

Prospectus

September 11, 2020



Natixis ETFs

Natixis U.S. Equity Opportunities ETF

Natixis Vaughan Nelson Select ETF

Natixis Vaughan Nelson Mid Cap ETF

NYSE Arca:

EQOP

VNSE

VNMC

THESE ETFs ARE DIFFERENT FROM TRADITIONAL ETFs

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

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

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

For additional information regarding the unique attributes and risks of these ETFs, see the later discussion on the Proxy Portfolio and the "Proxy Portfolio Structure Risk," "Authorized Participant Concentration Risk," "Predatory Trading Practices Risk," "Premium/Discount Risk," and "Trading Issues Risk" below.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the SEC, paper copies of shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from the Fund or from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports will be made available on the Funds' website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report. If you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports after January 1, 2021, you can inform the Fund at any time by calling 1-800-458-7452. If you hold your account with a financial intermediary and you wish to continue receiving paper copies after January 1, 2021, you should call your financial intermediary directly. Paper copies are provided free of charge, and your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with the Natixis Funds complex. If you have already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You currently may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Fund or your financial intermediary electronically at www.icsdelivery.com/natixisfunds.

The SEC has not approved or disapproved the Funds' shares or determined whether this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a crime.

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Natixis U.S. Equity Opportunities ETF

Investment Goal

The Fund seeks long-term growth of capital.

Fund Fees & Expenses

The following 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. If such expenses were reflected, the expenses set forth below would be higher.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	ETF
Management fees	0.75%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.00%
Other expenses	2.39%
Total annual fund operating expenses	3.14%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ¹	2.24%
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement	0.90%

¹ Natixis Advisors, L.P. ("Natixis Advisors" or the "Adviser") has given a binding contractual undertaking to the Fund to limit the amount of the Fund's total annual fund operating expenses to 0.90% of the Fund's average daily net assets, exclusive of brokerage expenses, interest expense, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, organizational and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation and indemnification expenses. This undertaking is in effect through April 30, 2023 and may be terminated before then only with the consent of the Fund's Board of Trustees. The Adviser will be permitted to recover management fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed to the extent that expenses in later periods fall below both (1) the expense limitation ratio in place at the time such amounts were waived/reimbursed and (2) the Fund's current applicable expense limitation ratio. The Fund will not be obligated to repay any such waived/reimbursed fees and expenses more than one year after the end of the fiscal year in which the fees or expenses were waived/reimbursed.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated (whether or not shares are redeemed), and also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same, except that the example is based on the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement assuming that such waiver and/or reimbursement will only be in place through the date noted above and on the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for the remaining periods. The example does not take into account brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries that you may pay on your purchases and sales of shares of the Fund. It also does not include the transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of creation units ("Creation Units"), because those fees will not be imposed on retail investors. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be (based on estimated Fund expenses):

If shares are redeemed:	1 year	3 years
ETF	\$ 92	\$ 381

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes for you if your Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly-organized, portfolio turnover information is not available as of the date of this Prospectus.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund ordinarily invests at least 80% of its assets in equity securities, including exchange-traded common stocks and exchange-traded preferred stocks. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets in securities of U.S. issuers. The Fund's approach to equity investing combines the styles of two subadvisers in selecting securities for each of the Fund's segments. The segments and their subadvisers are listed below.

- Harris Associates - Large Cap Value segment - Under normal circumstances, the Large Cap Value segment of the Fund managed by Harris Associates L.P. ("Harris Associates") will invest primarily in the exchange-traded common stocks of larger- capitalization companies that Harris Associates believes are

Fund Summary

trading at a substantial discount to the company's "intrinsic value." By "intrinsic value," Harris Associates means its estimate of the price a knowledgeable buyer would pay to acquire the entire business. Harris Associates believes that investing in securities priced significantly below what Harris Associates believes is a company's intrinsic value presents the best opportunity to achieve the Fund's investment objectives. Harris Associates usually sells a security when the price approaches its estimated value and monitors each holding and adjusts its price targets as warranted to reflect changes in the issuer's fundamentals. In determining whether an issuer is a U.S. or foreign issuer for the Harris Associates – Large Cap Value segment, Harris Associates considers various factors, including its country of domicile, the primary stock exchange on which it trades, the location from which the majority of its revenue comes, and its reporting currency.

- Loomis Sayles - All Cap Growth segment - Under normal circumstances, the All Cap Growth segment of the Fund, managed by Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P. ("Loomis Sayles"), will invest primarily in equity securities, including exchange-traded common stocks and exchange-traded preferred stocks. This segment may invest in companies of any size. The segment normally invests across a wide range of sectors and industries. The segment's portfolio manager employs a growth style of equity management that emphasizes companies with sustainable competitive advantages, long-term structural growth drivers, attractive cash flow returns on invested capital, and management teams focused on creating long-term value for shareholders. The segment's portfolio manager aims to invest in companies when they trade at a significant discount to the estimate of intrinsic value. The segment will consider selling a portfolio investment when the portfolio manager believes an unfavorable structural change occurs within a given business or the markets in which it operates, a critical underlying investment assumption is flawed, when a more attractive reward-to-risk opportunity becomes available, when the portfolio manager believes the current price fully reflects intrinsic value, or for other investment reasons which the portfolio manager deems appropriate. Although certain equity securities purchased by the Loomis Sayles – All Cap Growth segment of the Fund may be issued by domestic companies incorporated outside of the United States, Loomis Sayles does not consider these securities to be foreign if they are included in the U.S. equity indices published by S&P Global Ratings or Russell Investments or if the security's country of risk defined by Bloomberg is the United States.

Subject to the allocation policy adopted by the Fund's Board of Trustees, Natixis Advisors, L.P. ("Natixis Advisors") generally allocates capital invested in the Fund equally (i.e., 50%) between its two segments. Under the allocation policy, Natixis Advisors may also allocate capital away from or towards each segment from time to time and may reallocate capital between the segments. Each subadviser manages its segment of the Fund's assets in accordance with its distinct investment style and strategy.

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

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The Fund does not represent a complete investment program. You may lose money by investing in the Fund.

The significance of any specific risk to an investment in the Fund will vary over time, depending on the composition of the Fund's portfolio, market conditions, and other factors. You should read all of the risk information presented below carefully, because any one or more of these risks may result in losses to the Fund.

