, holders of preferred securities have no voting rights with respect to the issuing company unless preferred dividends have been in arrears for a specified number of periods, at which time the preferred security holders may elect a number of directors to the issuer's board of director. Generally, once the issuer pays all the arrearages, the preferred security holders no longer have voting rights. In certain circumstances, an issuer of preferred securities may redeem the securities prior to a specified date. For instance, for certain types of preferred securities, a redemption may be triggered by a change in federal

income tax or securities laws or a change in regulatory trademark. As with redemption provisions of debt securities, a special redemption by the issuer may negatively impact the return of the preferred security held by a Fund. Preferred securities may also be substantially less liquid than other securities, including common stock.

### **Real Estate Companies Risk**

*The following risk applies only to the IQ U.S. Real Estate Small Cap ETF.*

An investment in companies that invest in real estate (including REITs) exposes a Fund to the risks of the real estate market and the risks associated with the ownership of real estate. These risks can include fluctuations in the value of or destruction of underlying properties; realignment in tenant living and work habits (for example, movements to and from different parts of a nation, a region, a state or a city); tenant or borrower default; market saturation; changes in general and local economic conditions; decreases in market rates for rents; increases in vacancies; competition; property taxes; capital expenditures or operating expenses; other economic or political events affecting the real estate industry; concentration in a limited number of properties, geographic regions or property types; and low quality and/or conflicted management. In addition, real estate is generally a less liquid asset class and companies that hold real estate may not be able to liquidate or modify their holdings quickly in response to changes in economic or other market conditions. Companies in the real estate sector or in sectors that affect the performance of companies in the real estate sector (such as banking or financial institutions) may be subject to extensive government regulation, which may change unexpectedly and significantly impact the value of a Fund's investments. Changing interest rates and credit quality requirements for borrowers and tenants may also affect the cash flow of companies that invest in real estate, and their ability to meet capital needs. Additionally, such companies may utilize leverage, which increases investment risk and the potential for more volatility in a Fund's returns. A REIT's failure to abide by U.S. federal tax requirements may cause it to be subject to federal income taxation, which would tend to impair the value of the REIT and change the characterization of the REIT's distributions. The U.S. federal tax requirement that a REIT distribute substantially all of its net income to its shareholders may result in the REIT having insufficient capital for future expenditures.

### **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 the 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. 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.

### **Short Sales Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF and IQ Global Resources ETF.*

In order to achieve its investment objective, a Fund may engage in short sales, which are designed to provide the Fund gains when the price of a particular security, basket of securities or index declines. When a Fund shorts a security, it borrows shares of that security, which it then sells. A Fund closes out a short sale by purchasing the security that it has sold short and returning that security to the entity that lent the security. A Fund may also seek inverse or "short" exposure through the use of derivatives such as swap agreements or futures contracts, which will expose the Fund to certain risks such as an increase in volatility or decrease in the liquidity of the securities of the underlying short position. A short position subjects a Fund to the risk that instead of declining, the price of the security or reference asset to which the Fund has short exposure will rise. If the price of the security or reference asset increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which a Fund replaces the security or otherwise closes out its short position, such Fund will experience a loss, which is theoretically unlimited since there is a theoretically unlimited potential for the market price of a security or other instrument sold short to increase.

### **Small- and/or Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF, IQ Global Resources ETF, IQ U.S. Real Estate Small Cap ETF, IQ Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF, IQ Chaikin U.S. Small Cap ETF and IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF.*

Small- and mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse general market or economic developments, and their securities may be less liquid and may experience greater price volatility than larger, more established companies as a result of several factors, including narrower markets for their goods and/or services, more limited managerial and financial resources, limited product lines, services, markets, financial resources or are dependent on a small management group. Because these stocks may not be well known to the investing public, do not have significant institutional ownership and are followed by relatively few security analysts, there will normally be less publicly available information concerning these securities compared to what is available for the securities of larger companies. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, can decrease the value and liquidity of securities held by a Fund, resulting in more volatile performance. Accordingly, such companies are generally subject to greater market risk than larger, more established companies.

### **Swap Agreements Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF and IQ Global Resources ETF.*

Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into for a set period of time in which the parties agree to exchange payments based on some underlying reference or asset (such as interest rates). The use of swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques, risk analyses and tax planning different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. These transactions can result in sizeable realized and unrealized capital gains and losses relative to the gains and losses from a Fund's direct investments in the reference assets. Transactions in swaps can involve greater risks than if a Fund had invested directly in the reference asset since, in addition to general market risks, swaps may be leveraged and are also subject to credit risk, counterparty risk, liquidity risk and valuation risk. Because they are two-party contracts and may have terms of greater than seven days, certain swap transactions may be considered illiquid. Moreover, a Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap counterparty. Some swaps may be complex and difficult to value. Swaps may also be subject to pricing or "basis" risk, which exists when a particular swap becomes extraordinarily expensive relative to historical prices or the price of corresponding cash market instruments. Under certain market conditions it may not be economically feasible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position in time to avoid a loss or take advantage of an opportunity. If a swap transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses. The prices of swaps can be very volatile, and a variance in the degree of volatility or in the direction of the price of the reference asset from the portfolio managers' expectations may produce significant losses in a Fund's investments in swaps. In addition, a perfect correlation between a swap and an investment position may be impossible to achieve. As a result, a Fund's use of swaps may not be effective in fulfilling such Fund's investment strategies and may contribute to losses that would not have been incurred otherwise. Certain swaps are not bilateral agreements but are centrally cleared and are exchange-traded. Central clearing tends to decrease credit risk and improve liquidity but many regulations

regarding centrally cleared swaps have not been fully implemented and the scope of the risks remain unclear. As central clearing does not make the agreements risk-free and there is no guarantee that a Fund would consider all centrally cleared or exchange-traded swaps to be liquid.

