

**INDEXIQ ETF TRUST
INDEXIQ ACTIVE ETF TRUST
(the “Trusts” and each series of the Trusts, a “Fund”)**

Supplement dated December 17, 2020 (“Supplement”)
to each Fund’s Summary Prospectus and Prospectus
dated August 28, 2020 (each, a “Prospectus”)

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

Effective immediately, for each Fund, the first paragraph in the “Fees and Expenses of the Fund” section of the Prospectus is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

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

Effective immediately, the first paragraph in the “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares” section of the Prospectus is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

Unlike conventional mutual funds, the Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in large blocks of Shares called “Creation Units.” Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold on the secondary market through a broker-dealer. Since Shares of the Fund trade on securities exchanges in the secondary market at their market price rather than their NAV, the Fund’s Shares may trade at a price greater than (premium) or less than (discount) the Fund’s NAV. An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information, including the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available online at newyorklifeinvestments.com

Investors Should Retain this Supplement for Future Reference

ME16n-12/20

IndexIQ ETF Trust

Prospectus

August 28, 2020

IQ Candriam ESG US Equity ETF (IQSU)

IQ Candriam ESG International Equity ETF (IQSI)

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

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 Candriam ESG US Equity ETF	45409B461	IQSU
IQ Candriam ESG International Equity ETF	45409B453	IQSI

Each Fund is an exchange-traded fund. This means that shares of the Funds are listed on a national securities exchange, such as the NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca”), 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 Candriam ESG US Equity ETF

Investment Objective

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

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy 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	0.09%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.02%

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.11%
Expense Waiver/Reimbursement ^(a)	0.02%

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Waiver/Reimbursement **0.09%**

(a) IndexIQ Advisors LLC (the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive or reduce its management fee and/or reimburse expenses of the Fund in an amount that limits "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" (exclusive of interest, taxes, brokerage fees and commissions, dividends paid on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses) to not more than 0.09% 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 of the Fund.

Example. This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. 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>
\$9	\$33	\$60	\$139

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 12% 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") with Candriam Belgium S.A. ("Candriam") acting as index consultant to IndexIQ. The Underlying Index is designed to deliver exposure to equity securities of companies meeting environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) criteria developed by Candriam and weighted using a market capitalization weighting methodology. As of June 30, 2020, the market capitalization range of the Underlying Index was approximately \$1.3 billion to \$1.5 trillion.

The first step in the ESG security selection process combines a sector-specific analysis and ranking of issuer-specific factors, including corporate governance, environmental impact, and labor practices, along with a macro analysis of the issuer's exposure to global sustainability trends, including climate change, resource depletion, and health and wellness. This sector-specific analysis evaluates companies within the same sector against each other, using criteria specific to the particular sector. Except for the excluded activities described below, the ESG security selection process seeks to maintain exposure to all industry sectors of the economy (e.g., consumer discretionary, communication services, healthcare and information technology). The ESG selection process analyzes securities comprising approximately 85% of the market capitalization of equity securities domiciled in the United States. The companies with an overall ranking in the top 70% of the eligible universe within each industry sector based on this ESG selection process are included in the Underlying Index, unless a company is excluded as a result of the second step in the ESG security selection process. The second step in the ESG security selection process is an exclusionary screen based on any continued and significant non-compliance with the principals within the United Nation's Global Compact as well as the exclusion of companies engaged in certain businesses beyond minimum thresholds (e.g., companies that operate in countries with oppressive regimes, that operate in adult content, alcohol, armament, gambling, nuclear, and tobacco sectors, or that utilize animal testing or genetic modification in research and development). As a result of this second step, the companies selected for inclusion in the Underlying Index represent less than 70% of the eligible universe. As of June 30, 2020, the Underlying Index consisted of 299 component securities.

The Underlying Index is rebalanced quarterly.

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

Principal Risks

As with all investments, there are certain risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund's Shares will change in value and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund does not represent a complete investment program. An investment in the Fund is not 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.

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.

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.

Investment Style Risk

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

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

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.

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 completed a full calendar year of operations and therefore does not report its performance information. The Fund's performance current to the most recent month-end is available by calling 1-888-474-7725 or by visiting nylinvestments.com/etfs.