Proxy Portfolio Structure Risk: Unlike traditional ETFs that provide daily disclosure of their portfolio holdings, the Fund does not disclose the daily holdings of the Actual Portfolio. Instead, the Fund discloses a Proxy Portfolio that is designed to reflect the economic exposure and risk characteristics of the Fund's Actual Portfolio on any given trading day. Although the Proxy Portfolio and Proxy Portfolio Disclosures are intended to provide Authorized Participants and other market participants with enough information to allow them to engage in effective arbitrage transactions that will keep the market price of the Fund's shares trading at or close to the underlying NAV per share of the Fund, while at the same time enabling them to establish cost-effective hedging strategies to reduce risk, there is a risk that market prices will vary significantly from the underlying NAV of the Fund. See "Premium/Discount Risk." Similarly, shares of the Fund may trade at a wider bid/ask spread than shares of traditional ETFs, and may therefore be more costly for investors to trade. See "Trading Issues Risk." Also, the Fund will incur expenses to license the Proxy Portfolio mechanism, which may impact shareholder returns. Additionally, the proxy mechanism itself may result in additional trading costs, which also may negatively impact shareholder returns. In addition, although the Proxy Portfolio is designed to protect the Fund from predatory practices such as front-running and free-riding, market participants may nevertheless be able to use the Proxy Portfolio and Proxy Portfolio Disclosures to engage in trading practices that disadvantage the Fund. See "Predatory Trading Practices Risk." The Fund will monitor on an ongoing basis the premium/discount between the market price and the NAV of the Fund's shares, but there can be no assurance that the Proxy Portfolio methodology will operate as intended. The Proxy Portfolio methodology is novel and not yet proven as an effective arbitrage mechanism. The effectiveness of the Proxy Portfolio methodology as an arbitrage mechanism is contingent upon, among other things, the effectiveness of the Fund's Factor Model analysis in creating a Proxy Portfolio that performs in a manner substantially identical to the performance of the Fund's Actual Portfolio and the willingness of Authorized Participants and other market participants to trade based on the Proxy Portfolio. In the event that the Proxy Portfolio methodology does not result in effective

Fund Summary

arbitrage opportunities in the Fund shares, the Fund may exhibit wider premiums/discounts, bid/ask spreads and tracking error. At certain thresholds for such premiums/discounts, bid/ask spreads and tracking error, the Fund's Board of Trustees will consider possible remedial measures, which may include liquidation or conversion to a fully-transparent, active ETF or a mutual fund.

- **Premium/Discount Risk:** Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "NYSE Arca") and are bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices that may differ from their most recent NAV. The market value of the Fund's shares will fluctuate, in some cases materially, in response to changes in the Fund's NAV, the intraday value of the Fund's holdings, and the relative supply and demand for the Fund's shares on the exchange. Although the Proxy Portfolio is intended to provide investors with enough information to allow for an effective arbitrage mechanism that will keep the market price of the Fund at or close to the Fund's NAV, there is a risk (which may increase during periods of market disruption or volatility) that market prices for Fund shares will vary significantly from the Fund's NAV. This risk may be greater for the Fund than for traditional ETFs that disclose their full portfolio holdings on a daily basis because the publication of the Proxy Portfolio does not provide the same level of transparency as the publication of the full portfolio by a fully transparent active ETF. This could cause the Fund's shares to have wider bid/ask spreads and larger premiums/discounts than fully transparent ETFs using the same investment strategies. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for shares may result in shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV and/or in a reduced liquidity of your investment. During such periods, you may be unable to sell your shares or may incur significant losses if you sell your shares. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell shares and various types of orders that may be placed. Investors should consult their financial intermediary before purchasing or selling shares of the Fund. If a shareholder purchases shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.
- **Authorized Participant Concentration Risk:** Only an authorized participant ("Authorized Participant") may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that act as Authorized Participants, none of which are or will be obligated to engage in creation or redemption transactions. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting. The Fund's novel structure may affect the number of entities willing to act as Authorized Participants, and this risk may be exacerbated during times of market stress.
- **Predatory Trading Practices Risk:** Although the Fund seeks to benefit from keeping its portfolio holdings information secret, market participants may attempt to use the Proxy Portfolio and related Proxy Portfolio Disclosures to identify the Fund's holdings and trading strategy. If successful, this could result in such market participants engaging in predatory trading practices that could harm the Fund and its shareholders. The Proxy Portfolio and related Proxy Portfolio Disclosures have been designed to minimize the risk that market participants could "reverse engineer" the Fund's portfolio and investment strategy, but they may not be successful in this regard.
- **Trading Issues Risk:** Trading in Fund shares on the NYSE Arca may be halted in certain circumstances. If 10% or more of the Fund's Actual Portfolio does not have readily available market quotations, the Fund will promptly request that the NYSE Arca halt trading in the Fund's shares. Such trading halts may have a greater impact on the Fund compared to other ETFs due to its lack of transparency. If the trading of a security held in the Fund's Actual Portfolio is halted or otherwise does not have readily available market quotations and the Adviser believes that the lack of any such readily available market quotations may affect the reliability of the Proxy Portfolio as an arbitrage vehicle or otherwise determines it is in the best interest of the Fund, the Adviser promptly will disclose on the Fund's website the identity and weighting of such security for so long as such security's trading is halted or otherwise does not have readily available market quotations and remains in the Actual Portfolio. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the NYSE Arca necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met. Because the Fund trades on the basis of a published Proxy Portfolio, it may trade at a wider bid/ask spread and may experience a wider premium/discount than traditional ETFs that publish their portfolios on a daily basis, and therefore, may cost investors more to trade especially during periods of market disruption or volatility.
- **Tracking Error Risk:** Although the Proxy Portfolio is designed to reflect the economic exposure and risk characteristics of the Fund's Actual Portfolio on any given trading day, there is a risk that the performance of the Proxy Portfolio will diverge from the performance of the Actual Portfolio, potentially materially.

Allocation Risk: The Fund's investment performance depends on how its assets are allocated. The allocation, as set forth above, may not be optimal in every market condition. You could lose money on your investment in the Fund as a result of this allocation.

Equity Securities Risk: The value of the Fund's investments in equity securities could be subject to unpredictable declines in the value of individual securities and periods of below-average performance in individual securities or in the equity market as a whole. Growth stocks are generally more sensitive to market movements than other types of stocks primarily because their stock prices are based heavily on future expectations. If a subadviser's assessment of the prospects for a company's growth is wrong, or if a subadviser's judgment of how other investors will value the company's growth is wrong, then the price of the company's stock may fall or not approach the value that the subadviser has placed on it. Value stocks can perform differently from the market as a whole and from other types of stocks. Value stocks also present the risk that their lower valuations fairly reflect their business prospects and that investors will not agree that the stocks represent favorable investment opportunities, and they may fall out of favor with investors and underperform growth stocks during any given period. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of the issuer's bonds generally take precedence over the claims of those who own preferred stock or common stock. Securities of real estate-related companies and exchange-traded REITs in which the Fund may invest may be considered equity securities, thus subjecting the Fund to the risks of investing in equity securities generally.

Fund Summary

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities may be subject to greater political, economic, environmental, credit/counterparty and information risks. The Fund's investments in foreign securities also are subject to foreign currency fluctuations and other foreign currency-related risks. Foreign securities may be subject to higher volatility than U.S. securities, varying degrees of regulation and limited liquidity.