### **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.

### **Valuation Risk**

*The following risk applies to the IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF, IQ Global Resources ETF and IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF.*

Independent market quotations for certain investments held by a Fund may not be readily available, and such investments may be fair valued or valued by a pricing service at an evaluated price. These valuations involve subjectivity and different market participants may assign different prices to the same investment. As a result, there is a risk that a Fund may not be able to sell an investment at the price assigned to the investment by the Fund. In addition, the value of the securities or other assets in a Fund's portfolio may change on days or during time periods when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares. Authorized Participants who purchase or redeem Shares on days when a Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received had the Fund not fair-valued securities or used a different valuation methodology. A Fund's ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

## **Additional Risks**

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### **Large Investments by Shareholders 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.

### **Securities Lending Risk**

Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. A Fund could also lose money due to a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for a Fund. To the extent the collateral provided or investments made with cash collateral differ from securities included in a Fund's Underlying Index, such collateral or investments may have a greater risk of loss than the securities included in the Underlying Index.

### **Underinvestment Risk**

If certain aggregate ownership thresholds are reached either through the actions of the Advisor and its affiliates or a Fund, or as a result of third-party transactions, the ability of the Advisor on behalf of clients (including a Fund) to purchase or dispose of investments, or exercise rights or undertake business transactions, may be restricted by regulation or otherwise impaired. The capacity of the Fund to make investments in certain securities may be affected by the relevant limits, and such limitations may have adverse effects on the liquidity and performance of a Fund's portfolio holdings compared to the performance of the Underlying Index. This may increase the risk of the Fund being underinvested to the Underlying Index and increase the risk of tracking error.

### **U.S. Tax Risks**

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 such 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.

Please refer to the SAI for a more complete discussion of the risks of investing in Shares.

## **Buying and Selling Shares in the Secondary Market**

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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 or Nasdaq. 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

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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 June 30, 2020, the Advisor had approximately \$3.1 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 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 that is calculated daily and paid monthly, as follows:

<u>Fund Name</u>	<u>Management Fee</u>
IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF	0.75%
IQ Global Resources ETF	0.75%
IQ U.S. Real Estate Small Cap ETF	0.69%
IQ Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF	0.35%
IQ Chaikin U.S. Large Cap ETF	0.25%
IQ Chaikin U.S. Small Cap ETF	0.35%
IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF	0.35%
IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF	0.35%
IQ 500 International ETF	0.25%
IQ 500 ETF	0.20%

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 advisor to each Fund pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement (the "Advisory Agreement"). The Advisory Agreement was approved by the Independent Trustees of the Trust. The basis for the Board's approval of the Advisory Agreement is available in the Trust's Annual or Semiannual Report to Shareholders.

Under the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor agrees to pay all expenses of the Trust, except brokerage and other transaction expenses; extraordinary legal fees or expenses, such as those for litigation or arbitration; compensation and expenses of the Independent Trustees, counsel to the Independent Trustees, and the Trust's chief compliance officer; extraordinary expenses; distribution fees and expenses paid by the Trust under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act; and the advisory fee payable to the Advisor hereunder.

The Advisor and its affiliates deal, trade and invest for their own accounts in the types of securities in which the Funds also may invest. The Advisor does not use inside information in making investment decisions on behalf of the Funds.



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. The Advisor and its affiliates deal, trade and invest for their own accounts in the types of securities in which the Funds also may invest. The Advisor does not use inside information in making investment decisions on behalf of the Funds.

### Expense Limitation Agreement

The Advisor has entered into an Expense Limitation Agreement with certain Funds under which it has agreed to waive or reduce its fees and to assume other expenses of each Fund, if necessary, in an amount that limits "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" (exclusive of interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses that are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, dividend, interest and brokerage expenses paid on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses, extraordinary expenses, if any, and payments, if any, under the Rule 12b-1 Plan) to not more than the percentage of the average daily net assets for each Fund for the period from each Fund's inception to August 31, 2021, as follows:

<u>Fund Name</u>	<u>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Waiver/Reimbursement</u>
IQ Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF	0.35%
IQ Chaikin U.S. Small Cap ETF	0.35%
IQ Chaikin U.S. Large Cap ETF	0.25%
IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF	0.20%
IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF	0.35%
IQ 500 International ETF	0.25%
IQ 500 ETF	0.20%

### Portfolio Management

The Advisor acts as investment advisor to the Funds and is responsible for managing the investment portfolios of the Funds and the purchase and sale of the Funds' investment securities. The Advisor utilizes a team of investment professionals acting together to manage the assets of the Funds. The team meets regularly to review portfolio holdings and to discuss purchase and sale activity. The team adjusts holdings in the portfolio as they deem appropriate in the pursuit of each Fund's investment objective. For these services, the Advisor is paid a monthly management fee by the Funds.

The portfolio managers who are currently responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds' portfolios are Greg Barrato and James Harrison.

Greg Barrato joined the Advisor as Vice President in November 2010 and has been Senior Vice President of the Advisor since August 2013 and portfolio manager of the Funds since February 2011. Prior to joining the Advisor, Mr. Barrato served as Head Global Equity Trader and Trader at Lucerne Capital Management, LLC from 2008 to 2010 and as Assistant Trader and Operations Manager at ReachCapital Management, LP from 2004 to 2008. Mr. Barrato is a graduate of the University of Connecticut.

