

# Prospectus

## Harbor Alpha Layering ETF

July 15, 2025

Fund	Exchange	Ticker
Harbor Alpha Layering ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	HOLD

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) have not approved the Fund’s shares as an investment or determined whether this Prospectus is accurate or complete. Anyone who tells you otherwise is committing a crime.





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No financial highlights exist for Harbor Alpha Layering ETF, which had not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus.



# Harbor Alpha Layering ETF

## Fund Summary

### Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

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

Management Fees	0.69%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses <sup>1,2</sup>	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>2</sup>	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.73%

<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Advisor pays all of the operating expenses of the Fund, except for (i) the fee payment under the Investment Advisory Agreement; (ii) payments under the Fund's 12b-1 plan (if any); (iii) the costs of borrowing, including interest and dividend expenses; (iv) taxes and governmental fees; (v) acquired fund fees and expenses; (vi) brokers' commissions and any other transaction-related expenses and fees arising out of transactions effected on behalf of the Fund; (vii) costs of holding shareholder meetings; and (viii) litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business.

<sup>2</sup> "Other Expenses" and "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are estimated for the current fiscal year.

### Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other exchange-traded funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, under these assumptions, your costs would be:

One Year	Three Years
\$75	\$233

### 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 may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when shares of the Fund are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Expense Example, do affect the Fund's performance. The Fund had not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus and no portfolio turnover rate existed at the time of this publication.

### Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in two complementary investment strategies. The Fund's subadvisor, PanAgora Asset Management, Inc., ("PanAgora" or the "Subadvisor"), employs a quantitative approach that "layers" an

active, trend-following managed futures strategy on top of a passive position that is intended to replicate the returns of the S&P 500 Index (the "Index"). One dollar invested in the Fund provides a total exposure of approximately one dollar and fifty cents (150% total exposure), which is allocated 75% to the long passive U.S. equity strategy and 75% to the managed futures strategy. The Fund achieves its 150% total exposure by using leverage in the form of futures and forward contracts. Futures contracts and forward contracts result in leverage because they allow the Fund to obtain large investment exposures in return for meeting relatively small margin requirements. As a result of the Fund's strategies, the Fund may have highly leveraged exposure to one or more asset classes at times, resulting in gross exposure (long plus short) significantly in excess of 150% total exposure. The Fund's two strategies are not designed to have any target correlation to each other (positive or negative). Each strategy is discussed in more detail below.

The Fund's long passive U.S. equity strategy seeks to provide returns similar to those of the Index primarily through the use of futures contracts. The Index is comprised of the 500 leading companies listed on stock exchanges in the U.S. (i.e., large-cap common stock of U.S. issuers). The Fund may also make direct investments in the Index constituents and in other investment companies. Under normal circumstances, the Fund's exposure to the long passive U.S. equity strategy will represent approximately 75% of the Fund's total assets.

The Fund's managed futures strategy is a trend-following strategy utilizing quantitative techniques to gain exposure across global equities, fixed income, currencies and commodities markets. A trend-following strategy is one that seeks to identify and profit from price trends (i.e., by buying when prices are rising and selling or shorting when prices are declining). Trend-following strategies have the potential to perform well during trending markets, persistently volatile markets and/or during periods of market stress; however, they may experience flat or negative performance during periods in which no major price trends develop or when markets exhibit short-term volatility. The Fund achieves long and short exposure to these asset classes through investment in futures and forward contracts, either directly or indirectly through investment in the Subsidiary (as described below). There are no geographic limits on the market exposure of the Fund's assets. This flexibility allows the Subadvisor to look for investments or gain exposure to asset classes and markets around the world, including emerging markets, that it believes will enhance the Fund's ability to meet its objective. The managed futures strategy is not intended to provide returns similar to those of the Index. Under normal circumstances, the Fund's exposure to the managed futures strategy will represent approximately 75% of the Fund's total assets.

Positions within the managed futures strategy are based on proprietary signals that aim to go "long" markets with positive trends and "short" markets with falling trends. Positions are determined by the recent, past return behavior of investments across these asset classes. If a particular market or asset class is experiencing prices increasing over the recent past, trend-following strategies will adopt or maintain a long position in that market or asset class. However, if a market or asset class is experiencing prices declining over the recent past, trend-following strategies will adopt or maintain a short position in that market or asset class. The Subadvisor employs a proprietary framework using quantitative models that seek to identify these trends and allocate a weight to each market or asset class represented in the portfolio that will guide the long and short positioning. Each position size within the strategy is determined based on its historical volatilities and correlations.

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The Fund will invest up to 25% of its total assets, as determined at the end of each fiscal quarter, in a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary (the “Subsidiary”) organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands. The Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary is expected to provide the Fund with exposure to commodity returns within the limits of the federal tax laws, which limit the ability of investment companies such as the Fund to invest directly in such instruments. The Subsidiary has the same investment objective and will follow the same investment policies and restrictions as the Fund. Unlike the Fund, the Subsidiary may invest without limitation in commodity-linked derivative instruments (e.g., commodity futures). Except as noted, references to the Fund’s investment strategies and risks include those of its Subsidiary. The Subsidiary is advised by Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc. (“Harbor Capital” or the “Advisor”) and subadvised by the Subadvisor.

The Fund will frequently “roll-over” futures contracts, i.e., replace an expiring contract with a contract that expires further in the future. As a result, the Fund’s portfolio will typically have a high portfolio turnover rate.

The Fund (and the Subsidiary, as applicable) will also hold U.S. Treasury bills, money market funds, cash and cash equivalents (e.g., high quality commercial paper and similar instruments that are rated investment grade or, if unrated, of comparable quality, as the Advisor or Subadvisor determines) to serve as margin or collateralize the Fund’s or the Subsidiary’s investments in futures and forward contracts, or otherwise to provide liquidity.

The Fund is classified as non-diversified, which means the Fund may invest in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

### Principal Risks

There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. Stocks fluctuate in price and the value of your investment in the Fund may go down. This means that you could lose money on your investment in the Fund or the Fund may not perform as well as other investment options. Principal risks impacting the Fund (in alphabetical order after the first ten risks) include:

**Equity Risk:** The values of equity or equity-related securities may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities.

**Large Cap Risk:** Large cap stocks may fall out of favor relative to small or mid cap stocks, which may cause the Fund to underperform other equity funds that focus on small or mid cap stocks. Large cap companies may be less able than smaller cap companies to adapt to changing market conditions and may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential than smaller cap companies.

**Derivatives Risk:** The value of derivative instruments, such as futures contracts, held by the Fund may not change in the manner expected by the Subadvisor which could result in disproportionately large losses to the Fund. Derivatives may also be more volatile than other instruments and may create a risk of loss greater than the amount invested. In addition, certain derivatives may be difficult to value and may be illiquid.

**Short Position Risk:** Taking short positions involves leverage of the Fund’s assets and presents various risks. If the value of the underlying instrument or market in which the Fund has taken a short position increases, then the Fund will incur a loss equal to the increase in value from the time that the short position was entered into plus any related interest payments or other fees. Taking short positions involves the risk that losses may be disproportionate, may exceed the amount invested and may be unlimited.

**Leveraging Risk:** The Fund’s use of certain investments, such as derivative instruments, including futures contracts, and certain other transactions can give rise to leverage within the Fund’s portfolio, which could cause the Fund’s returns to be more volatile than if leverage had not been used.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Certain large shareholders, including Authorized Participants (“APs”) may from time to time own a substantial amount of the Fund’s shares. There is no requirement that these shareholders maintain their investment in the Fund. There is a risk that such large shareholders or that the Fund’s shareholders generally may redeem all or a substantial portion of their investments in the Fund in a short period of time, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund’s NAV, liquidity, and brokerage costs. Large redemptions could also result in tax consequences to shareholders and impact the Fund’s ability to implement its investment strategy. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on the listing exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the shares.