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may be unable to find a buyer for its investments when it seeks to sell them or to receive the price it expects. Decreases in the number of financial institutions willing to make markets in the Fund's investments or in their capacity or willingness to transact may increase the Fund's exposure to this risk. Events that may lead to increased redemptions, such as market disruptions or increases in interest rates, may also negatively impact the liquidity of the Fund's investments when it needs to dispose of them. If the Fund is forced to sell its investments at an unfavorable time and/or under adverse conditions in order to meet redemption requests, such sales could negatively affect the Fund. Liquidity issues may also make it difficult to value the Fund's investments.

Management Risk: A strategy used by the Fund's portfolio managers may fail to produce the intended result.

Market/Issuer Risk: The market value of the Fund's investments will move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based upon overall market and economic conditions, as well as a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuers of the Fund's investments, such as management performance, financial condition and demand for the issuers' goods and services.

Cybersecurity and Technology Risk: The Fund, its service providers, market makers, listing exchange, Authorized Participants and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems, which are subject to a number of different threats and risks that could adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders. Cybersecurity and other operational and technology issues may result in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.

REITs Risk: Investments in the real estate industry, including REITs, are particularly sensitive to economic downturns and are sensitive to factors such as changes in real estate values, property taxes and tax laws, interest rates, cash flow of underlying real estate assets, occupancy rates, government regulations affecting zoning, land use and rents and the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer. Companies in the real estate industry also may be subject to liabilities under environmental and hazardous waste laws. In addition, the value of a REIT is affected by changes in the value of the properties owned by the REIT or mortgage loans held by the REIT. REITs are also subject to default and prepayment risk. Many REITs are highly leveraged, increasing their risk. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses, including management fees, paid by each REIT in which it invests in addition to the expenses of the Fund.

Secondary Market Trading Risk: Investors buying or selling shares of the Fund in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by broker-dealers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of shares.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk: Compared to large-capitalization companies, small- and mid-capitalization companies are more likely to have limited product lines, markets or financial resources. Stocks of these companies often trade less frequently and in limited volume and their prices may fluctuate more than stocks of large-capitalization companies. As a result, it may be relatively more difficult for the Fund to buy and sell securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies.

New and Smaller Sized Fund Risk: The Fund is relatively new and has a limited operating history for investors to evaluate and may not be successful in implementing its investment strategies. The Fund may fail to attract sufficient assets to achieve or maintain economies of scale, which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Smaller ETFs will have a lower public float and lower trading volumes, leading to wider bid/ask spreads.

Operational Risk: The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including but not limited to human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, market makers, listing exchange, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests or with which they do business, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures.

Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table

Because the Fund has not yet completed a full calendar year, information related to Fund performance, including a bar chart showing annual returns, has not been included in this Prospectus. The performance information provided by the Fund in the future will give some indication of the risks of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns compare against those of a broad measure of market performance.

Management

Investment Adviser

Natixis Advisors, L.P. ("Natixis Advisors")

Subadvisers

Harris Associates L.P. ("Harris Associates")

Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P. ("Loomis Sayles")

Fund Summary

Portfolio Managers

Harris Associates

William C. Nygren, CFA[®], Vice President, Chief Investment Officer, U.S. Equity and portfolio manager of Harris Associates, has served as co-manager of the Harris Associates Large Cap Value segment of the Fund since 2020.

Kevin G. Grant, CFA[®], Co-Chairman, portfolio manager and analyst of Harris Associates, has served as co-manager of the Harris Associates Large Cap Value segment of the Fund since 2020.

M. Colin Hudson, CFA[®], Vice President, portfolio manager and analyst of Harris Associates, has served as co-manager of the Harris Associates Large Cap Value segment of the Fund since 2020.

Michael J. Mangan, CFA[®], CPA, portfolio manager of Harris Associates, served as co-manager of the Harris Associates Large Cap Value segment of the Fund since 2020.

Michael A. Nicolas, CFA[®], portfolio manager and analyst of Harris Associates, has served as co-manager of the Harris Associates Large Cap Value segment of the Fund since 2020.

Loomis Sayles

Aziz V. Hamzaogullari, CFA[®], Chief Investment Officer of the Growth Equities Strategies Team, Executive Vice President and Director at Loomis Sayles, has served as a manager of the Loomis Sayles All Cap Growth segment of the Fund since 2020.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares, typically 10,000 shares, called "Creation Units." Only a few financial institutions that are Authorized Participants are authorized to purchase and redeem Creation Units directly with the Fund. Creation Units are typically issued and redeemed in exchange for cash and/or the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities specified each day by the Fund as the securities in exchange for which the Fund will issue or redeem shares. *Except when aggregated in Creation Units, shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.*

Individual shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount).

You may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market ("the bid/ask spread"). For more information, including recent information (when available) regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, please visit the Fund's website at im.natixis.com. However, because the Fund is newly-organized, trading data and related costs are not available as of the date of this Prospectus.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, except for distributions to retirement plans and other investors that qualify for tax-advantaged treatment under U.S. federal income tax law generally. Investments in such tax-advantaged plans will generally be taxed only upon withdrawal of monies from the tax-advantaged arrangement.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Natixis Vaughan Nelson Select ETF

Investment Goal

The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fund Fees & Expenses

The following 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. If such expenses were reflected, the expenses set forth below would be higher.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	ETF
Management fees	0.75%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.00%
Other expenses	4.84%
Total annual fund operating expenses	5.59%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ¹	4.74%
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement	0.85%

¹ Natixis Advisors, L.P. ("Natixis Advisors" or the "Adviser") has given a binding contractual undertaking to the Fund to limit the amount of the Fund's total annual fund operating expenses to 0.85% of the Fund's average daily net assets, exclusive of brokerage expenses, interest expense, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, organizational and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation and indemnification expenses. This undertaking is in effect through April 30, 2023 and may be terminated before then only with the consent of the Fund's Board of Trustees. The Adviser will be permitted to recover management fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed to the extent that expenses in later periods fall below both (1) the expense limitation ratio in place at the time such amounts were waived/reimbursed and (2) the Fund's current applicable expense limitation ratio. The Fund will not be obligated to repay any such waived/reimbursed fees and expenses more than one year after the end of the fiscal year in which the fees or expenses were waived/reimbursed.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated (whether or not shares are redeemed), and also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same, except that the example is based on the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement assuming that such waiver and/or reimbursement will only be in place through the date noted above and on the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for the remaining periods. The example does not take into account brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries that you may pay on your purchases and sales of shares of the Fund. It also does not include the transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of creation units ("Creation Units"), because those fees will not be imposed on retail investors. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be (based on estimated Fund expenses):

If shares are redeemed:	1 year	3 years
ETF	\$ 87	\$ 468

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes for you if your Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly-organized, portfolio turnover information is not available as of the date of this Prospectus.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund, under normal market conditions, will invest primarily in equity securities, including exchange-traded common stocks, exchange-traded preferred stocks and exchange-traded real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). The Fund is non-diversified, which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer and may invest in fewer issuers than a diversified fund. Typically, the Fund's portfolio will generally hold 20 to 40 securities. The Fund may invest in companies with any market capitalization, although, it will typically focus its investments in mid- to large- capitalization companies. A company will be considered to be a mid- to large-capitalization company if its capitalization is \$5 billion or higher.