James Harrison has been a member of the portfolio management team of the Advisor since 2015. He has been a Vice President of the Advisor since June 2018 and a portfolio manager of the Funds since April 2018. Prior to joining the Advisor, Mr. Harrison served as a New York Stock Exchange Member Floor Broker and Equity Sales Trader for Cuttone and Company from 2010 to 2015. Mr. Harrison is a graduate of St. Lawrence 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

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#### Index Providers IndexIQ LLC

IndexIQ LLC, located at 51 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10010, is the index provider for all the Funds, except, IQ Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF, IQ Chaikin U.S. Large Cap ETF, IQ Chaikin U.S. Small Cap ETF, IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF and IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF. IndexIQ

is in the business of developing and maintaining financial indexes, including the Underlying Indexes. Presently, IndexIQ has developed and is maintaining a number of indexes in addition to the Underlying Indexes, of which 15 are currently being used by registered investment companies. IndexIQ has entered into an index licensing agreement (the "Licensing Agreement") with the Advisor to allow the Advisor's use of the Underlying Indexes for the operation of the Funds. The Advisor pays licensing fees to IndexIQ from the Advisor's management fees or other resources. The Advisor has, in turn, entered into a sub-licensing agreement (the "Sub-Licensing Agreement") with the Trust to allow the Funds to utilize the Underlying Indexes. The Funds pay no fees to IndexIQ or the Advisor under the Sub-Licensing Agreement.

**Nasdaq, Inc.**

Nasdaq, Inc. located at One Liberty Plaza, 165 Broadway, New York, NY 10006, developed and sponsors each Underlying Index for the IQ Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF, IQ Chaikin U.S. Large Cap ETF and IQ Chaikin U.S. Small Cap ETF.

The Product(s) is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Nasdaq, Inc. or its affiliates (Nasdaq, with its affiliates, are referred to as the "Corporations"). The Corporations have not passed on the legality or suitability of, or the accuracy or adequacy of descriptions and disclosures relating to, the Product(s). The Corporations make no representation or warranty, express or implied to the owners of the Product(s) or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Product(s) particularly, or the ability of the Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Dividend Achievers Index, Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Small Cap Index and Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Large Cap Index to track general stock market performance. The Corporations' only relationship to IndexIQ Advisors LLC ("Licensee") is in the licensing of the Nasdaq® and certain trade names of the Corporations and the use of the Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Dividend Achievers Index, Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Small Cap Index and Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Large Cap Index which are determined, composed and calculated by Nasdaq without regard to Licensee or the Product(s). Nasdaq has no obligation to take the needs of the Licensee or the owners of the Product(s) into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Dividend Achievers Index, Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Small Cap Index and Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Large Cap Index. The Corporations are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the Product(s) to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Product(s) is to be converted into cash. The Corporations have no liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Product(s).

The Corporations do not guarantee the accuracy and/or uninterrupted calculation of Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Dividend Achievers Index, Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Small Cap Index and Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Large Cap Index or any data included therein. The Corporations make no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by Licensee, owners of the product(s), or any other person or entity from the use of the Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Dividend Achievers Index, Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Small Cap Index and Nasdaq Chaikin Power US Large Cap Index or any data included therein. The Corporations make no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaim all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the Indexes or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Corporations have any liability for any lost profits or special, incidental, punitive, indirect, or consequential damages, even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

Chaikin, Chaikin Analytics and Chaikin Power Gauge are registered trademarks or service marks of Chaikin Analytics LLC and Chaikin Investments LLC and used under license.

**FTSE International Ltd.**

FTSE International Ltd. ("FTSE"), located at 10 Paternoster Square, London, United Kingdom, developed and sponsors each Underlying Index for the IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF.

The IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF is not in any way sponsored, endorsed, sold, or promoted by FTSE International Limited ("FTSE") or the London Stock Exchange Group companies ("LSEG") (together the "Licensor Parties"), and none of the Licensor Parties make any claim, prediction, warranty, or representation whatsoever, expressly or impliedly, either as to (i) the results to be obtained from the use of the FTSE Developed ex North America 50% Hedged to USD Index (the "Index") (upon which the Fund is based), (ii) the figure at which the Index is said to stand at any particular time on any particular day or otherwise, or (iii) the suitability of the Index for the purpose to which it is being put in connection with the Fund. None of the Licensor Parties have provided or will provide any financial or investment advice or recommendation in relation to the Index to the

Advisor or to its clients. The Index is calculated by FTSE or its agent. None of the Licensor Parties shall be (a) liable (whether in negligence or otherwise) to any person for any error in an Index or (b) under any obligation to advise any person of any error therein. All rights in each Index vest in FTSE. "FTSE®" is a trademark of LSEG and is used by FTSE under license.

### **S&P Opco LLC**

S&P Opco LLC located at 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041, developed and sponsors the S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend Index for the IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF.

The "S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend Index" is a product of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC or its affiliates ("SPDJI") and has been licensed for use by IndexIQ Advisors LLC. Standard & Poor's® and S&P® are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") and Dow Jones® is a registered trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC ("Dow Jones"). The trademarks have been licensed to SPDJI and have been sublicensed for use for certain purposes by IndexIQ Advisors LLC. IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by SPDJI, Dow Jones, S&P, any of their respective affiliates (collectively, "S&P Dow Jones Indices"). S&P Dow Jones Indices makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF particularly or the ability of the S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend Index to track general market performance. S&P Dow Jones Indices' only relationship to IndexIQ Advisors LLC with respect to the S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend Index is the licensing of the Index and certain trademarks, service marks and/or trade names of S&P Dow Jones Indices and/or its licensors. The S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend Index is determined, composed and calculated by S&P Dow Jones Indices without regard to IndexIQ Advisors LLC or the IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF. S&P Dow Jones Indices has no obligation to take the needs of IndexIQ Advisors LLC or the owners of IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend Index. S&P Dow Jones Indices is responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the prices, and amount of IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF or the timing of the issuance or sale of IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF is to be converted into cash, surrendered or redeemed, as the case may be. S&P Dow Jones Indices has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF. There is no assurance that investment products based on the S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend Index will accurately track index performance or provide positive investment returns. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC is not an investment advisor. Inclusion of a security within an index is not a recommendation by S&P Dow Jones Indices to buy, sell, or hold such security, nor is it considered to be investment advice.

