

Prospectus

Harbor ETF Trust

August 31, 2023

Fund	Exchange	Ticker
Harbor Multi-Asset Explorer ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	MAPP

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has 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.



Table of Contents

Fund Summary

Harbor Multi-Asset Explorer ETF.....	1
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Additional Information about the Fund's Investments

Investment Objective	5
Principal Investments	5
Non-Principal Investments.....	11
Exchange-Traded Fund Structure	11
Portfolio Turnover	12
Portfolio Holdings Disclosure Policy	12

The Advisor

Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc.....	13
Portfolio Management	14

Shareholder Information

Valuing Fund Shares	15
Buying and Selling Shares.....	15
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	16
Investing Through a Financial Intermediary.....	16
Book Entry	16
Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares ..	16
Investments by Registered Investment Companies.....	16
Note to Authorized Participants Regarding Continuous Offering	16

Shareholder and Account Policies

Dividends, Distributions and Taxes	18
Taxes on Creations and Redemptions of Creation Units	18
Cost Basis.....	19

For More Information

Fund Details.....	20
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No financial highlights exist for Harbor Multi-Asset Explorer ETF, which had not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus.



Harbor Multi-Asset Explorer ETF

Fund Summary

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide long-term total return while limiting downside risk.

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	0.70%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ^{1,2}	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ²	0.17%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.87%

¹ 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.

² "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
\$89	\$278

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

To seek to achieve the Fund's investment objective, Harbor Capital Advisors Inc., the Fund's investment adviser (the "Advisor"), allocates the Fund's assets among various asset classes and market sectors based on its assessment of global economic and market conditions, primarily through investments in a diversified portfolio of exchange-traded funds, including other funds managed by the Advisor ("Underlying Funds").

The Fund invests in Underlying Funds that provide exposure to one or more broad asset classes, such as equities, fixed income securities of any credit quality (including below-investment grade bonds, also known as high-yield bonds or "junk" bonds), real estate investment trusts, commodities, and cash and cash equivalents. The Fund invests, through Underlying Funds, in markets around the world, including both in developed and emerging markets. The Fund generally invests in Underlying Funds that seek to track indices, including those designed to provide exposure to particular sectors or industries (such as communication services, financials and/or technology) or style factors (such as growth, value, and/or low volatility). However, the Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that are actively managed. While the Fund generally invests through Underlying Funds, it may also invest directly in equity and fixed income securities and derivatives, such as futures and options, in limited circumstances where the Advisor believes that a particular exposure is better achieved through direct investments.

The Advisor's broad-based approach to managing the Fund combines both systematic and discretionary research and analysis. In managing the Fund, the Advisor seeks to understand the economic and business cycle, and the risks and opportunities the current cycle presents using its proprietary multi-factor model that includes growth, liquidity, and inflation factors (the "model"). The model categorizes the business cycle into various regimes based primarily on the intersection of these three macro factors – growth, liquidity, and inflation – using a probabilistic approach to assess the future state of these factors. The Fund employs an asset allocation strategy driven by regime modeling, which seeks to capture upside during risk-friendly business cycle regimes and preserve capital in risk-averse regimes. The Fund utilizes a four-step process that involves: (1) regime identification; (2) return estimation; (3) portfolio construction; and (4) qualitative review.

Step 1 – Regime Identification. The Advisor utilizes the output of the systematic model to determine the prevailing business cycle regime. Within the model, growth factors are used to measure economic growth conditions; liquidity factors are used to measure the credit cycle; and inflation factors are used to measure the direction of trend inflation. The identification of the prevailing business cycle regime determines the risk parameters and general asset allocation for the Fund.

Step 2 – Return Estimation. The Advisor's model systematically generates return estimates for a population of assets reflecting global equities, credit, core bonds, currencies, and commodities.

Step 3 – Portfolio Construction. The Advisor conducts various portfolio optimizations using estimates for risk, correlation and returns, targeting the portfolio risk parameters identified as described in step 1 and using the returns identified in step 2.