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. Both Mr. Barrato, Senior Vice President of the Advisor, and Mr. Harrison, Vice President of the Advisor, have been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 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 NYSE Arca through a broker-dealer.

Shares 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 Candriam ESG International Equity ETF

Investment Objective

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

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy 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	0.15%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.16%
Expense Waiver/Reimbursement ^(a)	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Waiver/Reimbursement	0.15%

^(a) IndexIQ Advisors LLC (the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive or reduce its management fee and/or reimburse expenses of the Fund in an amount that limits "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" (exclusive of interest, taxes, brokerage fees and commissions, dividends paid on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses) to not more than 0.15% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The agreement will remain in effect until August 31, 2021 unless terminated by the Board of Trustees of the Fund.

Example. This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. 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>
\$15	\$51	\$89	\$204

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 3% of the average value of its portfolio. This rate excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of the Shares.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs a "passive management" — or indexing — investment approach designed to track the performance of the Underlying Index, which was developed by IndexIQ LLC ("IndexIQ") with Candriam Belgium S.A. ("Candriam") acting as index consultant to IndexIQ. The Underlying Index is designed to deliver exposure to equity securities of companies meeting environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) criteria developed by Candriam and weighted using a market-capitalization weighting methodology. As of June 30, 2020, the market capitalization range of the Underlying Index was approximately \$218.7 million to \$329.1 billion.

The first step in the ESG security selection process combines a sector-specific analysis and ranking of issuer-specific factors, including corporate governance, environmental impact, and labor practices, along with a macro analysis of the issuer's exposure to global sustainability trends, including climate change, resource depletion, and health and wellness. This sector-specific analysis evaluates companies within the same sector each other, using criteria specific to the particular sector. Except for the excluded activities described below, the ESG security selection process seeks to maintain exposure to all industry sectors of the economy (e.g., financials, industrials, consumer discretionary, consumer staples, materials, health care, energy, utilities and information technology). The ESG selection process analyzes securities comprising approximately 85% of the market capitalization of equity securities domiciled in the following 23 international developed market country indexes: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The companies with an overall ranking in the top 70% of the eligible universe within each industry sector based on this ESG selection process are included in the Underlying Index, unless a company is excluded as a result of the second step in the ESG security selection process. The second step in the ESG security selection process is an exclusionary screen based on any continued and significant non-compliance with the principals within the United Nation's Global Compact as well as the exclusion of companies engaged in certain businesses beyond minimum thresholds (e.g., companies that operate in countries with oppressive regimes, that operate in adult content, alcohol, armament, gambling, nuclear, and tobacco sectors, or that utilize animal testing or genetic modification in research and development). As a result of this second step, the companies selected for inclusion in the Underlying Index represent less than 70% of the eligible universe. As of June 30, 2020, the Underlying Index consisted of 563 component securities.

The Underlying Index is rebalanced quarterly.

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

Principal Risks

As with all investments, there are certain risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund's Shares will change in value and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund does not represent a complete investment program. An investment in the Fund is not 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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 completed a full calendar year of operations and therefore does not report its performance information. The Fund's performance current to the most recent month-end is available by calling 1-888-474-7725 or by visiting nylinvestments.com/etfs.

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. Both Mr. Barrato, Senior Vice President of the Advisor, and Mr. Harrison, Vice President of the Advisor, have been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 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 NYSE Arca through a broker-dealer.

Shares 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

The Trust is an investment company consisting of a number of separate investment portfolios (each, a "Fund" and collectively, the "Funds") that are exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). ETFs are index 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") developed by IndexIQ LLC ("IndexIQ"), an affiliate of the Funds' investment advisor.

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

Each Fund employs a "passive management" — or indexing — investment approach designed to track the performance of its 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 generally will invest in all of the securities that comprises 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 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 also may be instances in which the Advisor, as applicable, may choose to (i) overweight a security in the Underlying Index, purchase securities not contained in the Underlying Index that the Advisor believes are appropriate to substitute for certain securities in the Underlying Index or (iii) utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques in seeking to track the Underlying Index. Each Fund may sell securities that are represented in the applicable Underlying Index in anticipation of their removal from the Underlying Index or purchase securities not represented in the Underlying Index in anticipation of their addition to the 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 securities and other instruments that make up its Underlying Index (the "Underlying Index Components"). In determining a 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 the Underlying Index, but which the Advisor believes will help the Fund track its Underlying Index. For example, 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.