**Premium/Discount Risk:** The market price of the Fund’s shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the Fund’s net asset value as well as the relative supply of and demand for shares on the Exchange. The Advisor cannot predict whether shares will trade below, at or above their net asset value because the shares trade on the Exchange at market prices and not at net asset value. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for shares will be closely related, but not identical, to the same forces influencing the prices of the holdings of the Fund trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. This may result in the Fund’s shares trading significantly above (premium) or below (discount) the Fund’s net asset value, which will be reflected in the intraday bid/ask spreads and/or the closing price of shares as compared to net asset value. During stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund’s shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the market for the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which could in turn lead to differences between the market price of the Fund’s shares and their net asset value.

**Market Risk:** Securities markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse market, economic, political, regulatory or other developments, which may lower the value of securities held by the Fund, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Events such as war, acts of terrorism, social unrest, natural disasters, recessions, inflation, rapid interest rate changes, supply chain disruptions, sanctions, the spread of infectious illness or other public health threats could also significantly impact the Fund and its investments.

**Model Risk:** There are limitations inherent in every quantitative model. The value of securities selected using quantitative analysis can react differently to issuer, political, market, and economic developments than the market as a whole or securities selected using only fundamental analysis. The factors used in quantitative analysis and the weight placed on those factors may not be predictive of a security’s value. In addition, historical trends in data may not be predictive going forward. The strategies and techniques employed in a quantitative model cannot fully match the complexity



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of the financial markets and therefore sudden unanticipated changes in underlying market conditions can significantly impact their performance. The effectiveness of the given strategy or technique may deteriorate in an unpredictable fashion for any number of reasons including, but not limited to, an increase in the amount of assets managed or the use of similar strategies or techniques by other market participants and/or market dynamic shifts over time. In addition, factors that affect a security's value can change over time, and these changes may not be reflected in the quantitative model. Any model may contain flaws the existence and effect of which may be discovered only after the fact or not at all. There can be no assurances that the strategies pursued or the techniques implemented in the quantitative model will be profitable, and various market conditions may be materially less favorable to certain strategies than others. Even in the absence of flaws, a model may not perform as anticipated.

**Authorized Participant Concentration/Trading Risk:** Only APs may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as APs and such APs have no obligation to submit creation or redemption orders. Consequently, there is no assurance that APs will establish or maintain an active trading market for the shares. This risk may be heightened to the extent that securities held by the Fund are traded outside a collateralized settlement system. In that case, APs may be required to post collateral on certain trades on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants), which only a limited number of APs may be able to do. In addition, to the extent that APs exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other AP is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units (as defined below), this may result in a significantly diminished trading market for shares, and shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value and to face trading halts and/or delisting. This risk may be heightened during periods of volatility or market disruptions.

**Cash Transactions Risk:** The Fund may effect some or all of its creations and redemptions for cash rather than in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in an ETF that effects all of its creations and redemptions in-kind. Because the Fund may effect redemptions for cash, it may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. A sale of portfolio securities may result in capital gains or losses and may also result in higher brokerage costs. To the extent costs are not offset by transaction fees charged by the Fund to APs, the costs of cash transactions will be borne by the Fund.

**Commodity Risk:** The Fund has exposure to commodities through investments (either directly or through the Subsidiary) in commodity-linked derivative instruments. Commodity prices are generally affected by, among other factors, the cost of producing, transporting and storing commodities, changes in consumer or commercial demand for commodities, the hedging and trading strategies of producers and consumers of commodities, speculative trading in commodities by commodity pools and other market participants, disruptions in commodity supply, weather, political and other global events, global economic factors and government intervention in or regulation of the commodity or commodity futures markets.

**Commodity-Linked Derivatives Risk:** The Fund's investments in commodity-linked derivative instruments (either directly or through the Subsidiary) may subject the Fund to significantly greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by

prevailing spot prices (the price at which a commodity can be bought or sold for immediate delivery) for the underlying commodity, supply and demand, market activity, liquidity, economic, financial, political regulatory, geographical, biological or judicial events, and the general interest rate environment. Commodity-linked derivatives are subject to the risk that the counterparty to the transaction, the exchange or trading facility on which they trade, or the applicable clearing house may default or otherwise fail to perform. The Fund will incur certain costs as a result of its use of derivatives and is required to post margin in respect to certain of its holdings in derivatives. Costs incurred by the Fund as a result of its use of derivatives will ultimately be borne by shareholders.

The Fund's use of commodity-linked derivatives will have a leveraging effect on the Fund's portfolio. Leverage generally magnifies the effect of a change in the value of an asset and creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the Fund otherwise would have had. The Fund's exposure to leverage can substantially increase the adverse impact to which the Fund's investment portfolio may be subject and make the Fund more volatile.

**Counterparty Risk:** A counterparty may be unwilling or unable to meet its contractual obligations. If the counterparty or its affiliate becomes insolvent, bankrupt or defaults on its payment obligations to the Fund, the value of an investment held by the Fund may decline. The Fund may also not be able to exercise remedies, such as the termination of transactions, netting of obligations and realization on collateral if such remedies are stayed or eliminated under special resolutions adopted in the United States or other jurisdictions.

In addition, the Fund may enter into swap agreements with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. Counterparties may be less willing to enter into transactions in stressed or volatile market conditions or may alter the terms they are willing to accept in such conditions. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund, which may cause the Fund not to be able to achieve its investment objective or to change its investment objective.

**Currency Risk:** The risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and affect the Fund's investments in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, or in derivatives that provide exposure to, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies.

**Emerging Market Risk:** Because the Fund may invest in securities of emerging market issuers, an investment in the Fund may be subject to special risks in addition to those of U.S. securities. These risks include heightened political and economic risks, greater volatility, currency fluctuations, higher transaction costs, delayed settlement, possible foreign controls on investment, possible sanctions by governmental bodies of other countries and less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of foreign markets. Foreign securities are sometimes less liquid and harder to value than securities of U.S. issuers. The securities markets of many foreign countries are relatively small, with a limited number of companies representing a small number of industries. If foreign securities are denominated and traded in a foreign currency, the value of the Fund's foreign holdings can be affected by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The Fund's investments in foreign securities may also be subject to foreign withholding taxes.

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Foreign securities risks are more significant in emerging market countries. These countries may have relatively unstable governments and less-established market economies than developed countries. Emerging markets may face greater social, economic, regulatory and political uncertainties. These risks make emerging market securities more volatile and less liquid than securities issued in more developed countries. Securities exchanges in emerging markets may suspend listed securities from trading for substantially longer periods of time than exchanges in developed markets, including for periods of a year or longer. If the Fund is holding a suspended security, that security would become completely illiquid as the Fund would not be able to dispose of the security until the suspension is lifted. In such instances, it can also be difficult to determine an appropriate valuation for the security because of a lack of trading and uncertainty as to when trading may resume.

Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, and conditions and events in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market.

**Foreign Securities Risk:** Because the Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers, an investment in the Fund is subject to special risks in addition to those of U.S. securities. These risks include heightened political and economic risks, greater volatility, currency fluctuations, higher transaction costs, delayed settlement, possible foreign controls on investment, possible sanctions by governmental bodies of other countries and less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of foreign markets. Foreign securities are sometimes less liquid and harder to value than securities of U.S. issuers. These risks are more significant for issuers in emerging market countries. Foreign market trading hours and holiday schedules may limit the Fund's ability to buy and sell securities. Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, and conditions and events in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market.

**High Portfolio Turnover Risk:** Higher portfolio turnover may adversely affect Fund performance by increasing Fund transaction costs and may lead to the realization and distribution to shareholders of higher capital gains, which may increase a shareholder's tax liability.

**Investment in Other Investment Companies Risk:** Investments in other investment companies (including money market funds) are subject to market and selection risk. In addition, if the Fund acquires shares of investment companies, shareholders bear both their proportionate share of expenses in the Fund and, indirectly, the expenses of the investment companies. In addition to these risks, a sector ETF may fail to accurately track the market segment or index that underlies its investment objective and the market price of the underlying ETF's shares may trade at a premium or a discount to their net asset value.