Step 4 – Qualitative Review of the Fund's Portfolio. The Advisor adjusts portfolio positions to reflect discretionary analysis, including, but not limited to, valuation, sentiment, and sector fundamentals. The Fund's portfolio managers balance the optimal portfolio identified solely based upon the systematic model against the opportunities identified through their discretionary analysis, subject

Fund Summary

HARBOR MULTI-ASSET EXPLORER ETF

to controlled ranges for deviation from the optimized portfolio in terms of relative volatility and tracking error. (Tracking error is a measure of the risk in an investment portfolio that is due to active management decisions.) The Advisor is also permitted to make broader changes to the asset allocation suggested by the systematic model but expects to do so only in limited situations. The resulting portfolio is then implemented by the Advisor by investing the Fund's assets primarily in Underlying Funds.

Because the Fund's targeted risk is largely determined by the systematically identified regime, the Fund's portfolio may at times be positioned defensively during risk-averse regimes. This may help the Fund's portfolio to preserve capital during drawdowns. However, if assets such as equities and credit perform well during a risk-averse regime when the Fund's portfolio is defensively positioned, the Fund's portfolio may underperform relative to the broader market.

The Advisor may sell a holding if the Advisor's outlook on an asset class or sector changes or the Advisor identifies what it believes to be a more attractive investment opportunity. The portfolio will generally be rebalanced on a monthly basis, although the Advisor reserves the right to rebalance the portfolio at other times in response to market conditions.

The Fund has wide flexibility in the relative weightings of asset classes and sectors and the Fund's asset allocation can change significantly over time based on the Advisor's outlook for the global economy and market conditions. The Fund may at times engage in active and frequent trading to achieve its principal investment strategies.

Principal Risks

There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. The Fund's share price fluctuates 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 five risks) include those set forth below. The following risks include the principal risks that the Fund is exposed to through its direct investments in securities and other instruments as well as through its investments in Underlying Funds:

ETF Risk: The Fund's investment in shares of ETFs subjects it to the risks of owning the securities underlying the ETF, as well as the same structural risks faced by an investor purchasing shares of the Fund, including premium/discount risk and authorized participant concentration/trading risk. As a shareholder in another ETF, the Fund bears its proportionate share of the ETF's expenses.

Asset Allocation Risk: The Fund's investment performance depends upon the successful allocation by the Advisor of the Fund's assets among asset classes, geographical regions, sectors and specific investments. The Advisor's judgment about the attractiveness, value and growth potential of a particular asset class, region, sector or investment may be incorrect and the Advisor's selection of the Underlying Funds to implement its asset allocation decisions may not produce the desired results. The Advisor 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.

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.

Authorized Participant Concentration/Trading Risk: Only authorized participants ("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.

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. However, given that shares can be purchased and redeemed in Creation Units to and from broker-dealers and large institutional investors that have entered into participation agreements (unlike shares of closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their net asset value), the Advisor believes that large discounts or premiums to the net asset value of shares should not be sustained. 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.

Affiliated Fund Risk: The Advisor is subject to potential conflicts of interest in determining whether to invest in an underlying fund managed by the Advisor, and the Advisor may have an economic or other incentive to make or retain an investment in an affiliated fund in lieu of other investments that may also be appropriate for the Fund.

Commodity Risk: 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,

Fund Summary

HARBOR MULTI-ASSET EXPLORER ETF

global economic factors and government intervention in or regulation of the commodity or commodity futures markets. The prices of individual commodities may be volatile and the values of commodity-related ETFs and derivatives may be highly sensitive to the price of those commodities. To the extent the Fund has exposure to a single commodity (such as gold), it will be more susceptible to the risks associated with that particular commodity.

Credit Risk: The issuer or guarantor of a security owned by the Fund could default on its obligation to pay principal or interest or its credit rating could be downgraded. Likewise, a counterparty to a derivative or other contractual instrument owned by the Fund could default on its obligation. This risk may be higher for below investment-grade securities.

Derivatives Risk: The value of derivative instruments held by the Fund may not change in the manner expected by the Advisor 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.

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.

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.

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.

Fixed Income Security Risk: Fixed income securities fluctuate in price in response to various factors, including changes in interest rates, changes in market conditions and issuer-specific events.

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. 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-Yield Risk: There is a greater risk that the Fund will lose money because it invests in below investment-grade fixed income securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly referred to as "high-yield" or "junk" bonds). These securities are considered speculative because they have a higher risk of issuer default, are subject to greater price volatility and may be illiquid.