At least 80% of each Fund's net assets will be comprised of equity securities.

To the extent that each 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, each Fund will concentrate its investment to approximately the same extent as its Underlying Index.

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 each Fund and its respective Underlying Index.

The Underlying Index Components of the IQ Candriam ESG International Equity ETF generally provide exposures to non-U.S. equity securities. IndexIQ determines the “domicile” of the Underlying Index Component 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.

At least 80% of the IQ Candriam ESG International Equity ETF’s net assets will be comprised of securities of issuers in non-U.S. countries.

To the extent the Advisor to the Funds makes investments on behalf of the Funds 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.

Additional Investment Strategies

In addition to its principal investment strategies, each Fund may also invest in money market instruments, including short-term debt instruments and repurchase agreements or other funds which 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, for liquidity purposes, or to earn interest. In addition to investing directly in the Underlying Index Components, a Fund may invest in Underlying Index Components indirectly through ETPs. Swaps may be used by each Fund to seek performance that tracks its Underlying Index and to manage cash flows. 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 a Fund’s Underlying Index to be reflected in the portfolio composition of that Fund.

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.”

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

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.”

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.

Currency Risk

The following risk applies to IQ Candriam ESG International Equity 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.

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 Candriam ESG International Equity 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 depositary receipts. Additionally, to the extent the value of a depositary receipt held by a Fund fails to track that of the underlying security, the use of the depositary receipt may result in tracking error. Depositary receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market. Any distributions paid to the holders of depositary receipts are usually subject to a fee charged by the depositary. Holders of depositary receipts may have limited voting rights, and investment restrictions in certain countries may adversely impact the value of depositary receipts because such restrictions may limit the ability to convert the equity shares into depositary 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 depositary receipts.

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.

Foreign Securities Risk

The following risk applies to the IQ Candriam ESG International Equity 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 Candriam ESG International Equity 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.

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 may be predictive in 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.

Financial Sector Risk

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.

Investment Style Risk

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.

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

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 the 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 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. 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.

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 applicable 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 a 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 its 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, 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 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.

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.

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 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.

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.

Additional Risks

Large Investments Risk

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

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

Most investors will buy and sell Shares of each Fund in Secondary Market transactions through brokers. Shares of each Fund will be listed for trading on the Secondary Market on the NYSE Arca. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly-traded shares. Unless imposed by your broker or dealer, there is no minimum dollar amount you must invest and no minimum number of Shares you must buy in the Secondary Market. When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the Secondary Market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. In addition, because transactions in the Secondary Market occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

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

Book Entry

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

Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. Participants in DTC include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants.

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

Management

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

Investment Advisor

The Advisor has been registered as an investment advisor with the SEC since August 2007, has provided investment advisory services to registered investment companies since June 2008, 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:

Fund Name	Management Fee
IQ Candriam ESG US Equity ETF	0.09%
IQ Candriam ESG International Equity ETF	0.15%

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

The Advisor serves as investment advisor to each Fund pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement (the "Advisory Agreement"). The Advisory Agreement was approved by the Independent Trustees of the Trust at its annual meeting. The basis for the Board's approval of the Advisory Agreement will be 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 including taxes; 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 any subadvisor to a Fund. The Advisor and the Trust have obtained an exemptive order (the "Order") from the SEC permitting the Advisor, on behalf of a Fund 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. Each Fund's sole shareholder has approved the use of the Order. Please see the SAI for more information on the Order.

Expense Limitation Agreement

The Advisor has entered into Expense Limitation Agreements with the Funds under which it has agreed to waive or reduce its fees and to assume other expenses of the Funds 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, dividends, interest and brokerage expenses paid on short sales, acquired und 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 of such Funds until August 31, 2021, as follows:

Fund Name	Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Waiver/Reimbursement
IQ Candriam ESG US Equity ETF	0.09%
IQ Candriam ESG International Equity ETF	0.15%

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 jointly and primarily 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. 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 and a portfolio manager of the Funds since inception. 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

Index Provider

IndexIQ is the index provider for the Funds. IndexIQ is in the business of developing and maintaining financial indices, including the Underlying Indices. Presently, IndexIQ has developed and is maintaining a number of indices in addition to the Underlying Indices, of which 20 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 Indices 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 Indices. The Funds pay no fees to IndexIQ or the Advisor under the Sub-Licensing Agreement. Additional information regarding the Underlying Indices developed and maintained by IndexIQ, including the index methodology and composition, is available at nylinvestments.com/etfs.