**Interest Rate Risk:** As interest rates rise, the values of fixed income securities held by the Fund are likely to decrease and reduce the value of the Fund's portfolio. Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates and are usually more volatile than securities with shorter durations. For example, a 5 year average duration generally means the price of a fixed income security will decrease in value by 5% if interest rates rise by 1%. Rising interest rates may lead to increased redemptions, increased volatility and decreased liquidity in the fixed income markets, making it more difficult for the Fund to sell its fixed income securities when the Subadvisor may wish to sell or must sell to meet redemptions. During periods when interest rates are low or there are negative interest rates, the Fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or the Fund may be unable to maintain

positive returns or minimize the volatility of the Fund's net asset value per share. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from Fund performance. In addition, changes in monetary policy may exacerbate the risks associated with changing interest rates.

**Issuer Risk:** An adverse event affecting a particular issuer in which the Fund is invested, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of that issuer's securities, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably.

**New Fund Risk:** There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. The Board of Trustees may liquidate the Fund at any time in accordance with the Declaration of Trust and governing law. As a result, the timing of the Fund's liquidation may not be favorable.

**Non-Diversification Risk:** Because the Fund is non-diversified and may invest a greater percentage of its assets in securities of a single issuer, and/or invest in a relatively small number of issuers, it is more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a more diversified portfolio.

**Sector Risk:** Because the Fund may, from time to time, be more heavily invested in particular sectors, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect those sectors. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of sectors.

**Selection Risk:** The Subadvisor's judgment about the attractiveness, value and growth potential of a particular security may be incorrect, which may cause the Fund to underperform. Additionally, the Subadvisor potentially will be prevented from executing investment decisions at an advantageous time or price as a result of domestic or global market disruptions, particularly disruptions causing heightened market volatility and reduced market liquidity, as well as increased or changing regulations. Thus, investments that the Subadvisor believes represent an attractive opportunity or in which the Fund seeks to obtain exposure may be unavailable entirely or in the specific quantities or prices sought by the Subadvisor and the Fund may need to forgo the investment at the time.

**Short Sales Risk:** If the price of securities sold short increases, the Fund would be required to pay more to replace the borrowed securities than the Fund received on the sale of the securities. Because there is theoretically no limit to the amount of the increase in price of the borrowed securities, the Fund's risk of loss on a short sale is potentially unlimited if the Fund misperceived or misjudged the relevant securities' value. Short sales involve what is referred to as counterparty risk or the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure or inability of the broker-dealer through which the Fund made the short sale (the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the contract.

**Subsidiary Risk:** By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. The derivatives and other investments held by the Subsidiary are the same as those that are permitted to be held by the Fund and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund. The Subsidiary is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Investment Company Act"), and, unless otherwise noted in this prospectus, is not subject to all of the investor protections of the Investment Company Act. In addition, changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as described in this

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Prospectus and the *Statement of Additional Information* and could adversely affect the Fund.

**Tax Risk:** The ability of the Fund to gain commodity exposure as contemplated may be adversely affected by future legislation, regulatory developments, interpretive guidance or other actions by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) or the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

**U.S. Treasury Obligations Risk:** U.S. Treasury obligations may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund’s exposure to U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.

## Performance

Because the Fund is newly organized and does not yet have a complete calendar year of performance history, the bar chart and total return tables are not provided. Once the Fund has operated for at least one calendar year, a bar chart and performance table will be included in the prospectus to show the performance of the Fund. When such information is included, this section will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance history from year to year and showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance and an additional index. Please note that the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. To obtain performance information, please visit the Fund’s website at [harborcapital.com](http://harborcapital.com) or call 800-422-1050.

## Portfolio Management

### Investment Advisor

Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc.

### Subadvisor

PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. (“PanAgora”) has subadvised the Fund since 2025.

### Portfolio Managers

The portfolio managers are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day investment decision making for the Fund.



**Bryan D. Belton, CFA**  
PanAgora Asset Management, Inc.

Mr. Belton is the President and Chief Executive Officer of PanAgora and has served as a portfolio manager for the Fund since 2025.



**Edward Qian, Ph.D.**  
PanAgora Asset Management, Inc.

Dr. Qian is the Head of Multi Asset Research and Chief Investment Officer of Multi Asset Investments at PanAgora and has served as a portfolio manager for the Fund since 2025.



**Jon Beaulieu, CFA**  
PanAgora Asset Management, Inc.

Mr. Beaulieu is a Director in the Multi Asset group at PanAgora and has served as a portfolio manager for the Fund since 2025.



**Vic Malla, CFA**  
PanAgora Asset Management, Inc.

Mr. Malla is a Research Analyst in the Multi Asset group at PanAgora and has served as a portfolio manager for the Fund since 2025.



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### Buying and Selling Fund Shares

Individual Fund shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at a market price. Shares of the Fund are listed and traded on an exchange at market price throughout the day rather than at NAV and may trade at a price greater than the Fund's NAV (premium) or less than the Fund's NAV (discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares (ask) when buying or selling Fund shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information, including information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spread, is available at *harborcapital.com*.

### Tax Information

Distributions you receive from the Fund are subject to federal income tax and may also be subject to state and local taxes. These distributions will generally be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred retirement account, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Investments in tax-deferred accounts may be subject to tax when they are withdrawn.

### Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

The Advisor and/or its related companies have in the past and could in the future pay intermediaries, which may include banks, broker-dealers, or financial professionals, for marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems and data or other services related to the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your sales representative to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your sales representative or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

# Additional Information about the Fund's Investments

## Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation. The Board of Trustees (the "Board of Trustees") of Harbor ETF Trust may change the Fund's investment objective without shareholder approval.

## Principal Investments

The Fund's principal investment strategies and the principal associated risks are described in the *Fund Summary* section at the front of this Prospectus.

More detailed descriptions of certain of the principal risks of the Fund are described below.

An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Fund shares will go up and down in price, meaning that you could lose money by investing in the Fund. Many factors influence the Fund's performance and the Fund's investment strategy may not produce the intended results.

A new fund or a fund with fewer assets under management may be more significantly affected by purchases and redemptions of its Creation Units than a fund with relatively greater assets under management would be affected by purchases and redemptions of its shares. As compared to a larger fund, a new or smaller fund is more likely to sell a comparatively large portion of its portfolio to meet significant Creation Unit redemptions, or invest a comparatively large amount of cash to facilitate Creation Unit purchases, in each case when the fund otherwise would not seek to do so. Such transactions may cause funds to make investment decisions at inopportune times or prices or miss attractive investment opportunities. Such transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income if sales of securities result in gains and the fund redeems Creation Units for cash, or otherwise cause a fund to perform differently than intended. While such risks may apply to funds of any size, such risks are heightened in funds with fewer assets under management. In addition, new funds may not be able to fully implement their investment strategy immediately upon commencing investment operations, which could reduce investment performance.

### COMMODITY-RELATED INVESTMENTS RISKS

Exposure to commodities often involves higher volatility than traditional securities. Their value can fluctuate based on market trends, commodity index changes, interest rates, and industry-specific factors like supply and demand, weather, and global economic or political developments. These investments may also react to perceived instability in the economy, even if unwarranted. Rising interest rates may negatively impact commodity prices by increasing the cost of carrying or financing physical commodities. Events such as natural disasters, droughts, floods or pandemics can disrupt supply chains and affect commodity availability. Regulatory and political factors such as embargoes, tariffs, sanctions or changes in international trade agreements can impact supply and demand. Certain commodities or related instruments may lack active trading markets and sudden market closures or interruptions can prevent timely liquidation of investments. Shifts in commodity market regulations, including margin requirements or trading restrictions, could adversely affect investments. While commodities can diversify a portfolio due to low correlation with traditional assets, this benefit is not guaranteed. During periods of market stress, correlations may increase, reducing diversification advantages. Extraction, production, and use of commodities may face increasing scrutiny due to environmental and social concerns, potentially impacting prices or limiting investment opportunities.

### COMMON STOCK

Common stocks are shares of a corporation or other entity that entitle the holder to a pro rata share of the profits of the corporation, if any, without preference over any other shareholder or class of shareholders. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds and preferred stock take precedence over the claims of those who own common stock. Common stock usually carries with it the right to vote and, frequently, an exclusive right to do so.