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.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk: Mortgage and other asset-backed securities in the Fund's portfolio may have especially volatile prices because the embedded leverage can magnify the impact of the extension or contraction event on the underlying cash flow. Mortgage-related securities are also subject to prepayment and extension risks.

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.

Quantitative Analysis 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 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

Fund Summary

HARBOR MULTI-ASSET EXPLORER ETF

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.

REIT Risk: Investing in REITs will subject the Fund to additional risks. The REITs in which the Fund invests may decline in value as a result of factors affecting the real estate sector, such as changes in real estate values, changes in property taxes and government regulation affecting zoning, land use and rents, changes in interest rates, changes in the cash flow of underlying real estate assets, levels of occupancy, and market conditions, as well as the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer. Investments in REITs are also subject to additional risks, including the risk that REITs are unable to generate cash flow to make distributions to unitholders and fail to qualify for favorable tax treatment under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

Sector Risk: To the extent that the Fund has significant exposure to a particular sector or commodity, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on that sector or commodity will negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund's assets were invested in a wider variety of sectors or commodities.

Small Cap Risk: The Fund's performance may be more volatile because it invests in issuers that are smaller companies. Smaller companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources. Securities of smaller companies are usually less stable in price and less liquid than those of larger, more established companies. Additionally, small cap stocks may fall out of favor relative to mid or large cap stocks, which may cause the Fund to underperform other equity funds that focus on mid or large cap stocks.

U.S. Government Securities Risk: Securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies or government-sponsored entities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. As a result, no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to these securities or issuers (such as securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association, or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation). Although certain government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government (such as securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association), circumstances could arise that would delay or prevent the payment of interest or principal. It is possible that issuers of U.S. government securities will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future and, in these circumstances, the Fund's returns may be adversely affected.

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. 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 or call 800-422-1050.

Portfolio Management

Investment Advisor

Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc.

Portfolio Managers

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

Jason M. Alonzo, Portfolio Manager at Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc., has managed the Fund since 2023.

Lindsey J. Houghton, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager at Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc., has managed the Fund since 2023.

Spenser P. Lerner, CFA, Head of Multi-Asset Solutions, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc., has managed the Fund since 2023.

Justin Menne, Portfolio Manager at Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc., has managed the Fund since 2023.

Dr. Jonathan G. Poynter, Portfolio Manager at Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc., has managed the Fund since 2023.

Jake Schurmeier, Portfolio Manager at Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc., has managed the Fund since 2023.

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 to provide long-term total return while limiting downside risk. Harbor ETF Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board of Trustees") may change the Fund's investment objective without shareholder approval.

Principal Investments

The Fund's principal investment strategies are described in the *Fund Summary* section.

The main risks associated with investing in the Fund are summarized in the *Fund Summary* section at the front of this Prospectus.

For additional risk factors that are not discussed in this Prospectus because they are not considered main risk factors, see Harbor ETF Trust's *Statement of Additional Information*.

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. The Fund's shares will go up and down in price, meaning that you could lose money by investing in the Fund. Many factors influence a fund's performance and the Fund's investment strategy may not produce the intended results.

More detailed descriptions of certain of the main risks and additional risks of the Fund are described below.

The Advisor primarily invests the Fund's assets in Underlying Funds. The Fund may have exposure to the instruments, techniques and risks described below either directly or indirectly through an investment in an Underlying Fund.

EXCHANGE-TRADED FUNDS RISK

The Fund invests in exchange-traded funds (ETFs) listed on a U.S. securities exchange. The Fund will invest in ETFs, subject to the applicable requirements under the Investment Company Act and rules thereunder. The Fund may purchase the securities of an ETF in order to gain exposure to a particular asset class. Any investment in another ETF must be consistent with the Fund's investment objective.

The risks of owning another ETF are generally similar to the risks of investing directly in the securities in which that ETF invests. However, an ETF may not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategy effectively, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance. In addition, shares of an ETF may trade at a premium or a discount to their net asset value, and their shares may have greater volatility if an active trading market does not exist.