S&P DOW JONES INDICES DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE S&P U.S. PREFERRED STOCK LOW VOLATILITY HIGH DIVIDEND INDEX OR ANY DATA RELATED THERETO OR ANY COMMUNICATION, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ORAL OR WRITTEN COMMUNICATION (INCLUDING ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS) WITH RESPECT THERETO. S&P DOW JONES INDICES SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY DAMAGES OR LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR DELAYS THEREIN. S&P DOW JONES INDICES MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE OR AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY INDEXIQ ADVISORS LLC, OWNERS OF THE IQ S&P U.S. PREFERRED STOCK LOW VOLATILITY HIGH DIVIDEND ETF, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE S&P U.S. PREFERRED STOCK LOW VOLATILITY HIGH DIVIDEND INDEX OR WITH RESPECT TO ANY DATA RELATED THERETO. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT WHATSOEVER SHALL S&P DOW JONES INDICES BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOSS OF PROFITS, TRADING LOSSES, LOST TIME OR GOODWILL, EVEN IF THEY HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE. THERE ARE NO THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARIES OF ANY AGREEMENTS OR ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN S&P DOW JONES INDICES AND INDEXIQ ADVISORS LLC, OTHER THAN THE LICENSORS OF S&P DOW JONES INDICES.

### **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 "Distributor"), located at 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, 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 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**

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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 the 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 to a Fund and increased transaction costs (a Fund may impose higher transaction fees to offset these increased costs), which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. However, the Board 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**

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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 0.10% 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"). As of the date of this Prospectus, the Advisor has agreed to make Payments to Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. ("Charles Schwab") for the services described above, including Education Costs and Administrative Costs. The Advisor has agreed to make payments to Charles Schwab based on an annual fee for its services, as well as based on the average daily assets held by Charles Schwab customers in certain ETFs advised by the Advisor.

## Determination of Net Asset Value (NAV)

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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 the applicable 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 or the Nasdaq is open for trading as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE Arca or the Nasdaq (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. Eastern time).

In calculating NAV, each 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 a Fund's foreign equity securities may close for trading at various times prior to close of regular trading on the NYSE Arca or the Nasdaq, and the value of such securities used in computing the Fund's NAV are generally determined as of such times. A Fund's foreign securities may trade on weekends or other days when Shares do not trade. Consequently, the value of portfolio securities of a Fund may change on days when Shares of the Fund cannot be purchased or sold.

When market quotations 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. Investments that may be valued using fair value pricing include, but are not limited to: (1) securities that are not actively traded, including "restricted" securities and securities received in private placements for which there is no public market; (2) securities of an issuer that becomes bankrupt or enters into a restructuring; (3) securities whose trading has been halted or suspended; and (4) foreign securities traded on exchanges that close before each Fund's NAV is calculated.

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 indicative intra-Day value ("IIV"), which could result in the market prices for Shares deviating from NAV.

## Premium/Discount Information

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As of the date of this Prospectus, IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF, IQ Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF and IQ 500 ETF have not yet commenced operations and therefore have not accumulated information to report regarding the extent and frequency with which market prices of Shares have tracked such Funds' 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 [nylinvestments.com/etfs](http://nylinvestments.com/etfs).

## Indicative Intra-Day Value

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The approximate value of a Fund's investments on a per-Share basis, the Indicative Intra-Day Value, or IIV, is disseminated every 15 seconds during hours of trading on the NYSE Arca. The IIV should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of NAV because the IIV may not be calculated in the same manner as NAV, which is computed once per day.

Solactive AG, an independent third party calculator calculates the IIV for each Fund during hours of trading on the NYSE Arca by dividing the "Estimated Fund Value" as of the time of the calculation by the total number of outstanding Shares of that Fund. "Estimated Fund Value" is the sum of the estimated amount of cash held in a Fund's portfolio, the estimated amount of accrued interest owed to the Fund and the estimated value of the securities held in the Fund's portfolio, minus the estimated amount of the Fund's liabilities. The IIV will be calculated based on the same portfolio holdings disclosed on the Trust's website.

Each Fund provides the independent third party calculator with information to calculate the IIV, but the Funds are not involved in the actual calculation of the IIV and is not responsible for the calculation or dissemination of the IIV. The Funds make no warranty as to the accuracy of the IIV.

## Dividends, Distributions and Taxes

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### **Net Investment Income and Capital Gains**

As a Fund shareholder, you are entitled to your share of the 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 earn 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 improve index tracking or 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 a 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 certain U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to an investment in Shares of a Fund. The summary is based on the Code, U.S. Treasury Department regulations promulgated thereunder, and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, all as in effect on the date of this Prospectus and 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 a 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

trust ("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. shareholders" (as defined below). This discussion does not discuss any aspect of U.S. state, local, estate and 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 and 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. country 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 a Fund**

Each Fund intends 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, each Fund 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, a 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 the Funds will qualify for the special tax treatment accorded to RICs.

A 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 so 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. Each Fund intends to make distributions necessary to avoid this 4% excise tax, although there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so.