Fund Summary

Vaughan Nelson invests in companies of all market capitalizations with a focus on those companies meeting Vaughan Nelson's return expectations.

Vaughan Nelson uses a bottom-up value oriented investment process in constructing the Fund's portfolio. Vaughan Nelson seeks companies with the following characteristics, although not all of the companies selected will have these attributes:

- Companies earning a positive return on capital with stable-to-improving returns.
- Companies valued at discount to their asset value.
- Companies with an attractive and sustainable dividend level.

In selecting investments for the Fund, Vaughan Nelson generally employs the following strategies:

- Vaughan Nelson employs a value-driven investment philosophy that selects securities selling at a relatively low value based on discounted cash flow models. Vaughan Nelson selects companies that it believes are out-of-favor or misunderstood.
- Vaughan Nelson starts with the entire U.S. exchange-traded equity investment universe. Vaughan Nelson then narrows the investment universe by using fundamental analysis to construct a portfolio of generally 20 to 40 securities.
- Vaughan Nelson uses fundamental analysis to construct a portfolio that, in the opinion of Vaughan Nelson, is made up of quality companies with the potential to provide significant increases in share price over a three year period.
- Vaughan Nelson will generally sell a security when it reaches Vaughan Nelson's price target or when the issuer shows a change in financial condition, competitive pressures, poor management decisions or internal or external forces reducing future expected returns from the investment thesis.

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

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The Fund does not represent a complete investment program. You may lose money by investing in the Fund.

The significance of any specific risk to an investment in the Fund will vary over time, depending on the composition of the Fund's portfolio, market conditions, and other factors. You should read all of the risk information presented below carefully, because any one or more of these risks may result in losses to the Fund.

Proxy Portfolio Structure Risk: Unlike traditional ETFs that provide daily disclosure of their portfolio holdings, the Fund does not disclose the daily holdings of the Actual Portfolio. Instead, the Fund discloses a Proxy Portfolio that is designed to reflect the economic exposure and risk characteristics of the Fund's Actual Portfolio on any given trading day. Although the Proxy Portfolio and Proxy Portfolio Disclosures are intended to provide Authorized Participants and other market participants with enough information to allow them to engage in effective arbitrage transactions that will keep the market price of the Fund's shares trading at or close to the underlying NAV per share of the Fund, while at the same time enabling them to establish cost-effective hedging strategies to reduce risk, there is a risk that market prices will vary significantly from the underlying NAV of the Fund. See "Premium/Discount Risk." Similarly, shares of the Fund may trade at a wider bid/ask spread than shares of traditional ETFs, and may therefore be more costly for investors to trade. See "Trading Issues Risk." Also, the Fund will incur expenses to license the Proxy Portfolio mechanism, which may impact shareholder returns. Additionally, the proxy mechanism itself may result in additional trading costs, which also may negatively impact shareholder returns. In addition, although the Proxy Portfolio is designed to protect the Fund from predatory practices such as front-running and free-riding, market participants may nevertheless be able to use the Proxy Portfolio and Proxy Portfolio Disclosures to engage in trading practices that disadvantage the Fund. See "Predatory Trading Practices Risk." The Fund will monitor on an ongoing basis the premium/discount between the market price and the NAV of the Fund's shares, but there can be no assurance that the Proxy Portfolio methodology will operate as intended. The Proxy Portfolio methodology is novel and not yet proven as an effective arbitrage mechanism. The effectiveness of the Proxy Portfolio methodology as an arbitrage mechanism is contingent upon, among other things, the effectiveness of the Fund's Factor Model analysis in creating a Proxy Portfolio that performs in a manner substantially identical to the performance of the Fund's Actual Portfolio and the willingness of Authorized Participants and other market participants to trade based on the Proxy Portfolio. In the event that the Proxy Portfolio methodology does not result in effective arbitrage opportunities in the Fund shares, the Fund may exhibit wider premiums/discounts, bid/ask spreads and tracking error. At certain thresholds for such premiums/discounts, bid/ask spreads and tracking error, the Fund's Board of Trustees will consider possible remedial measures, which may include liquidation or conversion to a fully-transparent, active ETF or a mutual fund.

- **Premium/Discount Risk:** Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "NYSE Arca") and are bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices that may differ from their most recent NAV. The market value of the Fund's shares will fluctuate, in some cases materially, in response to changes in the Fund's NAV, the intraday value of the Fund's holdings, and the relative supply and demand for the Fund's shares on the exchange. Although the Proxy Portfolio is intended to provide investors with enough information to allow for an effective arbitrage mechanism that will

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keep the market price of the Fund at or close to the Fund's NAV, there is a risk (which may increase during periods of market disruption or volatility) that market prices for Fund shares will vary significantly from the Fund's NAV. This risk may be greater for the Fund than for traditional ETFs that disclose their full portfolio holdings on a daily basis because the publication of the Proxy Portfolio does not provide the same level of transparency as the publication of the full portfolio by a fully transparent active ETF. This could cause the Fund's shares to have wider bid/ask spreads and larger premiums/discounts than fully transparent ETFs using the same investment strategies. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for shares may result in shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV and/or in a reduced liquidity of your investment. During such periods, you may be unable to sell your shares or may incur significant losses if you sell your shares. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell shares and various types of orders that may be placed. Investors should consult their financial intermediary before purchasing or selling shares of the Fund. If a shareholder purchases shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

- **Authorized Participant Concentration Risk:** Only an authorized participant ("Authorized Participant") may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that act as Authorized Participants, none of which are or will be obligated to engage in creation or redemption transactions. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting. The Fund's novel structure may affect the number of entities willing to act as Authorized Participants, and this risk may be exacerbated during times of market stress.
- **Predatory Trading Practices Risk:** Although the Fund seeks to benefit from keeping its portfolio holdings information secret, market participants may attempt to use the Proxy Portfolio and related Proxy Portfolio Disclosures to identify the Fund's holdings and trading strategy. If successful, this could result in such market participants engaging in predatory trading practices that could harm the Fund and its shareholders. The Proxy Portfolio and related Proxy Portfolio Disclosures have been designed to minimize the risk that market participants could "reverse engineer" the Fund's portfolio and investment strategy, but they may not be successful in this regard.
- **Trading Issues Risk:** Trading in Fund shares on the NYSE Arca may be halted in certain circumstances. If 10% or more of the Fund's Actual Portfolio does not have readily available market quotations, the Fund will promptly request that the NYSE Arca halt trading in the Fund's shares. Such trading halts may have a greater impact on the Fund compared to other ETFs due to its lack of transparency. If the trading of a security held in the Fund's Actual Portfolio is halted or otherwise does not have readily available market quotations and the Adviser believes that the lack of any such readily available market quotations may affect the reliability of the Proxy Portfolio as an arbitrage vehicle or otherwise determines it is in the best interest of the Fund, the Adviser promptly will disclose on the Fund's website the identity and weighting of such security for so long as such security's trading is halted or otherwise does not have readily available market quotations and remains in the Actual Portfolio. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the NYSE Arca necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met. Because the Fund trades on the basis of a published Proxy Portfolio, it may trade at a wider bid/ask spread and may experience a wider premium/discount than traditional ETFs that publish their portfolios on a daily basis, and therefore, may cost investors more to trade especially during periods of market disruption or volatility.
- **Tracking Error Risk:** Although the Proxy Portfolio is designed to reflect the economic exposure and risk characteristics of the Fund's Actual Portfolio on any given trading day, there is a risk that the performance of the Proxy Portfolio will diverge from the performance of the Actual Portfolio, potentially materially.