As a shareholder of another ETF, the Fund must pay its pro-rata share of that ETF's fees and expenses. If the Fund invests in another Harbor ETF Trust fund, the management fee paid by the Fund will be reduced to ensure that the Fund does not incur duplicate management fees as a result of its investment.

Investments in other ETFs could allow the Fund to obtain the benefits of a more diversified portfolio than might otherwise be available through direct investments in a particular asset class and will subject the Fund to the risks associated with the particular asset class or asset classes in which an underlying fund invests.

To the extent the Advisor invests the Fund's assets in other funds managed by the Advisor, it may do so without considering or canvassing the universe of unaffiliated funds available.

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 as well as depositary receipts.

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.

DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS

The Fund may invest in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). ADRs (sponsored or unsponsored) are receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company evidencing ownership of the underlying foreign securities. Most ADRs are traded on a U.S. stock exchange. Issuers of unsponsored ADRs are not contractually obligated to disclose material information in the U.S., so there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the unsponsored ADR.

CREDIT QUALITY

Securities are investment-grade if:

- They have a composite rating in the top four long-term rating categories when averaging the ratings of Moody's, S&P and Fitch.

Additional Information about the Fund's Investments

- They have received a comparable short-term or other rating.
- They are unrated securities that the Advisor believes to be of comparable quality to rated investment-grade securities.

Securities are considered below investment-grade (“junk” bonds) if:

- They have a composite rating below one of the top four long-term rating categories when averaging the ratings of Moody's, S&P and Fitch, or are deemed to be of an equivalent credit quality by the Advisor.
- They are unrated securities that the Advisor believes to be of comparable quality.

The Fund may choose not to sell securities that are downgraded below the Fund's minimum acceptable credit rating after their purchase. The Fund's credit standards also apply to counterparties to over-the-counter derivative contracts or repurchase agreements, as applicable. An issuer, guarantor or counterparty could suffer a rapid decrease in credit quality rating, which would adversely affect the volatility of the value and liquidity of the Fund's investment. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of liquidity or credit risk.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

“Government securities,” as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and interpreted, include securities issued or guaranteed by the United States or certain U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities. There are different types of government securities with different levels of credit risk, including the risk of default, depending on the nature of the particular government support for that security. For example, a U.S. government-sponsored entity, such as Federal National Mortgage Association or Federal Home Fixed income securities, as used, although chartered or sponsored by an Act of Congress, may issue securities that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and are therefore riskier than those that are insured or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury.

BELOW INVESTMENT-GRADE (“HIGH-YIELD”) RISK

Below investment-grade fixed income securities are considered predominantly speculative by traditional investment standards. In some cases, these securities may be highly speculative and have poor prospects for reaching investment-grade standing. Below investment-grade fixed income securities and unrated securities of comparable credit quality are subject to the increased risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest obligations. These securities may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as corporate developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of the high-yield markets generally and limited secondary market liquidity. Such securities are also issued by less-established corporations desiring to expand. Risks associated with acquiring the securities of such issuers generally are greater than is the case with higher rated securities because such issuers are often less creditworthy companies or are highly leveraged and generally less able than more established or less leveraged entities to make scheduled payments of principal and interest.

The market values of high-yield, fixed income securities tend to reflect individual corporate developments to a greater extent than do those of higher rated securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Issuers of such high-yield securities may not be able to make use of more traditional methods of financing and their ability to service debt obligations may be more adversely affected than issuers of higher rated securities by economic downturns, specific corporate developments or the issuers' inability to meet specific projected business forecasts. These below investment-grade securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than higher-rated securities. Negative publicity about the high-yield bond market and investor perceptions regarding lower rated securities, whether or not based on the Fund's fundamental analysis, may depress the prices for such securities.

Since investors generally perceive that there are greater risks associated with below investment-grade securities of the type in which the Fund invests, the yields and prices of such securities may tend to fluctuate more than those for higher rated securities. In the lower quality segments of the fixed income securities market, changes in perceptions of issuers' creditworthiness tend to occur more frequently and in a more pronounced manner than do changes in higher quality segments of the fixed income securities market, resulting in greater yield and price volatility.

Another factor which causes fluctuations in the prices of fixed income securities is the supply and demand for similarly rated securities. In addition, the prices of fixed income securities fluctuate in response to the general level of interest rates. Fluctuations in the prices of portfolio securities subsequent to their acquisition will not affect cash income from such securities but will be reflected in the Fund's net asset value.