A 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 currently 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 existing cash assets of the Fund or cash generated from selling portfolio securities. The 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 owner 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 income 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 each 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 dividends by a Fund, distributions of a 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 meets certain holding period and other requirements with respect to the distributing Fund's Shares and the distributing Fund meets certain holding 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 dividends 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, the Fund pays U.S. federal income tax on the retained net capital gain, and each 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 in the Shares by an amount equal to the 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 shareholder's 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 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 a 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 Exchanges 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 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 generally recognizes capital gain or loss 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*

A Fund (or a financial intermediary such as a broker through which a shareholder holds Shares in a Fund) may be required to report certain information on a 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 the 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. It 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. The Funds will not pay any additional amounts to shareholders in respect of any amounts withheld. U.S. federal withholding tax generally will not apply to any gain realized by a non-U.S. shareholder in respect of a Fund's net capital gain. Special rules (not discussed herein) apply with respect to dividends of a 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 gain 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 the Fund with a completed IRS Form W-8BEN 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 a 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 exemptions from withholding.

In general, subject to certain exceptions, non-U.S. shareholders will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding 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 withholding (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 its direct and indirect U.S. account holders 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.

A 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. A Fund will not pay any additional amounts to shareholders in respect of any amounts withheld. The 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 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 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

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The Advisor maintains a website for the Funds at [nylinvestments.com/etfs](http://nylinvestments.com/etfs). 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 or Nasdaq, as applicable, each Fund will disclose on its website ([nylinvestments.com/etfs](http://nylinvestments.com/etfs)) 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.

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

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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.

For purposes of the 1940 Act, the Funds are RICs, and the acquisition of Shares by other RICs and companies relying on exemption from registration as investment companies under Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act is subject to the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, except as permitted by an exemptive order that permits RICs to invest in the Funds beyond those limitations.

## Financial Highlights

### Selected Data for a Share of Capital Stock Outstanding

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Funds' financial performance for the past five fiscal years or, if shorter, the period of the Funds' operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund Share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the respective Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, whose report, along with each Fund's financial statements, is included in the Funds' Annual Report, which is available upon request.

Financial highlights are not presented for the IQ Chaikin U.S. Dividend Achievers ETF, IQ S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Low Volatility High Dividend ETF and IQ 500 ETF since these Funds have not yet commenced operations.

	<b>IQ Merger Arbitrage ETF</b>				
	<b>For the Year Ended April 30,</b>				
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
Net asset value, beginning of year . . . . .	\$ 31.50	\$ 30.72	\$ 30.21	\$ 28.44	\$ 28.92
<b>Income from Investment Operations</b>					
Net investment income <sup>(a)(b)</sup> . . . . .	0.14	0.07	0.10	0.24 <sup>(c)</sup>	0.02
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) . . . . .	(0.11)	0.71	0.41 <sup>(d)</sup>	1.59	(0.25)
Distributions of net realized gains from investments in other investment companies . . . . .	0.00 <sup>(e)</sup>	—	—	—	—
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from investment operations . . . . .	0.03	0.78	0.51	1.83	(0.23)
<b>Distributions from:</b>					
Net investment income . . . . .	—	—	—	(0.06)	(0.25)
Net asset value, end of year . . . . .	\$ 31.53	\$ 31.50	\$ 30.72	\$ 30.21	\$ 28.44
Market price, end of year . . . . .	\$ 31.45	\$ 31.48	\$ 30.75	\$ 30.27	\$ 28.51
<b>Total Return</b>					
Total investment return based on net asset value <sup>(f)</sup> . .	0.10%	2.52%	1.69%	6.45%	(0.79)%
Total investment return based on market price <sup>(g)</sup> . . .	(0.10)%	2.37%	1.59%	6.39%	(0.73)%
<b>Ratios/Supplemental Data</b>					
Net assets, end of year (000's omitted) . . . . .	\$723,582	\$985,800	\$525,386	\$188,833	\$139,367
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses <sup>(h)</sup> . . . . .	0.76%	0.76%	0.76%	0.76%	0.76%
Net investment income (loss) <sup>(b)</sup> . . . . .	0.42%	0.21%	0.34%	0.82% <sup>(c)</sup>	0.09%
Portfolio turnover rate <sup>(i)</sup> . . . . .	308%	337%	329%	268%	272%

(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

(b) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(c) Net investment income per share and ratio of net investment income to average net assets include a special cash dividend received of \$0.14 per share owned of Calsonic Kansei Corp. on February 17, 2017. Net investment income per share and the net investment income to average net assets excluding the special dividend are \$0.10 and 0.34% respectively.

(d) Calculation of the net realized and unrealized gain (loss) per share does not correlate with the Fund's net realized and unrealized gain (loss) presented on the Statements of Changes in Net Assets due to the timing of creation of Fund shares in relation to fluctuating market values.

(e) Less than \$0.005 per share.

(f) Total investment return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions, if any, at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period.

(g) The market price returns are calculated using the mean between the last bid and ask prices. Prior to May 31, 2016, the closing price listed on the NYSE Arca was used.

(h) In addition to the fees and expenses which the Fund bears directly, the Fund indirectly bears a prorated share of the fees and expenses of the underlying funds in which it invests. Such indirect expenses are not included in the above expense ratios.

(i) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized and excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as in-kind creations or redemptions in connection with the Fund's capital share transactions.