Equity Securities Risk: The value of the Fund's investments in equity securities could be subject to unpredictable declines in the value of individual securities and periods of below-average performance in individual securities or in the equity market as a whole. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of the issuer's bonds generally take precedence over the claims of those who own preferred stock or common stock. Securities of real estate-related companies and exchange-traded REITs in which the Fund may invest may be considered equity securities, thus subjecting the Fund to the risks of investing in equity securities generally.

Non-Diversification Risk: Compared with other mutual funds, the Fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer and may invest in fewer issuers. Therefore, the Fund may have more risk because changes in the value of a single security or the impact of a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence may have a greater adverse impact on the Fund's net asset value.

Market/Issuer Risk: The market value of the Fund's investments will move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based upon overall market and economic conditions, as well as a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuers of the Fund's investments, such as management performance, financial condition and demand for the issuers' goods and services.

Management Risk: A strategy used by the Fund's portfolio managers may fail to produce the intended result.

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may be unable to find a buyer for its investments when it seeks to sell them or to receive the price it expects. Decreases in the number of financial institutions willing to make markets in the Fund's investments or in their capacity or willingness to transact may increase the Fund's exposure to this risk. Events that may lead to increased redemptions, such as market disruptions or increases in interest rates, may also negatively impact the liquidity of the Fund's investments when it needs to dispose of them. If the Fund is forced to sell its investments at an unfavorable time and/or under adverse conditions in order to meet redemption requests, such sales could negatively affect the Fund. Liquidity issues may also make it difficult to value the Fund's investments.

Cybersecurity and Technology Risk: The Fund, its service providers, market makers, listing exchange, Authorized Participants and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems, which are subject to a number of different threats and

Fund Summary

risks that could adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders. Cybersecurity and other operational and technology issues may result in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities may be subject to greater political, economic, environmental, credit/counterparty and information risks. The Fund's investments in foreign securities also are subject to foreign currency fluctuations and other foreign currency-related risks. Foreign securities may be subject to higher volatility than U.S. securities, varying degrees of regulation and limited liquidity.

New and Smaller Sized Fund Risk: The Fund is relatively new and has a limited operating history for investors to evaluate and may not be successful in implementing its investment strategies. The Fund may fail to attract sufficient assets to achieve or maintain economies of scale, which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Smaller ETFs will have a lower public float and lower trading volumes, leading to wider bid/ask spreads.

Operational Risk: The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including but not limited to human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, market makers, listing exchange, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests or with which they do business, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures.

REITs Risk: Investments in the real estate industry, including REITs, are particularly sensitive to economic downturns and are sensitive to factors such as changes in real estate values, property taxes and tax laws, interest rates, cash flow of underlying real estate assets, occupancy rates, government regulations affecting zoning, land use and rents and the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer. Companies in the real estate industry also may be subject to liabilities under environmental and hazardous waste laws. In addition, the value of a REIT is affected by changes in the value of the properties owned by the REIT or mortgage loans held by the REIT. REITs are also subject to default and prepayment risk. Many REITs are highly leveraged, increasing their risk. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses, including management fees, paid by each REIT in which it invests in addition to the expenses of the Fund.

Secondary Market Trading Risk: Investors buying or selling shares of the Fund in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by broker-dealers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of shares.

Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table

Because the Fund has not yet completed a full calendar year, information related to Fund performance, including a bar chart showing annual returns, has not been included in this Prospectus. The performance information provided by the Fund in the future will give some indication of the risks of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns compare against those of a broad measure of market performance.

Management

Investment Adviser

Natixis Advisors, L.P. ("Natixis Advisors")

Subadviser

Vaughan Nelson Investment Management, L.P. ("Vaughan Nelson")

Portfolio Managers

Scott J. Weber, CFA[®], Lead Senior Portfolio Manager of Vaughan Nelson, has served as co-manager of the Fund since 2020.

Chris D. Wallis, CFA[®], Chief Executive Officer and Lead Senior Portfolio Manager of Vaughan Nelson, has served as co-manager of the Fund since 2020.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares, typically 10,000 shares, called "Creation Units." Only a few financial institutions that are Authorized Participants are authorized to purchase and redeem Creation Units directly with the Fund. Creation Units are typically issued and redeemed in exchange for cash and/or the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities specified each day by the Fund as the securities in exchange for which the Fund will issue or redeem shares. *Except when aggregated in Creation Units, shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.*

Individual shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount).

You may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market ("the bid/ask spread"). For more information, including recent information (when available) regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, please visit the Fund's website at im.natixis.com. However, because the Fund is newly-organized, trading data and related costs are not available as of the date of this Prospectus.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, except for distributions to retirement plans and other investors that qualify for tax-advantaged treatment under U.S. federal income tax law generally. Investments in such tax-advantaged plans will generally be taxed only upon withdrawal of monies from the tax-advantaged arrangement.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Natixis Vaughan Nelson Mid Cap ETF

Investment Goal

The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fund Fees & Expenses

The following 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. If such expenses were reflected, the expenses set forth below would be higher.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	ETF
Management fees	0.80%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.00%
Other expenses	4.84%
Total annual fund operating expenses	5.64%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ¹	4.74%
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement	0.90%

¹ Natixis Advisors, L.P. ("Natixis Advisors" or the "Adviser") has given a binding contractual undertaking to the Fund to limit the amount of the Fund's total annual fund operating expenses to 0.90% of the Fund's average daily net assets, exclusive of brokerage expenses, interest expense, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, organizational and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation and indemnification expenses. This undertaking is in effect through April 30, 2023 and may be terminated before then only with the consent of the Fund's Board of Trustees. The Adviser will be permitted to recover management fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed to the extent that expenses in later periods fall below both (1) the expense limitation ratio in place at the time such amounts were waived/reimbursed and (2) the Fund's current applicable expense limitation ratio. The Fund will not be obligated to repay any such waived/reimbursed fees and expenses more than one year after the end of the fiscal year in which the fees or expenses were waived/reimbursed.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated (whether or not shares are redeemed), and also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same, except that the example is based on the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement assuming that such waiver and/or reimbursement will only be in place through the date noted above and on the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for the remaining periods. The example does not take into account brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries that you may pay on your purchases and sales of shares of the Fund. It also does not include the transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of creation units ("Creation Units"), because those fees will not be imposed on retail investors. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be (based on estimated Fund expenses):

If shares are redeemed:	1 year	3 years
ETF	\$ 92	\$ 484

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes for you if your Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly-organized, portfolio turnover information is not available as of the date of this Prospectus.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets in companies that, at the time of purchase, have market capitalizations either within the capitalization range of the Russell Midcap[®] Value Index or of \$15 billion or less. The Russell Midcap[®] Value Index is an unmanaged index that measures the performance of companies with lower price to book ratios and lower forecasted growth values within the broader Russell Midcap Index[®]. While the market capitalization range for the Russell Midcap[®] Value Index fluctuates, at March 31, 2020, it was \$72.6 million to \$39.1 billion. However, the

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Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in companies with smaller or larger capitalizations. Equity securities may take the form of exchange-traded stock (e.g., common and preferred exchange-traded stocks) in corporations and exchange-traded real estate investment trusts (“REITs”).