The risk of loss from default for the holders of high-yield, fixed income securities is significantly greater than is the case for holders of other debt securities because such high-yield, fixed income securities are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to the rights of other creditors of the issuers of such securities.

The secondary market for high-yield, fixed income securities is dominated by institutional investors, including mutual fund portfolios, insurance companies and other financial institutions. Accordingly, the secondary

Additional Information about the Fund's Investments

market for such securities is not as liquid as and is more volatile than the secondary market for higher rated securities. In addition, the trading volume for high-yield, fixed income securities is generally lower than that of higher rated securities and the secondary market for high-yield, fixed income securities could contract under adverse market or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer. These factors may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to dispose of particular portfolio investments. Prices realized upon the sale of such lower rated or unrated securities, under these circumstances, may be less than the prices used in calculating the Fund's net asset value. A less liquid secondary market may also make it more difficult for the Fund to obtain precise valuations of the high-yield securities in its portfolio.

Federal legislation could adversely affect the secondary market for high-yield securities and the financial condition of issuers of these securities. The form of any proposed legislation and the probability of such legislation being enacted is uncertain.

Below investment-grade or high-yield, fixed income securities also present risks based on payment expectations. High-yield, fixed income securities frequently contain "call" or "buy-back" features, which permit the issuer to call or repurchase the security from its holder. If an issuer exercises such a "call option" and redeems the security, the Fund may have to replace such security with a lower yielding security, resulting in a decreased return for investors. The Fund may also incur additional expenses to the extent that it is required to seek recovery upon default in the payment of principal or interest on a portfolio security.

Credit ratings issued by credit rating agencies are designed to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments of rated securities. They do not, however, evaluate the market value risk of below investment-grade securities and, therefore, may not fully reflect the true risks of an investment. In addition, credit rating agencies may or may not make timely changes in a rating to reflect changes in the economy or in the conditions of the issuer that affect the market value of the security. Consequently, credit ratings are used only as preliminary indicators of investment quality.

There are special tax considerations associated with investing in bonds, including high-yield bonds, structured as zero coupon or payment-in-kind securities. For example, the Fund is required to report the accrued interest on these securities as current income each year even though it may receive no cash interest until the security's maturity or payment date. The Fund may be required to sell some of its assets to obtain cash to distribute to shareholders in order to satisfy the distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), with respect to such accrued interest. These actions are likely to reduce the Fund's assets and may thereby increase its expense ratio and decrease its rate of return.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

As part of its principal investment strategy, the Fund may use derivatives for any of the following purposes:

- To hedge against adverse changes in the market value of securities held by or to be bought for the Fund. These changes may be caused by changing interest rates, stock market prices or currency exchange rates.
- As a substitute for purchasing or selling securities or foreign currencies.
- In non-hedging situations, to attempt to profit from anticipated market developments.

In general, a derivative instrument will obligate or entitle the Fund to deliver or receive an asset or a cash payment that is based on the change in value of a designated security, index, or other asset. Examples of derivatives are futures contracts, options, forward contracts, hybrid instruments, swaps, caps, collars and floors.

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.

Credit default swaps are typically two-party financial contracts that transfer credit exposure between the two parties. The "buyer" in a credit default contract is obligated to pay the "seller" a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default on an underlying reference

Additional Information about the Fund's Investments

obligation has occurred. If an event of default occurs, the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value, or "par value," of the reference obligation in exchange for the reference obligation or the net cash-settlement amount. Credit default swap transactions involve greater risks than if the Fund had invested in the reference obligation directly.

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 the Fund than if it had not entered into any futures contracts transactions.

FOREIGN SECURITIES RISK

Investing in securities of foreign companies and governments may involve risks which are not ordinarily associated with investing in domestic securities. These risks include changes in currency exchange rates and currency exchange control regulations or other foreign or U.S. laws or restrictions applicable to such investments. A decline in the exchange rate may also reduce the value of certain portfolio securities. Even though the securities are denominated in U.S. dollars, exchange rate changes may adversely affect the company's operations or financial health.