## Financial Highlights (continued)

### Selected Data for a Share of Capital Stock Outstanding

	IQ Global Resources ETF				
	For the Year Ended April 30,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year . . . . .	\$ 26.97	\$ 27.76	\$ 25.82	\$ 24.70	\$ 27.18
<b>Income from Investment Operations</b>					
Net investment income <sup>(a)(b)</sup> . . . . .	0.66	0.65	0.68	0.33	0.56
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) . . . . .	(3.00)	(1.24)	1.26	0.89	(2.48)
Distributions of net realized gains from investments in other investment companies . . . . .	0.00 <sup>(c)</sup>	—	—	—	—
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from investment operations . . . . .	(2.34)	(0.59)	1.94	1.22	(1.92)
<b>Distributions from:</b>					
Net investment income . . . . .	(0.47)	(0.20)	—	(0.10)	(0.56)
Net asset value, end of year . . . . .	\$ 24.16	\$ 26.97	\$ 27.76	\$ 25.82	\$ 24.70
Market price, end of year . . . . .	\$ 23.99	\$ 27.06	\$ 27.65	\$ 25.95	\$ 24.78
<b>Total Return</b>					
Total investment return based on net asset value <sup>(d)</sup> . . .	(8.89)%	(2.08)%	7.50%	4.94%	(6.71)% <sup>(e)</sup>
Total investment return based on market price <sup>(f)</sup> . . . . .	(9.81)%	(1.38)%	6.55%	5.13%	(6.41)%
<b>Ratios/Supplemental Data</b>					
Net assets, end of year (000's omitted) . . . . .	\$22,948	\$175,312	\$238,712	\$179,450	\$67,924
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses <sup>(g)</sup> . . . . .	0.76%	0.76%	0.76%	0.75%	0.76%
Net investment income (loss) <sup>(b)</sup> . . . . .	2.48%	2.37%	2.51%	1.29%	2.39%
Portfolio turnover rate <sup>(h)</sup> . . . . .	100%	132%	235%	199%	325%

(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

(b) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(c) Less than \$0.005 per share.

(d) Total investment return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions, if any, at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period.

(e) Includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset values for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset values and returns for shareholder transactions.

(f) The market price returns are calculated using the mean between the last bid and ask prices. Prior to May 31, 2016, the closing price listed on the NYSE Arca was used.

(g) In addition to the fees and expenses which the Fund bears directly, the Fund indirectly bears a prorated share of the fees and expenses of the underlying funds in which it invests. Such indirect expenses are not included in the above expense ratios.

(h) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized and excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as in-kind creations or redemptions in connection with the Fund's capital share transactions.

## Financial Highlights (continued)

### Selected Data for a Share of Capital Stock Outstanding

	IQ U.S. Real Estate Small Cap ETF				
	For the Year Ended April 30,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 25.13	\$ 24.14	\$ 27.14	\$ 25.14	\$ 26.77
<b>Income from Investment Operations</b>					
Net investment income <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	0.66	0.79	0.88	0.71	0.90
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(7.16)	1.81	(2.53)	2.88	(1.09)
Distributions of net realized gains from investments in other investment companies	—	—	—	0.00 <sup>(c)</sup>	—
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from investment operations	(6.50)	2.60	(1.65)	3.59	(0.19)
<b>Distributions from:</b>					
Net investment income	(0.62)	(0.78)	(0.85)	(0.71)	(0.88)
Return of capital	(0.69)	(0.83)	(0.50)	(0.88)	(0.56)
Total distributions from net investment income and return of capital	(1.31)	(1.61)	(1.35)	(1.59)	(1.44)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 17.32	\$ 25.13	\$ 24.14	\$ 27.14	\$ 25.14
Market price, end of year	\$ 17.30	\$ 25.12	\$ 24.12	\$ 27.15	\$ 25.10
<b>Total Return</b>					
Total investment return based on net asset value <sup>(d)</sup>	(27.15)%	11.16%	(6.37)%	14.60%	(0.51)%
Total investment return based on market price <sup>(e)</sup>	(27.21)%	11.24%	(6.49)%	14.79%	(0.83)%
<b>Ratios/Supplemental Data</b>					
Net assets, end of year (000's omitted)	\$40,702	\$71,615	\$82,089	\$114,001	\$76,663
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses <sup>(f)</sup>	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%
Net investment income (loss) <sup>(b)</sup>	2.72%	3.11%	3.36%	2.64%	3.62%
Portfolio turnover rate <sup>(g)</sup>	26%	26%	27%	28%	28%

(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

(b) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(c) Less than \$0.005 per share.

(d) Total investment return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions, if any, at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period.

(e) The market price returns are calculated using the mean between the last bid and ask prices. Prior to May 31, 2016, the closing price listed on the NYSE Arca was used.

(f) In addition to the fees and expenses which the Fund bears directly, the Fund indirectly bears a prorated share of the fees and expenses of the underlying funds in which it invests. Such indirect expenses are not included in the above expense ratios.

(g) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized and excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as in-kind creations or redemptions in connection with the Fund's capital share transactions.