Solactive AG is the Index calculator and benchmark administrator. The value of an Underlying Index is calculated every weekday ("Business Day") based on the prices on the respective Exchanges on which the Component Securities are listed. For each update, the most recent prices of all Component Securities are used. Prices of Component Securities not listed in U.S. Dollars are converted using spot foreign exchange rates quoted by Reuters. The daily index closing value is calculated using WM/Reuters closing spot rates from 4:00 pm London time. Should there be no current price available on Reuters, the most recent price or the Trading Price (as defined below) on Reuters for the preceding Trading Day (as defined below) is used in the calculation. The Underlying Indices are calculated continuously every Business Day from 9:00 am to 10:30 pm, CET, with updates every 15 seconds. In the event that data cannot be provided to Reuters or to the pricing services of Boerse Stuttgart AG, an Underlying Index cannot be distributed.

Any incorrect calculation is adjusted on a retrospective basis. At the time of the calculation and publication of an Underlying Index, the prices used for the calculation may already have changed. A committee (the "Committee") composed of staff from Solactive AG is responsible for any amendments to the rules; provided that the starting universe for the composition of an Underlying Index and its relevant specifications are established by IndexIQ. The composition of an Underlying Index is determined according to the procedures outlined in the Underlying Index rulebook. Solactive AG may consult IndexIQ for decisions regarding the composition of an Underlying Index. All specifications and information relevant for calculating an Underlying Index are made available on Solactive AG's website.

The financial instrument is not sponsored, promoted, sold or supported in any other manner by Solactive AG nor does Solactive AG offer any express or implicit guarantee or assurance either with regard to the results of using an Underlying Index and/or Underlying Index trade mark or an Underlying Index price at any time or in any other respect. The Underlying Indices are calculated and published by Solactive AG. Solactive AG uses its best efforts to ensure that the Underlying Indices are calculated correctly. Irrespective of its obligations towards the Issuer, Solactive AG has no obligation to point out errors in an Underlying Index to third-parties including but not limited to investors and/or financial intermediaries of the financial instrument. Neither publication of an Underlying Index by Solactive AG nor the licensing of an Underlying Index or Underlying Index trade mark for the purpose of use in connection with the financial instrument constitutes a recommendation by Solactive AG to invest capital in said financial instrument nor does it in any way represent an assurance or opinion of Solactive AG with regard to any investment in this financial instrument.

Index Consultant

Candriam serves as the index consultant to IndexIQ for the Underlying Indices. In its role as index consultant, Candriam assists IndexIQ with the development, calculation and maintenance of the Underlying Indices. Candriam is an investment advisor with experience with equity securities of companies meeting environmental, social and corporate governance investing strategies.

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.

Distributor

ALPS Distributors, Inc. ("ALPS" or the "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 the Funds' Shares. NYLIFE Distributors LLC has entered into a Services Agreement with ALPS to market the Funds.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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

Legal Counsel

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

Frequent Trading

The Board has not adopted policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of Shares by Fund shareholders ("market timing"). In determining not to adopt market timing policies and procedures, the Board noted that the Funds are expected to be attractive to active institutional and retail investors interested in buying and selling Shares on a short-term basis. In addition, the Board considered that, unlike traditional mutual funds, Shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from 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 of a Fund and increased transaction costs (a Fund may impose higher transaction fees to offset these increased costs, which could negatively impact a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. However, the Board also noted that direct trading on a short-term basis by Authorized Participants is critical to ensuring that Shares trade at or close to NAV. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is not necessary to adopt market timing policies and procedures. Each Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order at any time and reserves the right to impose restrictions on disruptive or excessive trading in Creation Units.

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

Distribution and Service Plan

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with its Rule 12b-1 plan, each Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.10% 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").