Fixed commissions on foreign securities exchanges are generally higher than negotiated commissions on U.S. exchanges, although the Fund endeavors to achieve the most favorable net results on portfolio transactions. There is generally less government supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, brokers, dealers and listed companies than in the U.S. Mail service between the U.S. and foreign countries may be slower or less reliable than within the U.S., thus increasing the risk of delayed settlements of portfolio transactions or loss of certificates for portfolio securities. Individual foreign economies may also differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position.

In addition, investments in foreign countries could be affected by other factors generally not thought to be present in the U.S. Such factors include the unavailability of financial information or the difficulty of interpreting financial information prepared under foreign accounting standards; less liquidity and more volatility in foreign securities markets; the possibility of expropriation; the imposition of foreign withholding and other taxes; the impact of political, social or diplomatic developments; limitations on the movement of funds or other assets of the Fund between different countries; difficulties in invoking legal process abroad and enforcing contractual obligations; and the difficulty of assessing economic trends in foreign countries.

Foreign markets also have different clearance and settlement procedures, and in certain markets there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions. These delays in settlement could result in temporary periods when a portion of the assets of the Fund is uninvested and no return is earned thereon. The inability of the Fund to make intended security purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities. An inability to dispose of portfolio securities due to settlement problems could result either in losses to the Fund due to subsequent declines in value of the portfolio securities or, if the Fund has entered into a contract to sell the securities, could result in possible liability to the purchaser.

The Fund's custodian, State Street Bank and Trust Company, has established and monitors subcustodial relationships with banks and certain other financial institutions in the foreign countries in which the Fund may invest to permit the Fund's assets to be held in those foreign countries. These relationships have been established pursuant to Rule 17f-5 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, which governs the establishment of foreign subcustodial arrangements for funds. The Fund's subcustodial arrangements may be subject to certain risks including: (i) the inability of the Fund to recover assets in the event of the subcustodian's bankruptcy; (ii) legal restrictions on the Fund's ability to recover assets lost while under the care of the subcustodian; (iii) the likelihood of expropriation, confiscation or a freeze of the Fund's assets; and (iv) difficulties in converting the Fund's cash and cash equivalents to U.S. dollars. The Advisor has evaluated the political risk associated with an investment in a particular country.

Investing in securities of non-U.S. companies may entail additional risks especially in emerging countries due to the potential political and economic instability of certain countries. These risks include expropriation, nationalization, confiscation or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investment and on repatriation of capital invested and the imposition of sanctions. Should one of these events occur, the Fund could

Additional Information about the Fund's Investments

lose its entire investment in any such country. The Fund's investments would similarly be adversely affected by exchange control regulation in any of those countries.

Even though opportunities for investment may exist in foreign countries, any changes in the leadership or policies of the governments of those countries, or in any other government that exercises a significant influence over those countries, may halt the expansion of or reverse the liberalization of foreign investment policies and thereby eliminate any investment opportunities that may currently exist. This is particularly true of emerging markets.

Certain countries in which the Fund may invest may have minority groups that advocate religious or revolutionary philosophies or support ethnic independence. Any action on the part of such individuals could carry the potential for destruction or confiscation of property owned by individuals and entities foreign to such country and could cause the loss of the Fund's investment in those countries.

Certain countries prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on investments in their capital and equity markets by foreign entities like the Fund. Certain countries require governmental approval prior to foreign investments or limit the amount of foreign investment in a particular company or limit the investment to only a specific class of securities of a company that may have less advantageous terms than securities of the company available for purchase by nationals. Moreover, the national policies of certain countries may restrict investment opportunities in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to national interests. In addition, some countries require governmental approval for the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of securities sales by foreign investors. The Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation, as well as by the application to it of other restrictions on investments. In particular, restrictions on repatriation could make it more difficult for the Fund to obtain cash necessary to satisfy the tax distribution requirements that must be satisfied in order for the Fund to avoid federal income or excise tax.

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.

EMERGING MARKETS RISK

The Fund may invest in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries.

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 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.