## Financial Highlights (continued)

### Selected Data for a Share of Capital Stock Outstanding

	IQ Chaikin U.S. Large Cap ETF		
	For the Year Ended April 30,		For the Period
	2020	2019	December 13, 2017 <sup>(a)</sup> to April 30, 2018
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 24.75	\$ 25.30	\$ 25.05
<b>Income from Investment Operations</b>			
Net investment income <sup>(b)(c)</sup>	0.58	0.48	0.15
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(2.80)	(0.53)	0.18 <sup>(d)</sup>
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from investment operations	(2.22)	(0.05)	0.33
<b>Distributions from:</b>			
Net investment income	(0.58)	(0.50)	(0.08)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 21.95	\$ 24.75	\$ 25.30
Market price, end of period	\$ 21.92	\$ 24.75	\$ 25.30
<b>Total Return</b>			
Total investment return based on net asset value <sup>(e)</sup>	(9.04)%	(0.13)%	1.31%
Total investment return based on market price <sup>(f)</sup>	(9.18)%	(0.13)%	1.32% <sup>(g)</sup>
<b>Ratios/Supplemental Data</b>			
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$220,630	\$278,412	\$320,000
Ratio to average net assets of:			
Expenses net of waivers/reimbursements <sup>(h)</sup>	0.25%	0.25%	0.25% <sup>(i)</sup>
Expenses excluding waivers/reimbursements <sup>(h)</sup>	0.26%	0.26%	0.26% <sup>(i)</sup>
Net investment income (loss) <sup>(c)</sup>	2.35%	1.97%	1.59% <sup>(i)</sup>
Portfolio turnover rate <sup>(j)</sup>	58%	52%	94%

(a) Commencement of operations.

(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

(c) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(d) Calculation of the net realized and unrealized gain (loss) per share does not correlate with the Fund's net realized and unrealized gain (loss) presented on the Statements of Changes in Net Assets due to the timing of creation of Fund shares in relation to fluctuating market values.

(e) Total investment return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions, if any, at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Total return calculated for a period less than one year is not annualized.

(f) The market price returns are calculated using the mean between the last bid and ask prices.

(g) Since the Shares of the Funds did not trade in the secondary market until the day after the Fund's inception, for the period from the inception to the first day of the secondary market trading, the NAV is used as a proxy for the secondary market trading price to calculate the market returns.

(h) In addition to the fees and expenses which the Fund bears directly, the Fund indirectly bears a prorated share of the fees and expenses of the underlying funds in which it invests. Such indirect expenses are not included in the above expense ratios.

(i) Annualized.

(j) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized and excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as in-kind creations or redemptions in connection with the Fund's capital share transactions.

## Financial Highlights (continued)

### Selected Data for a Share of Capital Stock Outstanding

	IQ Chaikin U.S. Small Cap ETF		
	For the Year Ended April 30,		For the Period
	2020	2019	May 16, 2017 <sup>(a)</sup> to April 30, 2018
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 25.72	\$ 27.13	\$ 25.16
<b>Income from Investment Operations</b>			
Net investment income <sup>(b)(c)</sup>	0.28	0.27	0.16
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(5.72)	(1.39)	1.93
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from investment operations	(5.44)	(1.12)	2.09
<b>Distributions from:</b>			
Net investment income	(0.26)	(0.29)	(0.12)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 20.02	\$ 25.72	\$ 27.13
Market price, end of period	\$ 20.02	\$ 25.72	\$ 27.14
<b>Total Return</b>			
Total investment return based on net asset value <sup>(d)</sup>	(21.35)%	(4.10)%	8.33%
Total investment return based on market price <sup>(e)</sup>	(21.34)%	(4.14)%	8.36% <sup>(f)</sup>
<b>Ratios/Supplemental Data</b>			
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$103,108	\$348,555	\$465,347
Ratio to average net assets of:			
Expenses net of waivers/reimbursements <sup>(g)</sup>	0.35%	0.35%	0.35% <sup>(h)</sup>
Expenses excluding waivers/reimbursements <sup>(g)</sup>	0.36%	0.36%	0.36% <sup>(h)</sup>
Net investment income (loss) <sup>(c)</sup>	1.14%	1.01%	0.61% <sup>(h)</sup>
Portfolio turnover rate <sup>(i)</sup>	43%	57%	106%

(a) Commencement of operations.

(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

(c) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(d) Total investment return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions, if any, at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Total return calculated for a period less than one year is not annualized.

(e) The market price returns are calculated using the mean between the last bid and ask prices.

(f) Since the Shares of the Funds did not trade in the secondary market until the day after the Fund's inception, for the period from the inception to the first day of the secondary market trading, the NAV is used as a proxy for the secondary market trading price to calculate the market returns.

(g) In addition to the fees and expenses which the Fund bears directly, the Fund indirectly bears a prorated share of the fees and expenses of the underlying funds in which it invests. Such indirect expenses are not included in the above expense ratios.

(h) Annualized.

(i) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized and excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as in-kind creations or redemptions in connection with the Fund's capital share transactions.



## Financial Highlights (continued)

### Selected Data for a Share of Capital Stock Outstanding

	IQ 50 Percent Hedged FTSE International ETF				
	For the Year Ended April 30,				For the Period July 22, 2015 <sup>(a)</sup> to April 30, 2016
	2020	2019	2018	2017	
Net asset value, beginning of period . . . . .	\$ 20.59	\$ 21.63	\$ 19.68	\$ 17.68	\$ 19.94
<b>Income from Investment Operations</b>					
Net investment income <sup>(b)(c)</sup> . . . . .	0.56	0.62	0.60	0.46	0.37
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) . . . . .	(2.51)	(0.77)	1.89	2.18	(2.42)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from investment operations . . . . .	(1.95)	(0.15)	2.49	2.64	(2.05)
<b>Distributions from:</b>					
Net investment income . . . . .	(0.62)	(0.70)	(0.54)	(0.44)	(0.21)
Net realized gain . . . . .	—	(0.19)	0.00 <sup>(d)</sup>	(0.20)	—
Total distributions from net investment income and realized gains . . . . .	(0.62)	(0.89)	(0.54)	(0.64)	(0.21)
Net asset value, end of period . . . . .	\$ 18.02	\$ 20.59	\$ 21.63	\$ 19.68	\$ 17.68
Market price, end of period . . . . .	\$ 17.83	\$ 20.65	\$ 21.60	\$ 19.75	\$ 17.59
<b>Total Return</b>					
Total investment return based on net asset value <sup>(e)</sup> . . . . .	(9.74)%	(0.42)%	12.84%	15.29%	(10.33)%
Total investment return based on market price <sup>(f)</sup> . . . . .	(10.94)%	(0.03)%	12.28%	16.28%	(10.77)% <sup>(g)</sup>
<b>Ratios/Supplemental Data</b>					
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted) . . . . .	\$249,575	\$281,079	\$578,517	\$208,595	\$76,010
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses net of waivers/reimbursements <sup>(h)</sup> . . . . .	0.20%	0.20%	0.22%	0.36%	0.36% <sup>(i)</sup>
Expenses excluding waivers/ reimbursements <sup>(h)</sup> . . . . .	0.36%	0.36%	0.36%	0.36%	0.36% <sup>(i)</sup>
Net investment income (loss) <sup>(c)</sup> . . . . .	2.78%	3.03%	2.87%	2.55%	2.71% <sup>(i)</sup>
Portfolio turnover rate <sup>(j)</sup> . . . . .	8%	13%	10%	8%	7%