Determination of Net Asset Value (NAV)

The NAV of the Shares for a Fund is equal to the Fund's total assets minus its total liabilities divided by the total number of Shares outstanding. Interest and investment income on a Fund's assets accrue daily and are included in the Fund's total assets. Expenses and fees (including investment advisory, management, administration and distribution fees, if any) accrue daily and are included in 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 five decimal places. The NAV is calculated by the Administrator and Custodian and determined each Business Day as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE Arca (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, 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.

Indicative Intra-Day Value

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.

Premium/Discount Information

Information regarding the extent and frequency with which market prices of Shares has 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.

Dividends, Distributions and Taxes

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

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

The Funds have not requested and will not request an advance ruling from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") as to the U.S. federal income tax matters described below. The IRS could adopt positions contrary to those discussed below and such positions could be sustained. Prospective investors should consult their own tax

advisors with regard to the U.S. federal tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Shares, as well as the tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, locality, non-U.S. or other taxing jurisdiction. The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the SAI entitled "U.S. Federal Income Taxation."

Tax Treatment of 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 no elects), plus 100% of any undistributed amounts from prior years. For these purposes, a Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it has been subject to U.S. corporate income tax for the taxable year ending within the calendar year. 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 a loss on a disposition of a portfolio security. As a result, the Fund may be required to make an annual income distribution greater than the total cash actually received during the year. Such distribution may be made from the cash assets of the Fund or by 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 owners of Shares who, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation (or an entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes) created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States, or of any state thereof, or the District of Columbia; (iii) an estate, the income of which is includable in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; or (iv) a trust, if (1) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (2) the trust has a valid election in place to be treated as a U.S. person.

Fund Distributions. In general, Fund distributions are subject to U.S. federal income tax when paid, regardless of whether they consist of cash or property, and regardless of whether they are re-invested in Shares. However, any Fund distribution declared in October, November or December of any calendar year and payable to shareholders of record on a specified date during such month will be deemed to have been received by 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 dividend 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 meeting certain holding period and of the requirements with respect to the distributing Fund's Shares and the distributing Fund meeting certain holdings period and other requirements with respect to its dividend-paying stocks. For this purpose, "qualified dividend income" generally means income from dividends received by a Fund from U.S. corporations and qualified non-U.S. corporations. Substitute payments received on Shares that are lent out will be ineligible for being reported as qualified dividend income. If a Fund pays a dividend that would be "qualified" dividend income for individuals, corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividend received deduction.

Each Fund intends to distribute its net capital gain at least annually. However, by providing written notice to its shareholders no later than 60 days after its year-end, a Fund may elect to retain some or all of its net capital gain and designate the retained amount as a "deemed distribution." In that event, 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 of the Shares by an amount equal to shareholder's proportionate share of the Fund's undistributed net capital gain, reduced by the amount of the shareholder's tax credit or refund.

Distributions in excess of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will, as to each shareholder, be treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the 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 Exchange of Shares. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale or exchange of Shares (including an exchange of Shares of one Fund for Shares of another Fund) generally is treated as a long-term gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale or exchange of Shares held for one year or less generally is treated as a short-term gain or loss, except that any capital loss on the sale or exchange of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that capital gain dividends were paid (or deemed to be paid) with respect to the Shares.

Creation Unit Issues and Redemptions. On an issue of Shares of a Fund as part of a Creation Unit where the creation is conducted in-kind, an Authorized Participant generally recognizes capital gain or loss equal to the difference between (i) the fair market value (at issue) of the issued Shares (plus any cash received by the

Authorized Participant as part of the issue) and (ii) the Authorized Participant's aggregate basis in the exchanged securities (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue). On a redemption of Shares as part of a Creation Unit where the redemption is conducted in-kind, an Authorized Participant recognizes capital gain or loss 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 withholdings tax generally will not apply to any gain realized by a non-U.S. shareholder in receipt of a Fund's net capital gain. Special rules (not discussed herein) apply with respect to dividends of 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 gains dividends" (each defined below) will not be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax, provided that, among other requirements, the non-U.S. shareholder furnished the Fund with a completed IRS Form W8BEN or W-8BEN-E, as applicable, (or acceptable substitute documentation) establishing the non-U.S. shareholder's non-U.S. status and the Fund does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the non-U.S. shareholder would be subject to such withholding tax if the non-U.S. shareholder were to receive the related amounts directly rather than as dividends from the Fund. "Interest-related dividends" generally means dividends designated by a Fund as attributable to such Fund's U.S.-source interest income, other than certain contingent interest and interest from obligations of a corporation or partnership in which such Fund is at least 10% shareholder, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income. "Short-term capital gain dividends" generally means dividends designated by a Fund as attributable to the excess of such Fund's net short-term capital gain over its net long-term capital loss. Depending on its circumstances, a Fund may treat such dividends, in whole or in part, as ineligible for these exceptions from withholding.