Additional Information about the Fund's Investments

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS

The Fund may gain exposure to the real estate sector by investing in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), and common, preferred and convertible securities of issuers in real estate-related industries. Each of these types of investments are subject, directly or indirectly, to risks associated with ownership of real estate, including changes in the general economic climate or local conditions (such as an oversupply of space or a reduction in demand for space), loss to casualty or condemnation, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, zoning law amendments, changes in interest rates, overbuilding and increased competition, including competition based on rental rates, variations in market value, changes in the financial condition of tenants, changes in operating costs, attractiveness and location of the properties, adverse changes in the real estate markets generally or in specific sectors of the real estate industry and possible environmental liabilities. Real estate-related investments may entail leverage and may be highly volatile.

REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and typically operate, income-producing real estate. If a REIT meets certain requirements, including distributing to shareholders substantially all of its taxable income (other than net capital gains), then it is not generally taxed on the income distributed to shareholders. REITs are subject to management fees and other expenses, and so the Fund will bear its proportionate share of the costs of the REITs' operations.

Nontraditional real estate carries additional risks. Income expectations may not be met, competitive new supply may emerge, and specialized property may be difficult to sell at its full expected value or require substantial investment before it can be adapted to an alternate use should its original purpose falter.

Along with the risks common to different types of real estate-related securities, REITs, no matter the type, involve additional risk factors. These include poor performance by the REIT's manager, changes to the tax laws, and failure by the REIT to qualify for tax-free distribution of income or exemption under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Furthermore, REITs are not diversified and are heavily dependent on cash flow.

FIXED INCOME SECURITIES

Fixed income securities, as used generally in this Prospectus, includes:

- securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or government-sponsored enterprises;
- securities issued or guaranteed by a foreign government, governmental entity, supranational organization or government-sponsored enterprise;
- corporate debt securities of U.S. and non-U.S. dollar denominated issuers, including convertible securities and corporate commercial paper, issued publicly or through private placements, including Rule 144A securities and Regulation S bonds;
- preferred stocks;
- when issued or delayed delivery debt securities;
- inflation-indexed bonds issued both by governments and corporations;
- structured notes, including hybrid or “indexed” securities and event-linked bonds; and
- repurchase agreements on fixed income instruments and reverse repurchase agreements on fixed income instruments.

Securities issued by U.S. government agencies or government-sponsored enterprises may not be guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury.

Certain fixed-income securities may have all types of interest rate payment and reset terms, including fixed rate, adjustable rate, inflation indexed, zero coupon, contingent, deferred, payment in-kind and auction rate features.

Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effect on the markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from Fund performance. In addition, changes in monetary policy may exacerbate the risk associated with changing interest rates. A sudden or unpredictable increase in interest rates may cause volatility in the market and may decrease liquidity in the fixed-income securities markets, making it harder for the Fund to sell its fixed-income investments at an advantageous time. Decreased market liquidity also may make it more difficult to value some or all of the Fund's fixed-income securities holdings. Certain countries have experienced negative interest rates on certain fixed-income securities. A low or negative interest rate environment may pose additional risks to the Fund because low or negative yields on the Fund's portfolio holdings may have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to provide a positive yield to its shareholders, pay expenses out of Fund assets, or minimize the volatility of the Fund's net asset value per share. It is difficult to predict the magnitude, timing or direction of interest rate changes and the impact these changes will have on the Fund's investments and the markets where it trades.

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

Additional Information about the Fund's Investments

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.

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*.

The Fund may temporarily depart from its normal investment policies and strategies when the Advisor believes that doing so is in the Fund's best interest, so long as the strategy or policy employed is consistent with the Fund's investment objective. For instance, the Fund may invest in derivatives or exchange traded funds that are consistent with the Fund's investment objective when those instruments are more favorably priced or provide needed liquidity, as might be the case if the Fund receives large cash flows that it cannot prudently invest immediately.

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 or unusual 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.

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.

Additional Information about the Fund's Investments

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund may at times 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* 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 \$47.8 billion as of July 31, 2023.

The Advisor may manage funds directly or employ a “manager-of-managers” approach in selecting and overseeing Subadvisors. The Advisor makes day-to-day investment decision with respect to each fund that it directly manages, such as the Fund. Subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, the Advisor establishes, and may modify whenever deemed appropriate, the investment strategies of each such Fund.