### DERIVATIVES RISK

Even a small investment in certain types of derivatives can have a big impact on the Fund's portfolio interest rate, stock market or currency exposure. Therefore, using derivatives can disproportionately increase the Fund's portfolio losses and reduce opportunities for gains when interest rates, stock prices or currency rates are changing. The Fund may not fully benefit from or may lose money on derivatives if changes in their value do not correspond as expected to changes in the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings.

To the extent the Fund uses derivative instruments to attempt to hedge certain exposures or risks, there can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging will be effective. In addition, use of derivative instruments for hedging involves costs and may reduce gains or result in losses, which may adversely affect the Fund.

Counterparties to over-the-counter derivative contracts present the same types of credit risk as issuers of fixed income securities. Derivatives also can make the Fund's portfolio less liquid and harder to value, especially in declining markets. In addition, government legislation or regulation may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the use, value or performance of derivatives.

## Additional Information about the Fund's Investments

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A futures contract may generally be described as an agreement between two parties to buy and sell particular financial instruments, currencies, commodities or indices for an agreed price for a designated period (or to deliver the final cash settlement price, in the case of a contract relating to an index or otherwise not calling for physical delivery at the end of trading in the contract). With respect to U.S. Treasury futures, one party to the contract agrees to accept, and the other party agrees to make delivery of, a U.S. Treasury security, as called for in the agreement, at a specified date and at an agreed upon price. Transactions in futures contracts, including U.S. Treasury futures, involve brokerage costs and require margin deposits.

While transactions in futures contracts may reduce certain risks, these transactions themselves entail certain other risks. For example, unanticipated changes in interest rates, securities prices or currency exchange rates, among other things, may result in a poorer overall performance for a Fund than if it had not entered into any futures contracts transactions.

### EMERGING MARKETS RISK

The Fund may invest in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries. A Subadviser generally considers an instrument to be economically tied to an emerging market country if: the issuer is organized under the laws of an emerging market country; the currency of settlement of the security is a currency of an emerging market country; the security is guaranteed by the government of an emerging market country (or any political subdivision, agency, authority or instrumentality of such government); for an asset-backed or other collateralized security, the country in which the collateral backing the security is located is an emerging market country; or the security's "country of exposure" is an emerging market country, as determined by the criteria set forth below. With respect to derivative instruments, a Subadviser generally considers such instruments to be economically tied to emerging market countries if the underlying assets are currencies of emerging market countries (or baskets or indexes of such currencies), or instruments or securities that are issued or guaranteed by governments of emerging market countries or by entities organized under the laws of emerging market countries or if an instrument's "country of exposure" is an emerging market country. A security's "country of exposure" is determined by a Subadviser using certain factors provided by a third-party analytical service provider. The Adviser and/or Subadvisers have broad discretion to identify countries that it considers to qualify as emerging markets. Emerging market countries are generally located in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

Investments in emerging markets involve risks in addition to those generally associated with investments in foreign securities.

Political and economic structures in many emerging markets may be undergoing significant evolution and rapid development, and such countries may lack the social, political and economic stability characteristic of more developed countries. As a result, the risks described above relating to investments in foreign securities, including the risks of nationalization or expropriation of assets, would be heightened. In addition, unanticipated political or social developments may affect the values of the Fund's investments and the availability to the Fund of additional investments in such emerging markets. The small size and inexperience of the securities markets in certain emerging markets and the limited volume of trading in securities in those markets may make the Fund's investments in such countries less liquid and more volatile than investments in countries with more developed securities markets (such as the U.S., Japan and most Western European countries). In addition, emerging market countries may have more or less government regulation and generally do not impose as extensive and frequent accounting, auditing, financial and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries. As a result, there could be less information available about issuers in emerging market countries, which could negatively affect the Advisor's or a Subadvisor's ability to evaluate local companies or their potential impact on the Fund's performance. The imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions), sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the U.S. and other governments, or from problems in share registration, settlement or custody, may also result in losses.

In addition, the U.S. and other nations and international organizations may impose economic sanctions or take other actions that may adversely affect issuers located in certain countries. In particular, the U.S. and/or other countries have imposed economic sanctions on certain Russian and Chinese individuals and/or corporate entities. The U.S. or other countries could also institute additional sanctions on Russia or China. Such sanctions, any future sanctions or other actions, or even the threat of further sanctions or other actions, may negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. For example, the Fund may be prohibited from investing in securities issued by companies subject to such sanctions. In addition, the sanctions may require the Fund to freeze its existing investments in companies located in certain countries, prohibiting the Fund from buying, selling or otherwise transacting in these investments. Countries subject to sanctions may undertake countermeasures or retaliatory actions which may further impair the value and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio and potentially disrupt its operations. Such events may have an adverse impact on the economies and debts of other emerging markets as well.

### EQUITY SECURITIES

Equity securities represent an ownership interest, or the right to acquire an ownership interest, in an issuer. The Fund may invest in common stocks.

## Additional Information about the Fund's Investments

### FOREIGN SECURITIES

The Fund may invest in securities of foreign developed market companies as part of its principal investment strategy.

The Subadvisor is responsible for determining whether a particular issuer would be considered a foreign issuer (also referred to as a “non-U.S. company”). Normally, foreign governments and their agencies and instrumentalities are considered foreign issuers, respectively. In the case of non-governmental issuers, the Subadvisor may consider an issuer to be a foreign issuer if:

- the company has been classified by MSCI, FTSE, or S&P indices as a foreign issuer;
- the equity securities of the company principally trade on stock exchanges in one or more foreign countries;
- a company derives a substantial portion of its total revenue from goods produced, sales made or services performed in one or more foreign countries or a substantial portion of its assets are located in one or more foreign countries;
- the company is organized under the laws of a foreign country or its principal executive offices are located in a foreign country; and/or
- the Subadvisor otherwise determines an issuer to be a foreign issuer in its discretion based on any other factors relevant to a particular issuer.

Certain companies which are organized under the laws of a foreign country may nevertheless be classified by the Subadvisor as a domestic issuer. This may occur when the company's economic fortunes and risks are primarily linked to the U.S. and the company's principal operations are conducted from the U.S. or when the company's equity securities trade principally on a U.S. stock exchange.

### INVESTMENT IN OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES

The Fund may invest in other investment companies as part of its principal investment strategy. Additionally, the Fund may invest in other investment companies or single securities for cash management purposes.

The Fund may incur higher and duplicative expenses because it invests in other ETFs. There is also the risk that the Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the underlying ETFs. The Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by the underlying ETFs.

### INVESTMENTS IN A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY

Harbor Alpha Layering ETF obtains exposure to the commodity markets within the limitations of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code through investments in a wholly owned subsidiary (respectively, the “Subsidiary”), as discussed under *“Dividends, Distributions and Taxes – A Note on Harbor Alpha Layering ETF.”*

The Subsidiary invests primarily in exchange-traded products backed by or linked to physical commodities or commodity-linked derivative instruments, including swap agreements, commodity options, futures and options on futures. Although Harbor Alpha Layering ETF may enter into commodity-linked derivative instruments directly, subject to certain limitations, the Fund likely will gain exposure to these derivative instruments indirectly by investing in the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary also invests in U.S. Treasury securities, cash, and money market funds, which are intended to serve as margin or collateral for the Subsidiary's derivatives positions. Harbor Alpha Layering ETF invests in the Subsidiary and is subject to the risks associated with those derivative instruments and other securities, which are discussed elsewhere in this Prospectus, as if the Fund were investing in those derivative instruments and other securities directly rather than through the Subsidiary.

The Subsidiary is not registered under the Investment Company Act and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all of the investor protections of the Investment Company Act. However, the Subsidiary has adopted the same investment objective and substantially the same investment policies and restrictions as the Fund, except that the Subsidiary may invest without limit in commodity-linked derivative instruments. The Fund wholly owns and controls the Subsidiary, and both the Fund and the Subsidiary have the same investment adviser and subadviser. In addition, the Fund complies with the provisions of the Investment Company Act governing investment policies (Section 8) and capital structure and leverage on an aggregate basis with the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary will comply with the provisions of the Investment Company Act pertaining to affiliated transactions and custody.