Vaughan Nelson Investment Management, L.P. (“Vaughan Nelson”) invests in medium-capitalization companies with a focus on those companies meeting Vaughan Nelson’s return expectations. Vaughan Nelson uses a bottom-up value oriented investment process in constructing the Fund’s portfolio. Vaughan Nelson seeks companies with the following characteristics, although not all of the companies selected will have these attributes:

- Companies earning a positive return on capital with stable-to-improving returns.
- Companies valued at a discount to their asset value.
- Companies with an attractive and sustainable dividend level.

In selecting investments for the Fund, Vaughan Nelson generally employs the following strategies:

- Vaughan Nelson employs a value-driven investment philosophy that selects stocks selling at a relatively low value based on business fundamentals, economic margin analysis and discounted cash flow models. Vaughan Nelson selects companies that it believes are out of favor or misunderstood.
- Vaughan Nelson narrows the investment universe by using value-driven screens to create a research universe of companies with market capitalizations between \$1 billion and \$20 billion.
- Vaughan Nelson uses fundamental analysis to construct a portfolio that, in the opinion of Vaughan Nelson, is made up of quality companies with the potential to provide significant increases in share price over a three year period.
- Vaughan Nelson will generally sell a security when it reaches Vaughan Nelson’s price target or when the issuer shows a change in financial condition, competitive pressures, poor management decisions or internal or external forces reducing future expected returns from those expected at the time of investment.

Non-Transparent ETF with Proxy Portfolio Structure. The Fund is a type of exchange traded fund (“ETF”). Unlike traditional ETFs, however, which generally publish their portfolio holdings on a daily basis, the Fund discloses a portfolio transparency substitute—the “Proxy Portfolio”—and certain related information about the relative performance of the Proxy Portfolio and the Fund’s actual portfolio (“Actual Portfolio”) holdings (the “Proxy Portfolio Disclosures”), which are intended to help keep the market price of the Fund’s shares trading at or close to the underlying net asset value (“NAV”) per share of the Fund. While the Proxy Portfolio includes some of the Fund’s holdings, it is not the Fund’s Actual Portfolio, and the Fund will not disclose the daily holdings of the Actual Portfolio. Although the Fund seeks to benefit from keeping its portfolio information secret, market participants may attempt to use the Proxy Portfolio to identify the Fund’s trading strategy, which if successful, could result in such market participants engaging in certain predatory trading practices that may have the potential to harm the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund’s exemptive relief limits the types of securities in which the Fund can invest, which may constrain the Fund’s ability to implement its investment strategies. The Fund is actively-managed and does not intend to track an index.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The Fund does not represent a complete investment program. You may lose money by investing in the Fund.

The significance of any specific risk to an investment in the Fund will vary over time, depending on the composition of the Fund’s portfolio, market conditions, and other factors. You should read all of the risk information presented below carefully, because any one or more of these risks may result in losses to the Fund.

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- **Premium/Discount Risk:** Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “NYSE Arca”) and are bought and sold in the secondary

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market at market prices that may differ from their most recent NAV. The market value of the Fund's shares will fluctuate, in some cases materially, in response to changes in the Fund's NAV, the intraday value of the Fund's holdings, and the relative supply and demand for the Fund's shares on the exchange. Although the Proxy Portfolio is intended to provide investors with enough information to allow for an effective arbitrage mechanism that will keep the market price of the Fund at or close to the Fund's NAV, there is a risk (which may increase during periods of market disruption or volatility) that market prices for Fund shares will vary significantly from the Fund's NAV. This risk may be greater for the Fund than for traditional ETFs that disclose their full portfolio holdings on a daily basis because the publication of the Proxy Portfolio does not provide the same level of transparency as the publication of the full portfolio by a fully transparent active ETF. This could cause the Fund's shares to have wider bid/ask spreads and larger premiums/discounts than fully transparent ETFs using the same investment strategies. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for shares may result in shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV and/or in a reduced liquidity of your investment. During such periods, you may be unable to sell your shares or may incur significant losses if you sell your shares. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell shares and various types of orders that may be placed. Investors should consult their financial intermediary before purchasing or selling shares of the Fund. If a shareholder purchases shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

- **Authorized Participant Concentration Risk:** Only an authorized participant ("Authorized Participant") may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that act as Authorized Participants, none of which are or will be obligated to engage in creation or redemption transactions. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting. The Fund's novel structure may affect the number of entities willing to act as Authorized Participants, and this risk may be exacerbated during times of market stress.
- **Predatory Trading Practices Risk:** Although the Fund seeks to benefit from keeping its portfolio holdings information secret, market participants may attempt to use the Proxy Portfolio and related Proxy Portfolio Disclosures to identify the Fund's holdings and trading strategy. If successful, this could result in such market participants engaging in predatory trading practices that could harm the Fund and its shareholders. The Proxy Portfolio and related Proxy Portfolio Disclosures have been designed to minimize the risk that market participants could "reverse engineer" the Fund's portfolio and investment strategy, but they may not be successful in this regard.
- **Trading Issues Risk:** Trading in Fund shares on the NYSE Arca may be halted in certain circumstances. If 10% or more of the Fund's Actual Portfolio does not have readily available market quotations, the Fund will promptly request that the NYSE Arca halt trading in the Fund's shares. Such trading halts may have a greater impact on the Fund compared to other ETFs due to its lack of transparency. If the trading of a security held in the Fund's Actual Portfolio is halted or otherwise does not have readily available market quotations and the Adviser believes that the lack of any such readily available market quotations may affect the reliability of the Proxy Portfolio as an arbitrage vehicle or otherwise determines it is in the best interest of the Fund, the Adviser promptly will disclose on the Fund's website the identity and weighting of such security for so long as such security's trading is halted or otherwise does not have readily available market quotations and remains in the Actual Portfolio. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the NYSE Arca necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met. Because the Fund trades on the basis of a published Proxy Portfolio, it may trade at a wider bid/ask spread and may experience a wider premium/discount than traditional ETFs that publish their portfolios on a daily basis, and therefore, may cost investors more to trade especially during periods of market disruption or volatility.
- **Tracking Error Risk:** Although the Proxy Portfolio is designed to reflect the economic exposure and risk characteristics of the Fund's Actual Portfolio on any given trading day, there is a risk that the performance of the Proxy Portfolio will diverge from the performance of the Actual Portfolio, potentially materially.