(a) Commencement of operations.

(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

(c) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(d) Less than \$0.005 per share.

(e) Total investment return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions, if any, at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Total return calculated for a period less than one year is not annualized.

(f) The market price returns are calculated using the mean between the last bid and ask prices. Prior to May 31, 2016, the closing price listed on the NYSE Arca was used.

(g) Since the Shares of the Funds did not trade in the secondary market until the day after the Fund's inception, for the period from the inception to the first day of the secondary market trading, the NAV is used as a proxy for the secondary market trading price to calculate the market returns.

(h) In addition to the fees and expenses which the Fund bears directly, the Fund indirectly bears a prorated share of the fees and expenses of the underlying funds in which it invests. Such indirect expenses are not included in the above expense ratios.

(i) Annualized.

(j) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized and excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as in-kind creations or redemptions in connection with the Fund's capital share transactions.

## Financial Highlights (continued)

### Selected Data for a Share of Capital Stock Outstanding

	IQ 500 International ETF	
	For the Year Ended April 30, 2020	For the Period December 13, 2018 <sup>(a)</sup> to April 30, 2019
Net asset value, beginning of period . . . . .	\$ 27.64	\$ 25.50
<b>Income from Investment Operations</b>		
Net investment income <sup>(b)(c)</sup> . . . . .	0.72	0.39
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) . . . . .	(5.40)	1.77
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from investment operations . . . . .	(4.68)	2.16
<b>Distributions from:</b>		
Net investment income . . . . .	(0.67)	(0.02)
Net asset value, end of period . . . . .	\$ 22.29	\$ 27.64
Market price, end of period . . . . .	\$ 22.10	\$ 27.65
<b>Total Return</b>		
Total investment return based on net asset value <sup>(d)</sup> . . . . .	(17.33)%	8.47%
Total investment return based on market price <sup>(e)</sup> . . . . .	(18.07)%	8.52%
<b>Ratios/Supplemental Data</b>		
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted) . . . . .	\$218,451	\$85,675
Ratio to average net assets of:		
Expenses net of waivers/reimbursements <sup>(f)</sup> . . . . .	0.25%	0.25% <sup>(g)</sup>
Expenses excluding waivers/reimbursements <sup>(f)</sup> . . . . .	0.26%	0.26% <sup>(g)</sup>
Net investment income (loss) <sup>(c)</sup> . . . . .	2.81%	3.90% <sup>(g)</sup>
Portfolio turnover rate <sup>(h)</sup> . . . . .	13%	0%

(a) Commencement of operations.

(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

(c) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(d) Total investment return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions, if any, at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Total return calculated for a period less than one year is not annualized.

(e) The market price returns are calculated using the mean between the last bid and ask prices.

(f) In addition to the fees and expenses which the Fund bears directly, the Fund indirectly bears a prorated share of the fees and expenses of the underlying funds in which it invests. Such indirect expenses are not included in the above expense ratios.

(g) Annualized.

(h) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized and excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as in-kind creations or redemptions in connection with the Fund's capital share transactions.

## Privacy Policy

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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

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Trust	IndexIQ 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
IIV	The Indicative Intra-Day Value, an appropriate per-Share value based on a Fund's portfolio
Nasdaq	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC, a national securities exchange.
NYSE Arca	NYSE Arca, Inc., a national securities exchange.
1940 Act	Investment Company Act of 1940
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

**IndexIQ ETF Trust**  
Mailing Address  
51 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York 10010  
1-888-474-7725  
[nylinvestments.com/etfs](http://nylinvestments.com/etfs)

## **IndexIQ ETF Trust**

PROSPECTUS | AUGUST 28, 2020

### **FOR MORE INFORMATION**

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

#### **Annual/Semi-annual Report**

Additional information about a 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 Funds and their policies is also available in the Funds' SAI. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus (and is legally considered part of this Prospectus). The Funds' 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 Funds' website: [nylinvestments.com/etfs](http://nylinvestments.com/etfs).

#### **To obtain other information and for shareholder inquiries:**

By telephone: 1-888-474-7725

By mail: IndexIQ ETF Trust

c/o IndexIQ

51 Madison Avenue

New York, NY 10010

On the Internet: SEC Edgar database: <http://www.sec.gov>; or [nylinvestments.com/etfs](http://nylinvestments.com/etfs)

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](mailto: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 Funds and their 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 Funds' 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 Funds' investment company registration number is 811-22227.

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