Because the Subsidiary is organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands, the Subsidiary is subject to the risk that changes in those laws could adversely affect the Subsidiary's ability to operate in the manner described in this Prospectus and *Statement of Additional Information* which, in turn, would adversely affect Harbor Alpha Layering ETF. Similarly, changes in the laws of the United States, including tax laws, could restrict Harbor Alpha Layering ETF's ability to invest in the Subsidiary in such a manner and to such a degree that the Fund would no longer be able to gain sufficient exposure to the commodities market to implement its investment strategy.

## Additional Information about the Fund's Investments

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### NON-DIVERSIFICATION RISK

The Fund is classified as non-diversified, meaning that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in securities of a single issuer, and/or invest in relatively small number of issuers. As a result, the Fund may be more susceptible to the risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a more diversified portfolio. Some of these issuers may also present substantial credit or other risks.

### PREFERRED STOCK

Preferred stock generally has a preference as to dividends and upon liquidation over an issuer's common stock but ranks junior to debt securities in an issuer's capital structure. Preferred stock generally pays dividends in cash or in additional shares of preferred stock at a defined rate. Unlike interest payments on debt securities, preferred stock dividends are payable only if declared by the issuer's board of directors. Dividends on preferred stock may be cumulative, meaning that, in the event the issuer fails to make one or more dividend payments on the preferred stock, no dividends may be paid on the issuer's common stock until all unpaid preferred stock dividends have been paid. Preferred stock also may be subject to optional or mandatory redemption provisions and generally carry no voting rights.

### ROLLING FUTURES CONTRACTS

As part of its strategy, the Subadvisor will engage in "rolling" of futures contracts. As the exchange-traded futures contracts held by the Fund approach expiration, they will be sold prior to their expiration date and similar contracts that have a later expiration date will be purchased. Thus, for example, a futures contract purchased and held in August may specify an October expiration. As time passes, the contract expiring in October may be replaced by a contract for delivery in November. Any difference between the price for the nearer delivery month contract and the price for the distant month contract is known as a "roll yield" and can be either a positive amount or a negative amount. If the market for these contracts is (putting aside other considerations) in "backwardation", which means that the prices are lower in the distant delivery months than in the nearer delivery months, the sale of the October contract would take place at a price that is higher than the price of the November contract, thereby creating a "roll yield." While some of the contracts the Fund may hold have historically exhibited consistent periods of backwardation, backwardation may not exist at all times. Moreover, certain commodities, such as gold, have historically traded in "contango" markets. Contango markets are those in which the prices of contracts are higher in the distant delivery months than in the nearer delivery months. The absence of backwardation and presence of contango in a particular commodity market could result in negative "roll yields," which could adversely affect the value of the Fund. However, the existence of contango (or backwardation) in a particular commodity market does not automatically result in negative (or positive) "roll yields." The actual realization of a potential roll yield will be dependent upon the shape of the futures curve. The term "futures curve" refers to the relationship between the price of futures contracts over different futures contract maturity dates when plotted in a graph. If the relevant part of the commodity futures curve is in backwardation - a downward sloping futures curve - then, all other factors being equal, the price of a product or index holding that future will tend to rise over time as lower futures prices converge to higher spot prices. The opposite effect would occur for contango.

### SHORT SALES

A short sale is a transaction in which the Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. When the Fund makes a short sale, it will often borrow the security sold short and deliver it to the broker-dealer through which it made the short sale as collateral for its obligation to deliver the security upon conclusion of the sale. In connection with short sales of securities, the Fund may pay a fee to borrow securities or maintain an arrangement with a broker to borrow securities and is often obligated to pay over any accrued interest and dividends on such borrowed securities.

If the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time that the Fund replaces the borrowed security, the Fund will incur a loss; conversely, if the price declines, the Fund will realize a capital gain. Any gain will be decreased, and any loss increased, by the transaction costs described above. The successful use of short selling may be adversely affected by imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the security sold short and the securities being hedged.

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## Non-Principal Investments

In addition to the investment strategies described in this Prospectus, the Fund may also make other types of investments, and, therefore, may be subject to other risks. For additional information about the Fund, its investments and related risks, please see the Fund's *Statement of Additional Information*.

### TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS

In addition, the Fund may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its normal investment policies and strategies—for instance, by allocating substantial assets to cash equivalent investments or other less volatile instruments—in response to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. In doing so, the Fund may succeed in avoiding losses but may otherwise fail to achieve its investment objective.



## Additional Information about the Fund's Investments

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### OPERATIONAL RISKS

An investment in the Fund, like any fund, can involve operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors, inadequate or failed processes, failure in systems and technology, cybersecurity breaches, changes in personnel and errors caused by third-party service providers. These errors or failures as well as other technological issues may adversely affect the Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value in a timely manner, including over a potentially extended period, or may otherwise adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders. While the Fund seeks to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there may still be failures that could cause losses to the Fund. In addition, similar incidents affecting issuers of securities held by the Fund may negatively impact Fund performance.

### Exchange-Traded Fund Structure

Shares can be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund at NAV only by authorized participants in large increments (Creation Units). The Fund's shares are listed on an exchange and can be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The market price of the Fund's shares, like other exchange-traded securities, may include a "bid-ask spread" (the difference between the price at which investors are willing to buy shares and the price at which investors are willing to sell shares). The Fund's market price per share will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's portfolio holdings and as a result of the supply and demand for shares of the Fund on the listing exchange.

There is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to attract market makers and authorized participants. Market makers and authorized participants are not obligated to make a market in the Fund's shares or to engage in purchase or redemption transactions. Decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role with respect to market making or creation and redemption activities during times of market stress, or a decline in the number of authorized participants due to decisions to exit the business, bankruptcy, or other factors, could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying value of the Fund's portfolio holdings and the market price of Fund shares. To the extent no other authorized participants are able to step forward to create or redeem, shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face delisting. The authorized participant concentration risk may be heightened during market disruptions or periods of market volatility and in scenarios where authorized participants have limited or diminished access to the capital required to post collateral.

Investors may sustain losses if they pay more than the Fund's NAV per share when purchasing shares or receive less than the Fund's NAV per share when selling shares in the secondary market. In addition, trading of shares of the Fund in the secondary market may be halted, for example, due to activation of marketwide "circuit breakers." If trading halts or an unanticipated early closing of the listing exchange occurs, an investor may be unable to purchase or sell shares of the Fund. Shares of the Fund, similar to shares of other issuers listed on a stock exchange, may be sold short and are therefore also subject to the risk of increased volatility and price decreases associated with being sold short. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell shares and various orders that may be placed. Investors should consult their financial intermediary before purchasing or selling shares of the Fund.

Certain accounts or Advisor affiliates, including other funds advised by the Advisor or third parties, may from time to time own (beneficially or of record) or control a substantial amount of the Fund's shares, including through seed capital arrangements. Such shareholders may at times be considered to control the Fund. Dispositions of a large number of shares of the Fund by these shareholders may adversely affect the Fund's liquidity and net assets to the extent such transactions are executed directly with the Fund in the form of redemptions through an authorized participant, rather than executed in the secondary market. These redemptions may also force the Fund to sell securities, which may increase the Fund's brokerage costs. To the extent these large shareholders transact in shares of the Fund on the secondary market, such transactions may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on the listing exchange and may, therefore, have a material effect (upward or downward), on the market price of the Fund's shares.

### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund expects to engage in frequent trading to achieve its principal investment strategy. Active and frequent trading in the Fund's portfolio may lead to the realization and distribution to shareholders of higher capital gains, which would increase the shareholders' tax liability. Frequent trading also increases transaction costs, which could detract from the Fund's performance. A portfolio turnover rate greater than 100% would indicate that the Fund sold and replaced the entire value of its securities holdings during the previous one-year period.

### Portfolio Holdings Disclosure Policy

A full list of Fund holdings will be provided on [harborcapital.com](http://harborcapital.com) on each business day prior to the opening of regular trading on the listing exchange.

Additional information about Harbor ETF Trust's portfolio holdings disclosure policy is available in the *Statement of Additional Information*.

# The Advisor

## Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc.

Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc. (“Harbor Capital” or the “Advisor”) is the investment adviser to Harbor ETF Trust. The Advisor, located at 111 South Wacker Drive, 34th Floor, Chicago, Illinois 60606-4302, is a wholly owned subsidiary of ORIX Corporation (“ORIX”), a global financial services company based in Tokyo, Japan. ORIX provides a range of financial services to corporate and retail customers around the world, including financing, leasing, real estate and investment banking services. The stock of ORIX trades publicly on both the New York (through American Depositary Receipts) and Tokyo Stock Exchanges.

The combined assets of Harbor ETF Trust and the other products managed by the Advisor were approximately \$63.4 billion as of May 31, 2025.

The Advisor may manage funds directly or employ a “manager-of-managers” approach in selecting and overseeing investment subadvisers (each, a “Subadvisor”). The Advisor makes day-to-day investment decisions with respect to each fund that it directly manages. In the case of subadvised funds, the Advisor evaluates and allocates each Harbor fund’s assets to one or more Subadvisors. For Harbor Alpha Layering ETF, the Subadvisor is responsible for the day-to-day management of the assets allocated to it. For Harbor funds that employ one or more non-discretionary Subadvisors, the Advisor will make day-to-day investment decisions with respect to each such fund to implement model portfolios provided by non-discretionary Subadvisors.

Subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, the Advisor establishes, and may modify whenever deemed appropriate, the investment strategy of the Fund. The Advisor also is responsible for overseeing each Subadvisor and recommending the selection, termination and replacement of Subadvisors.

The Advisor also:

- Seeks to ensure quality control in the Subadvisor’s investment process with the objective of adding value compared with returns of an appropriate risk and return benchmark or tracking an index, as applicable.
- Monitors and measures risk and return results against appropriate benchmarks and recommends whether the Subadvisor should be retained or changed.
- Focuses on cost control.

In order to more effectively manage the Fund, Harbor Funds and the Advisor have been granted an order from the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), which extends to Harbor ETF Trust, permitting the Advisor, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, to select Subadvisors not affiliated with the Advisor to serve as portfolio managers for the Harbor funds, and to enter into new subadvisory agreements and to materially modify existing subadvisory agreements with such unaffiliated subadvisors, all without obtaining shareholder approval.

In addition to its investment management services, the Advisor administers the business affairs of Harbor ETF Trust. Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Trust and the Advisor with respect to the Fund, and subject to the general supervision of the Board of Trustees, the Advisor provides or causes to be furnished, all supervisory and other services reasonably necessary for the operation of the Fund and also bears the costs of various third-party services required by the Fund, including administration, certain custody, audit, legal, transfer agency, and printing costs. The Advisor pays all other expenses of the Fund except for (i) the fee payment under the Investment Advisory Agreement; (ii) payments under the Fund’s 12b-1 plan (if any); (iii) the costs of borrowing, including prime brokerage or similar services, interest and dividend expenses; (iv) taxes and governmental fees; (v) acquired fund fees and expenses; (vi) brokers’ commissions and any other transaction-related expenses and fees arising out of transactions effected on behalf of the Fund; (vii) costs of holding shareholder meetings; (viii) any gains or losses attributable to investments under a deferred compensation plan for Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust; and (ix) litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business. The Advisor pays a subadvisory fee to the Subadvisor out of its own assets. The Fund is not responsible for paying any portion of the subadvisory fee to the Subadvisor.

### ANNUAL ADVISORY FEE RATES

(annual rate based on the Fund’s average net assets)

	Actual Advisory Fee Paid	Contractual Advisory Fee
Harbor Alpha Layering ETF.....	N/A <sup>1</sup>	0.69%

<sup>1</sup> Has not commenced operations as of the date of this prospectus.

A discussion of the factors considered by the Board of Trustees when approving the investment advisory and subadvisory agreements of the Fund will be available in the Fund’s Form N-CSR (for the period ended October 31, 2025).

From time to time, the Advisor or its affiliates may invest “seed” capital in a fund, typically to enable a fund to commence investment operations and/or achieve sufficient scale. The Advisor and its affiliates may hedge such seed capital exposure by investing in derivatives or other instruments expected to produce offsetting exposure. Such hedging transactions, if any, would occur outside of a fund.

# The Subadvisor

## The Subadvisor

The *Statement of Additional Information* provides additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts managed by each portfolio manager and each portfolio manager's ownership of shares in the Fund.

### Harbor Alpha Layering ETF

PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. ("PanAgora"), located at One International Place, 24<sup>th</sup> Floor, Boston, MA 02110, serves as Subadvisor to Harbor Alpha Layering ETF. The portfolio managers are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day investment decision making for the Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS	SINCE	PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE
Bryan D. Belton, CFA	2025	Mr. Belton joined PanAgora in 2005 and is the President and Chief Executive Officer. He is also a member of the firm's Investment, Operating, Risk and Directors Committees. Prior to this role, he was a Managing Director within the Multi Asset group. Prior to joining PanAgora, he was the Investment Portfolio Officer at the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, where he was responsible for actively managing and hedging all of the Bank's long-term investment portfolios. Prior to joining the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, he was a senior manager at Investors Bank & Trust Company. He began his investment career in 1997.
Edward Qian, Ph.D.	2025	Dr. Qian joined PanAgora in 1998 and is the Head of Multi Asset Research and Chief Investment Officer of Multi Asset Investments. He is also a member of the firm's Investment, Operating, Risk and Directors Committees. Prior to joining PanAgora, he was a Portfolio Manager and part of the Asset Allocation team at 2100 Capital, an alternative investments firm. His prior experience includes a role as Senior Asset Allocation Analyst on Putnam Investments' Global Asset Allocation team. Before joining Putnam, he was a fixed-income Quantitative Analyst at Back Bay Advisors. He began his investment career in 1996.
Jon Beaulieu, CFA	2025	Mr. Beaulieu joined PanAgora in 2010 and is a Director in the Multi Asset group. Prior to joining PanAgora, he was responsible for actively managing and hedging fixed income portfolios at the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston. Before joining the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, he was a Quantitative Analyst at MFS Investment Management. He began his investment career in 1995.
Vic Malla, CFA	2025	Mr. Malla joined PanAgora in 2018 and is a Research Analyst in the Multi Asset group. Prior to joining PanAgora, he was a Senior Quantitative Analyst at Standish Mellon Asset Management focusing on modeling interest rates, sovereign credit risk and foreign exchange in developed and emerging markets. He began his investment career in 2010.

# Shareholder Information

## Valuing Fund Shares

The Fund's net asset value ("NAV") per share, is generally calculated each day the NYSE is open for trading as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time. The NAV per share is computed by dividing the net assets of the Fund by the number of Fund shares outstanding. The prices at which creations and redemptions occur are based on the next calculation of NAV after a creation or redemption order is received in an acceptable form. The time at which shares and transactions are priced and until which orders are accepted may vary to the extent permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission and applicable regulations.

Shares of the Fund may be purchased through a broker in the secondary market by individual investors at market prices which may vary throughout the day and may differ from NAV.

On holidays or other days when the NYSE is closed, the NAV is not calculated and the Fund does not transact purchase or redemption requests. Trading of securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges may take place on weekends and U.S. business holidays on which the Fund's NAV is not calculated. Consequently, the Fund's portfolio securities may trade and the NAV of the Fund's shares may be significantly affected on days when a shareholder will not be able to purchase or sell shares of the Fund.

Investments are valued pursuant to valuation procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. The valuation procedures permit the Advisor to use a variety of valuation methodologies, consider a number of subjective factors, analyze applicable facts and circumstances and, in general, exercise judgment, when valuing Fund investments. The methodology used for a specific type of investment may vary based on the circumstances and relevant considerations, including available market data. As a general matter, accurately fair valuing investments is difficult and can be based on inputs and assumptions that may not always be correct.