In the case of subadvised funds, the Advisor evaluates and allocates each Harbor fund’s assets to one or more Subadvisors. Discretionary Subadvisors are responsible for the day-to-day management of the assets of the Harbor funds allocated to them. 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 the non-discretionary Subadvisors. Subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, the Advisor establishes, and may modify whenever deemed appropriate, the investment strategies of each such 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 each 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 a 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 Harbor ETF Trust’s business affairs. 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 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.

ANNUAL ADVISORY FEE RATES

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

	Actual Advisory Fee Paid	Contractual Advisory Fee
Harbor Multi-Asset Explorer ETF	N/A ¹	0.70%

¹ 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 agreement of the Fund will be available in the Fund’s annual report to shareholders for the period ending October 31, 2023.

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.

Portfolio Management

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

Harbor Multi-Asset Explorer ETF

Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc. serves as investment adviser to Harbor Multi-Asset Explorer ETF. The portfolio managers are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day investment decision making for the Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER	SINCE	PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE
Jason M. Alonzo	2023	Mr. Alonzo joined Harbor Capital in 2023 as a Portfolio Manager. Prior to joining Harbor Capital, Mr. Alonzo was a Managing Director, Portfolio Manager at JP Morgan Asset Management. Mr. Alonzo began his investment career in 2000.
Lindsey J. Houghton	2023	Mr. Houghton joined Harbor Capital in 2021 as Managing Director and Portfolio Manager. Prior to joining Harbor Capital, Mr. Houghton was an Executive Director, Research Analyst and Portfolio Manager for JP Morgan Asset Management. Mr. Houghton began his investment career in 2000.
Spenser P. Lerner, CFA	2023	Mr. Lerner joined Harbor Capital in 2020 and is the Head of Multi-Asset Solutions, a Managing Director and Portfolio Manager. Prior to joining Harbor Capital, Mr. Lerner was a Vice President of Equity and Quantitative Investment Research and Equity Manager Research for JP Morgan Asset Management. Before that, he worked as a Research, Portfolio Management and Quantitative Investment Strategy Associate for JP Morgan Asset Management. Mr. Lerner began his investment career in 2009.
Justin Menne	2023	Mr. Menne joined Harbor Capital in 2021 as a Portfolio Manager on the Multi-Asset Solutions Team. Prior to joining Harbor Capital, Mr. Menne was an Associate at JP Morgan Asset Management. Mr. Menne began his investment Career in 2017.
Jonathan Poynter	2023	Dr. Poynter joined Harbor Capital in 2022 as a Portfolio Manager. Prior to joining Harbor, Dr. Poynter conducted investment research of quantitative investment strategies at JP Morgan Asset Management. Before that, Dr. Poynter worked on the Quantitative Market Risk team at Morgan Stanley. Jon has a PhD from the University of Bristol in the U.K. in Quantitative Analysis of Multivariate Chemical Data. Dr. Poynter began his investment career in 2012.
Jake Schurmeier	2023	Mr. Schurmeier joined Harbor Capital in 2021 as a Portfolio Manager. Prior to joining Harbor Capital, Mr. Schurmeier was a member of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Markets Group and spent time at the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Mr. Schurmeier began his investment career in 2015.

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

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.

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 the 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.

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.

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.

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. In addition, the Fund reserves the right to impose restrictions on disruptive, excessive, or short-term trading.

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.

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 Securities Act of 1933 (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

Shareholder Information

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 affiliates of the Fund 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*.

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.

Shareholder and Account Policies

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.

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 harborcapital.com or call 800-422-1050 during normal business hours.

CUSIP NUMBER	TICKER SYMBOL
Harbor Multi-Asset Explorer ETF	
41151J836	MAPP

Updates Available

For updates on the Harbor ETF Trust 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 Reports

Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. The annual report contains a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

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

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Shareholder Inquiries


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

Obtain Documents


Free copies of the annual and semi-annual reports, the SAI, and other information about the Fund are available:

 harborcapital.com

 800-422-1050

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

Investors may get text-only copies:

 sec.gov

 publicinfo@sec.gov (for a fee)

Trustees & Officers

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Donna J. Dean
Trustee

Robert Kasdin
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Douglas J. Skinner
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Ann M. Spruill
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Landis Zimmerman
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Diana R. Podgorny
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