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

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

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

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

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

The Advisor maintains a website for the Funds at 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 mid-point of the bid-ask spread at the time of NAV calculation (the "Bid-Ask Price"); (3) a calculation of the premium or discount of the Bid-Ask Price against such NAV; and (4) data in chart format displaying the frequency distribution of discounts and premiums of the Bid-Ask Price against the NAV, within appropriate ranges, for each of the four previous calendar quarters (or for the life of a Fund if, shorter). In addition, on each

Business Day, before the commencement of trading in Shares on the NYSE Arca, each Fund will disclose on its website (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

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 registered investment companies, and the acquisition of Shares by other registered investment companies 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 registered investment companies 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.

	IQ Candriam ESG US Equity ETF
	For the Period December 17, 2019 ^(a) to April 30, 2020
Net asset value, beginning of period	<u>\$25.18</u>
Income from Investment Operations	
Net investment income ^{(b)(c)}	0.15
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	<u>(1.08)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from investment operations	<u>(0.93)</u>
Distributions from:	
Net investment income	(0.12)
Net asset value, end of period	<u>\$24.13</u>
Market price, end of period	\$24.12
Total Return	
Total investment return based on net asset value ^(d)	(3.59)%
Total investment return based on market price ^(e)	(3.64)% ^(f)
Ratios/Supplemental Data	
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$6.034
Ratio to average net assets of:	
Expenses net of waivers/reimbursements ^(g)	0.09% ^(h)
Expenses excluding waivers/reimbursements ^(g)	0.11% ^(h)
Net investment income (loss) ^(c)	1.67% ^(h)
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽ⁱ⁾	12%

(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 Candriam ESG International Equity ETF
	For the Period December 17, 2019 ^(a) to April 30, 2020
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 25.19
Income from Investment Operations	
Net investment income ^{(b)(c)}	0.26
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	<u>(4.34)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from investment operations	<u>(4.08)</u>
Distributions from:	
Net investment income	<u>(0.11)</u>
Net asset value, end of period	<u>\$ 21.00</u>
Market price, end of period	\$ 20.87
Total Return	
Total investment return based on net asset value ^(d)	(16.18)%
Total investment return based on market price ^(e)	(16.68)% ^(f)
Ratios/Supplemental Data	
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$46,196
Ratio to average net assets of:	
Expenses net of waivers/reimbursements ^(g)	0.15% ^(h)
Expenses excluding waivers/reimbursements ^(g)	0.16% ^(h)
Net investment income (loss) ^(c)	3.20% ^(h)
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽ⁱ⁾	3%

(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.

Privacy Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Frequently Used Terms

Trust	IndexIQ ETF Trust, a registered open-end investment company
Fund	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 of the Funds
AP or Authorized Participant	Certain large institutional investors such as brokers, dealers, banks or other entities that have entered into authorized participant agreements with the Distributor
NYSE Arca	NYSE Arca, Inc., the primary market on which Shares are listed for trading
IIV	The Indicative Intra-Day Value, an appropriate per-Share value based on the Funds' portfolio
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
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 SAI. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus (and is legally considered part of this Prospectus). The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports (when available) and the SAI are available free upon request by calling IndexIQ at 1-888-474-7725. You can also access and download the annual and semi-annual reports and the SAI at the Fund's website: 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

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

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations about the 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 Shares, whether or not participating in this distribution, may be generally required to deliver a Prospectus. This is in addition to any obligation dealers have to deliver a Prospectus when acting as underwriters.

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

IQ® and IndexIQ® are registered service marks of New York Life Insurance Company.

The Trust's investment company registration number is 811-22227.

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