The Fund generally values portfolio securities and other assets for which market quotes are readily available at market value for purposes of calculating the Fund's NAV. In the case of equity securities, market value is generally determined on the basis of last reported sales prices, or if no sales are reported, on quotes obtained from a quotation reporting system, established market makers, or independent pricing vendors. In the case of fixed income securities and non-exchange traded derivative instruments, fair value is generally determined using prices provided by independent pricing vendors. The prices provided by independent pricing vendors reflect the pricing vendor's assessment using various market inputs of what it believes are the fair values of the securities at the time of pricing. Those market inputs include recent transaction prices and dealer quotations for the securities, transaction prices for what the independent pricing vendor believes are similar securities and various relationships between factors such as interest rate changes and security prices that are believed to affect the prices of individual securities. Because many fixed income securities trade infrequently, the independent pricing vendor often does not have as a market input, current transaction price information when determining a price for a particular security on any given day. When current transaction price information is available, it is one input into the independent pricing vendor's evaluation process, which means that the price supplied by the pricing vendor may differ from that transaction price. Short-term fixed income investments having a maturity of 60 days or less are generally valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. Exchange-traded options, futures and options on futures are generally valued at the settlement price determined by the relevant exchange.

When reliable market quotations or prices supplied by an independent pricing vendor are not readily available or are not believed to accurately reflect fair value, securities are generally priced at their fair value, determined according to fair value pricing procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. The Fund may also use fair value pricing if the value of some or all of the Fund's securities have been materially affected by events occurring before the Fund's pricing time but after the close of the primary markets or exchanges on which the security is traded. This most commonly occurs with foreign securities, but may occur with other securities as well. When fair value pricing is employed, the prices of securities used by the Fund to calculate its NAV may differ from market quotations, official closing prices or prices supplied by an independent pricing vendor for the same securities. This means the Fund may value those securities higher or lower than another given fund that uses market quotations, official closing prices or prices supplied by an independent pricing vendor. The fair value prices used by the Fund may also differ from the prices that the Fund could obtain for those securities if the Fund were to sell those securities at the time the Fund determines its NAV.

## Buying and Selling Shares

The Fund issues and redeems shares only in Creation Units at the NAV per share next determined after receipt of an order from an authorized participant. Authorized participants must be a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the Transfer Agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Only authorized participants may acquire shares directly from the Fund, and only authorized participants may tender their shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV. Once created, shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

These transactions are made at market prices that may vary throughout the day and may be greater than the Fund's NAV (premium) or less than the Fund's NAV (discount). As a result, you may pay more than NAV when you purchase shares, and receive less than NAV when you sell shares, in the secondary market.



# Shareholder Information

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If you buy or sell shares in the secondary market, you will generally incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and you may also incur the cost of the spread between the price at which a dealer will buy shares of the Fund and the somewhat higher price at which a dealer will sell shares. Due to such commissions and charges and spread costs, frequent trading may detract significantly from investment returns.

The Fund may impose a creation transaction fee and a redemption transaction fee to offset transfer and other transaction costs associated with the issuance and redemption of Creation Units of shares. Information about the procedures regarding creation and redemption of Creation Units and the applicable transaction fees is included in the Statement of Additional Information.

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## **DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE (12B-1) FEES**

Harbor ETF Trust has adopted a distribution plan for the Fund in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. Under its plan, the Fund is authorized to pay distribution and service fees to the Distributor for the sale, distribution and servicing of shares. No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Fund, and there are no current plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because these fees are paid out of the Fund's assets on an ongoing basis, these fees will increase the cost of your investment in the Fund may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

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## **INVESTING THROUGH A FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY**

The Advisor and/or its related companies have in the past and could in the future pay intermediaries, which may include banks, broker-dealers, or financial professionals, for marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems and data or other services related to the sale of Fund shares and related services, including making shares of the Fund and certain other Harbor funds available to their customers generally and in certain investment programs. Such payments, which may be significant to the intermediary or its representatives, are not made by the Fund. Rather, such payments are made by the Advisor or its affiliates from their own resources, which come directly or indirectly in part from fees paid by the Harbor fund complex. Payments of this type are sometimes referred to as revenue-sharing payments.

A financial intermediary may make decisions about which investment options it recommends or makes available, or the level of services provided, to its customers based on the payments or financial incentives it is eligible to receive. Therefore, such payments or other financial incentives offered or made to an intermediary create conflicts of interest between the intermediary (or its representatives) and its customers and may cause the intermediary to recommend the Fund or other Harbor funds over another investment. See the Statement of Additional Information for more information. Ask your sales representative or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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## **BOOK ENTRY**

Shares of the Fund are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company (DTC), or its nominee, is the registered owner of all outstanding shares of the Fund. Your ownership of shares will be shown on the records of DTC and the DTC participant broker-dealer through which you hold the shares. Your broker-dealer will provide you with account statements, confirmations of your purchases and sales, and tax information. Your broker-dealer will also be responsible for distributing income and capital gain distributions and for sending you shareholder reports and other information as may be required.

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## **FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF SHARES**

The Fund accommodates frequent purchases and redemptions of Creation Units by authorized participants and does not place a limit on purchases or redemptions of Creation Units by these investors. The Fund reserves the right, but does not have the obligation, to reject any purchase or redemption transaction (subject to legal and regulatory limits regarding redemption transactions) at any time.

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## **SHAREHOLDER ACTIONS**

With the exception of any claims under the federal securities laws, any suit, action or proceeding brought by or in the right of any shareholder or any person claiming any interest in any Fund shares seeking to enforce any provision of, or based on any matter arising out of, or in connection with, Harbor ETF Trust's By-Laws or Harbor ETF Trust or any Fund, including any claim of any nature against Harbor ETF Trust, a Fund, the Trustees or officers or employees of Harbor ETF Trust, shall be brought exclusively in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware to the extent there is subject matter jurisdiction in such court for the claims asserted or, if not, then in the Superior Court of the State of Delaware. Any suits, actions or proceedings arising under the federal securities laws shall be exclusively brought in the federal district courts of the United States of America. As a result of these provisions, shareholders may have to bring suit in an inconvenient and less favorable forum. There is a question regarding the enforceability of these



# Shareholder Information

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provisions since the Securities Act of 1933 (the “1933 Act”) and the 1940 Act permit shareholders to bring claims arising from these Acts in both state and federal courts.

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## **INVESTMENTS BY REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES**

Section 12(d)(1) of the Investment Company Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including shares of the Fund.

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## **NOTE TO AUTHORIZED PARTICIPANTS REGARDING CONTINUOUS OFFERING**

Certain legal risks may exist that are unique to authorized participants purchasing Creation Units directly from the Fund. Because new Creation Units may be issued on an ongoing basis, at any point a “distribution,” as such term is used in the 1933 Act, could be occurring. As a broker-dealer, certain activities that you perform may, depending on the circumstances, result in your being deemed a participant in a distribution, in a manner which could render you a statutory underwriter and subject you to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the 1933 Act.

For example, you may be deemed a statutory underwriter if you purchase Creation Units from the Fund, break them down into individual Fund shares, and sell such shares directly to customers, or if you choose to couple the creation of a supply of new Fund shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Fund shares. A determination of whether a person is an underwriter for purposes of the 1933 Act depends upon all of the facts and circumstances pertaining to that person’s activities, and the examples mentioned here should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a categorization as an underwriter.

Dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as opposed to engaging in ordinary secondary market transactions), and thus dealing with shares as part of an “unsold allotment” within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the 1933 Act, will be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the 1933 Act.

This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the 1933 Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, you should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as opposed to engaging in ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with the shares that are part of an overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(A) of the 1933 Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the 1933 Act. Firms that incur a prospectus-delivery obligation with respect to shares of the Fund are reminded that, under Rule 153 under the 1933 Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the 1933 Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on an exchange is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at the exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange. Certain Fund affiliates may purchase and resell Fund shares pursuant to this prospectus.

# Shareholder and Account Policies

This Prospectus provides general tax information only. You should consult your tax adviser about particular federal, state, local or foreign taxes that may apply to you.

## DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

The Fund expects to distribute all or substantially all of its net investment income and realized capital gains, if any, each year. The Fund declares and pays any dividends from net income and capital gains at least annually in December. The Fund may also pay dividends and capital gain distributions at other times if necessary, to avoid federal income or excise tax. The Fund expects distributions, if any, to be from net investment income and/or capital gains. If you purchased your shares in the secondary market, your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gains distributions to you.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, distributions of net long-term capital gains are taxable as long-term capital gains which may be taxable at different rates depending on their source and other factors. Distributions of net short-term capital gains are taxable as ordinary income. Dividends from net investment income are taxable either as ordinary income or, if so reported by the Fund and certain other conditions (including holding period requirements) are met by the Fund and the shareholder, as “qualified dividend income” (“QDI”). QDI is taxable to individual shareholders at a maximum rate of 15% or 20% for U.S. federal income tax purposes (depending on whether the individual’s income exceeds certain threshold amounts). More information about QDI is included in the Fund’s *Statement of Additional Information*. Dividends and capital gains distributions are taxable whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Fund shares.

Generally, you should avoid investing in the Fund shortly before an anticipated dividend or capital gain distribution. If you purchase shares of the Fund just before the distribution, you will pay the full price for the shares and receive a portion of the purchase price back as a taxable distribution. Dividends paid to you may be included in your gross income for tax purposes, even though you may not have participated in the increase in the NAV of the Fund. This is referred to as “buying a dividend.”

When you sell Fund shares, you generally will realize a capital gain or capital loss in an amount equal to the difference between the net amount of the sale proceeds you receive and your tax basis for the shares that you sell or exchange. Character and tax status of distributions will be available to shareholders after the close of each calendar year.

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gains distributions received from the Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares) earned by U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person’s “modified adjusted gross income” (in the case of an individual) or “adjusted gross income” (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds a threshold amount.

If you do not provide your correct social security number or other taxpayer identification number, along with certifications required by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”), you may be subject to a backup withholding tax, currently at a rate of 24%, on any dividends and capital gain distributions, and any other payments to you. Investors other than U.S. persons may be subject to different U.S. federal income tax treatment, including withholding tax at the rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) on amounts treated as ordinary dividends or otherwise “withholdable payments” from the Fund, as discussed in more detail in the Fund’s *Statement of Additional Information*.

The Fund’s transactions involving options, futures contracts, forward contracts, swaps, and short sales, including such transactions that may be treated as constructive sales of appreciated positions in the Fund’s portfolio and transactions that involve foreign exchange gain or loss, will be subject to special tax rules, the effect of which may be to accelerate income to the Fund, defer Fund losses, cause adjustments in the holding periods of securities, convert capital gain or loss into ordinary income or loss or affect the treatment as short-term or long-term of certain capital gains and losses. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders and result in the recognition of income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash.

One of the requirements for favorable tax treatment as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code is that the Fund derive at least 90% of their gross income from certain qualifying sources of income. Income and gains from direct investments by the Fund in commodity-related instruments generally would not be treated as qualifying income. The IRS has issued final regulations that generally treat the Fund’s income inclusion with respect to the Subsidiary as qualifying income if either (A) there is a current-year distribution out of the earnings and profits of the Subsidiary that are attributable to such income inclusion or (B) such inclusion is derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities, or currencies. Based upon these Treasury Regulations, the Fund expects income and gains derived from the Subsidiary to constitute qualifying income.

A Subsidiary generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax. The Subsidiary will, however, be considered a controlled foreign corporation, and the Fund will be treated as a “U.S. shareholder” of such Subsidiary. As a result, the Fund will be required to include in its annual income, income earned by the respective Subsidiary during the applicable year, whether or not such income is distributed by the Subsidiary. Furthermore, the Fund will be subject to the distribution requirement applicable to open-end management investment companies on such Subsidiary income, whether or not the Subsidiary actually makes a distribution

# Shareholder and Account Policies

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to the Fund during the taxable year. If a net loss is realized by a Subsidiary, such loss is not generally available to offset the income earned by the respective Fund, and such loss would not be carried forward to offset taxable income of the Fund or the Subsidiary in future periods.

Future legislation, Treasury Regulations, court decisions and/or guidance issued by the IRS could limit the circumstances in which income and gains derived from a Subsidiary would be considered qualifying income under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code or otherwise affect the character, timing and/or amount of such Fund's taxable income or any gains and distributions made by the Fund.

If a Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company for any taxable year, such Fund's taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. In such event, in order to re-qualify for taxation as a regulated investment company, the Fund may be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make certain distributions.

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## TAXES ON CREATIONS AND REDEMPTIONS OF CREATION UNITS

An authorized participant who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of exchange and the sum of the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the amount of any cash paid for such Creation Units. An authorized participant who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the sum of the aggregate market value of the securities received. The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of primarily securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Authorized participants exchanging securities for Creation Units or redeeming Creation Units should consult their own tax advisers with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible and the tax treatment of any creation or redemption transaction.

Under current U.S. federal income tax laws, any capital gain or loss realized upon a redemption (or creation) of Creation Units held as capital assets is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares (or securities surrendered) have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares (or securities surrendered) have been held for one year or less.

If you create or redeem Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many Shares you created or sold and at what price.

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## COST BASIS

The cost basis of Shares acquired by purchase will generally be based on the amount paid for the Shares subject to adjustments as required by the Internal Revenue Code. The difference between the selling price and the cost basis of Shares generally determines the amount of the capital gain or loss realized on the sale or exchange of Shares. The cost basis information for sale transactions is generally required to be reported to the IRS and the shareholders. You may elect to have one of several cost basis methods applied to your account and should consult with your tax adviser regarding your specific situation. You should contact your financial intermediary through whom you purchased your Shares to obtain information with respect to the available cost basis reporting methods and elections for your account.

# Fund Details

Other Harbor funds managed by the Advisor are offered by means of separate prospectuses. To obtain a prospectus for any of the Harbor funds visit our website at <i>harborcapital.com</i> or call 800-422-1050 during normal business hours.	<b>CUSIP</b>	<b>TICKER</b>
	<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>SYMBOL</b>
	<b>Harbor Alpha Layering ETF</b>	
	41151J620	HOLD

Updates Available

For updates on the Funds following the end of each calendar quarter, please visit our website at *harborcapital.com*.







# For more information

For investors who would like more information about the Fund, the following documents are available upon request:

## Annual/Semi-Annual Shareholder Reports and Form N-CSRs

Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. The Fund's annual shareholder report contains a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

## Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

The SAI provides more detailed information about the Fund and is incorporated into this prospectus by reference and therefore is legally part of this prospectus.

This prospectus is not an offer to sell securities in places other than the United States, its territories, and those countries where shares of a Fund are registered for sale.

## Investment Adviser

Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc.  
111 South Wacker Drive, 34th Floor  
Chicago, IL 60606-4302  
312-443-4400

## Distributor

Foreside Fund Services, LLC  
Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100  
Portland, ME 04101  
484-320-6239


## Shareholder Inquiries


P.O. Box 804660  
Chicago, IL 60680-4108  
800-422-1050

## Obtain Documents


Free copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports, the SAI, and other information, such as the Fund's financial statements, are available:

 [harborcapital.com](http://harborcapital.com)

 800-422-1050

 Harbor ETF Trust  
P.O. Box 804660  
Chicago, IL 60680-4108

Investors may get text-only copies:

 [sec.gov](http://sec.gov)

 [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov) (for a fee)

## Trustees & Officers

**Charles F. McCain**  
*Chairman, President & Trustee*

**Anne F. Ackerley**  
*Trustee*

**Scott M. Amero**  
*Trustee*

**Donna J. Dean**  
*Trustee*

**Robert Kasdin**  
*Trustee*

**Kathryn L. Quirk**  
*Trustee*

**Douglas J. Skinner**  
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**Ann M. Spruill**  
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**Landis Zimmerman**  
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**Diana R. Podgorny**  
*Chief Legal Officer and  
Chief Compliance Officer*

**Howard M. Reich**  
*Treasurer*

**Ryan Elve**  
*Vice President and  
AML Compliance Officer*

**Walt O. Breuninger**  
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**Diane J. Johnson**  
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**Lora A. Kmiecik**  
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**Meredyth A. Whitford-Schultz**  
*Secretary*

**Meredith S. Dykstra**  
*Assistant Secretary*

**Lana M. Lewandowski**  
*Assistant Secretary*