Equity Securities Risk: The value of the Fund's investments in equity securities could be subject to unpredictable declines in the value of individual securities and periods of below-average performance in individual securities or in the equity market as a whole. Value stocks can perform differently from the market as a whole and from other types of stocks. Value stocks also present the risk that their lower valuations fairly reflect their business prospects and that investors will not agree that the stocks represent favorable investment opportunities, and they may fall out of favor with investors and underperform growth stocks during any given period. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of the issuer's bonds generally take precedence over the claims of those who own preferred stock or common stock. Securities of real estate-related companies and exchange-traded REITs in which the Fund may invest may be considered equity securities, thus subjecting the Fund to the risks of investing in equity securities generally.

Market/Issuer Risk: The market value of the Fund's investments will move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based upon overall market and economic conditions, as well as a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuers of the Fund's investments, such as management performance, financial condition and demand for the issuers' goods and services.

Management Risk: A strategy used by the Fund's portfolio managers may fail to produce the intended result.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk: Compared to large-capitalization companies, small- and mid-capitalization companies are more likely to have limited product lines, markets or financial resources. Stocks of these companies often trade less frequently and in limited volume and their prices may fluctuate more than stocks of large-capitalization companies. As a result, it may be relatively more difficult for the Fund to buy and sell securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies.

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may be unable to find a buyer for its investments when it seeks to sell them or to receive the price it expects. Decreases in the number of financial institutions willing to make markets in the Fund's investments or in their capacity or willingness to transact may increase the Fund's exposure to this risk. Events that may lead to increased redemptions, such as market disruptions or increases in interest rates, may also

Fund Summary

negatively impact the liquidity of the Fund's investments when it needs to dispose of them. If the Fund is forced to sell its investments at an unfavorable time and/or under adverse conditions in order to meet redemption requests, such sales could negatively affect the Fund. Liquidity issues may also make it difficult to value the Fund's investments.

Cybersecurity and Technology Risk: The Fund, its service providers, market makers, listing exchange, Authorized Participants and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems, which are subject to a number of different threats and risks that could adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders. Cybersecurity and other operational and technology issues may result in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities may be subject to greater political, economic, environmental, credit/counterparty and information risks. The Fund's investments in foreign securities also are subject to foreign currency fluctuations and other foreign currency-related risks. Foreign securities may be subject to higher volatility than U.S. securities, varying degrees of regulation and limited liquidity.

Investments in Other Investment Companies Risk: The Fund will indirectly bear the management, service and other fees of any other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds, in which it invests in addition to its own expenses.

New and Smaller Sized Fund Risk: The Fund is relatively new and has a limited operating history for investors to evaluate and may not be successful in implementing its investment strategies. The Fund may fail to attract sufficient assets to achieve or maintain economies of scale, which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Smaller ETFs will have a lower public float and lower trading volumes, leading to wider bid/ask spreads.

Operational Risk: The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including but not limited to human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, market makers, listing exchange, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests or with which they do business, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures.

REITs Risk: Investments in the real estate industry, including REITs, are particularly sensitive to economic downturns and are sensitive to factors such as changes in real estate values, property taxes and tax laws, interest rates, cash flow of underlying real estate assets, occupancy rates, government regulations affecting zoning, land use and rents and the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer. Companies in the real estate industry also may be subject to liabilities under environmental and hazardous waste laws. In addition, the value of a REIT is affected by changes in the value of the properties owned by the REIT or mortgage loans held by the REIT. REITs are also subject to default and prepayment risk. Many REITs are highly leveraged, increasing their risk. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses, including management fees, paid by each REIT in which it invests in addition to the expenses of the Fund.

Secondary Market Trading Risk: Investors buying or selling shares of the Fund in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by broker-dealers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of shares.

Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table

Because the Fund has not yet completed a full calendar year, information related to Fund performance, including a bar chart showing annual returns, has not been included in this Prospectus. The performance information provided by the Fund in the future will give some indication of the risks of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns compare against those of a broad measure of market performance.

Management

Investment Adviser

Natixis Advisors, L.P. ("Natixis Advisors")

Subadviser

Vaughan Nelson Investment Management, L.P.

Portfolio Managers

Dennis G. Alff, CFA[®], Senior Portfolio Manager of Vaughan Nelson, has served as co-manager of the Fund since 2020.

Chad D. Fargason, Senior Portfolio Manager of Vaughan Nelson, has served as co-manager of the Fund since 2020.

Chris D. Wallis, CFA[®], Chief Executive Officer and Senior Portfolio Manager of Vaughan Nelson, has served as co-manager of the Fund since 2020.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares, typically 10,000 shares, called "Creation Units." Only a few financial institutions that are Authorized Participants are authorized to purchase and redeem Creation Units directly with the Fund. Creation Units are typically issued and

Fund Summary

redeemed in exchange for cash and/or the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities specified each day by the Fund as the securities in exchange for which the Fund will issue or redeem shares. *Except when aggregated in Creation Units, shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.*

Individual shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount).

You may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market ("the bid/ask spread"). For more information, including recent information (when available) regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, please visit the Fund's website at im.natixis.com. However, because the Fund is newly-organized, trading data and related costs are not available as of the date of this Prospectus.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, except for distributions to retirement plans and other investors that qualify for tax-advantaged treatment under U.S. federal income tax law generally. Investments in such tax-advantaged plans will generally be taxed only upon withdrawal of monies from the tax-advantaged arrangement.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

More About Goals and Strategies

Natixis U.S. Equity Opportunities ETF

Investment Goal

The Fund seeks long-term growth of capital. The Fund's investment goal may be changed without shareholder approval. The Fund will provide 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders before changing the investment goal.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund ordinarily invests at least 80% of its assets in equity securities, including exchange-traded common stocks and exchange-traded preferred stocks. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets in securities of U.S. issuers. The Fund's approach to equity investing combines the styles of two subadvisers in selecting securities for each of the Fund's segments. The segments and their subadvisers are listed below.

- **Harris Associates - Large Cap Value segment** - Under normal circumstances, the Large Cap Value segment of the Fund managed by Harris Associates L.P. ("Harris Associates") will invest primarily in the exchange-traded common stocks of larger- capitalization companies that Harris Associates believes are trading at a substantial discount to the company's "intrinsic value." By "intrinsic value," Harris Associates means its estimate of the price a knowledgeable buyer would pay to acquire the entire business. Harris Associates believes that investing in securities priced significantly below what Harris Associates believes is a company's intrinsic value presents the best opportunity to achieve the Fund's investment objectives. Harris Associates usually sells a security when the price approaches its estimated value and monitors each holding and adjusts its price targets as warranted to reflect changes in the issuer's fundamentals. In determining whether an issuer is a U.S. or foreign issuer for the Harris Associates – Large Cap Value segment, Harris Associates considers various factors, including its country of domicile, the primary stock exchange on which it trades, the location from which the majority of its revenue comes, and its reporting currency.
- **Loomis Sayles - All Cap Growth segment** - Under normal circumstances, the All Cap Growth segment of the Fund, managed by Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P. ("Loomis Sayles"), will invest primarily in equity securities, including exchange-traded common stocks and exchange-traded preferred stocks. This segment may invest in companies of any size. The segment normally invests across a wide range of sectors and industries. The segment's portfolio manager employs a growth style of equity management that emphasizes companies with sustainable competitive advantages, long-term structural growth drivers, attractive cash flow returns on invested capital, and management teams focused on creating long-term value for shareholders. The segment's portfolio manager aims to invest in companies when they trade at a significant discount to the estimate of intrinsic value. The segment will consider selling a portfolio investment when the portfolio manager believes an unfavorable structural change occurs within a given business or the markets in which it operates, a critical underlying investment assumption is flawed, when a more attractive reward-to-risk opportunity becomes available, when the portfolio manager believes the current price fully reflects intrinsic value, or for other investment reasons which the portfolio manager deems appropriate. Although certain equity securities purchased by the Loomis Sayles – All Cap Growth segment of the Fund may be issued by domestic companies incorporated outside of the United States, Loomis Sayles does not consider these securities to be foreign if they are included in the U.S. equity indices published by S&P Global Ratings or Russell Investments or if the security's country of risk defined by Bloomberg is the United States.

Subject to the allocation policy adopted by the Fund's Board of Trustees, Natixis Advisors, L.P. ("Natixis Advisors") generally allocates capital invested in the Fund equally (i.e., 50%) between its two segments. Under the allocation policy, Natixis Advisors may also allocate capital away from or towards each segment from time to time and may reallocate capital between the segments. Each subadviser manages its segment of the Fund's assets in accordance with its distinct investment style and strategy.

The Fund may also:

- Invest in exchange-traded real estate investment trusts ("REITs").
- Invest in common stocks listed on a foreign exchange that trade on such exchange contemporaneously with the shares of the Fund.
- Invest in exchange-traded American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs").

Non-Transparent ETF with Proxy Portfolio Structure. The Fund is a type of exchange traded fund ("ETF"). Unlike traditional ETFs, however, which generally publish their portfolio holdings on a daily basis, the Fund discloses a portfolio transparency substitute—the "Proxy Portfolio"—and certain related information about the relative performance of the Proxy Portfolio and the Fund's actual portfolio ("Actual Portfolio") holdings (the "Proxy Portfolio Disclosures"), which are intended to help keep the market price of the Fund's shares trading at or close to the underlying net asset value ("NAV") per share of the Fund. While the Proxy Portfolio includes some of the Fund's holdings, it is not the Fund's Actual Portfolio. The Fund will not disclose the daily holdings of the Actual Portfolio and will not require a minimum overlap of holdings between the Proxy Portfolio and Actual Portfolio. Although the Fund seeks to benefit from keeping its portfolio information secret, market participants may attempt to use the Proxy Portfolio to identify the Fund's trading strategy, which if successful, could result in such market participants engaging in certain predatory trading practices that may have the potential to harm the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund's exemptive relief limits the types of securities in which the Fund can invest, which may constrain the Fund's ability to implement its investment strategies. The Fund is actively-managed and does not intend to track an index.

Natixis Vaughan Nelson Select ETF

Investment Goal

The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation. The Fund's investment goal may be changed without shareholder approval. The Fund will provide 60 days' prior notice to shareholders before changing the investment goal.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund, under normal market conditions, will invest primarily in equity securities, including exchange-traded common stocks, exchange-traded preferred stocks and exchange-traded real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). The Fund is non-diversified, which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer and may invest in fewer issuers than a diversified fund. Typically, the Fund's portfolio will generally hold 20 to 40 securities. The Fund may invest in companies with any market capitalization, although, it will typically focus its investments in mid- to large- capitalization companies. A company will be considered to be a mid- to large-capitalization company if its capitalization is \$5 billion or higher.

Vaughan Nelson invests in companies of all market capitalizations with a focus on those companies meeting Vaughan Nelson's return expectations.

Vaughan Nelson uses a bottom-up value oriented investment process in constructing the Fund's portfolio. Vaughan Nelson seeks companies with the following characteristics, although not all of the companies selected will have these attributes:

- Companies earning a positive return on capital with stable-to-improving returns.
- Companies valued at discount to their asset value.
- Companies with an attractive and sustainable dividend level.

In selecting investments for the Fund, Vaughan Nelson generally employs the following strategies:

- Vaughan Nelson employs a value-driven investment philosophy that selects securities selling at a relatively low value based on discounted cash flow models. Vaughan Nelson selects companies that it believes are out-of-favor or misunderstood.
- Vaughan Nelson starts with the entire U.S. exchange-traded equity investment universe. Vaughan Nelson then narrows the investment universe by using fundamental analysis to construct a portfolio of generally 20 to 40 securities.
- Vaughan Nelson uses fundamental analysis to construct a portfolio that, in the opinion of Vaughan Nelson, is made up of quality companies with the potential to provide significant increases in share price over a three year period.
- Vaughan Nelson will generally sell a security when it reaches Vaughan Nelson's price target or when the issuer shows a change in financial condition, competitive pressures, poor management decisions or internal or external forces reducing future expected returns from the investment thesis.

The Fund also may:

- Invest in common stocks listed on a foreign exchange that trade on such exchange contemporaneously with the shares of the Fund.
- Invest in exchange-traded REITs.
- Invest in exchange-traded American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs").

Non-Transparent ETF with Proxy Portfolio Structure. The Fund is a type of exchange traded fund ("ETF"). Unlike traditional ETFs, however, which generally publish their portfolio holdings on a daily basis, the Fund discloses a portfolio transparency substitute—the "Proxy Portfolio"—and certain related information about the relative performance of the Proxy Portfolio and the Fund's actual portfolio ("Actual Portfolio") holdings (the "Proxy Portfolio Disclosures"), which are intended to help keep the market price of the Fund's shares trading at or close to the underlying net asset value ("NAV") per share of the Fund. While the Proxy Portfolio includes some of the Fund's holdings, it is not the Fund's Actual Portfolio. The Fund will not disclose the daily holdings of the Actual Portfolio and will not require a minimum overlap of holdings between the Proxy Portfolio and Actual Portfolio. Although the Fund seeks to benefit from keeping its portfolio information secret, market participants may attempt to use the Proxy Portfolio to identify the Fund's trading strategy, which if successful, could result in such market participants engaging in certain predatory trading practices that may have the potential to harm the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund's exemptive relief limits the types of securities in which the Fund can invest, which may constrain the Fund's ability to implement its investment strategies. The Fund is actively-managed and does not intend to track an index.

Natixis Vaughan Nelson Mid Cap ETF

Investment Goal

The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation. The Fund's investment goal may be changed without shareholder approval. The Fund will provide 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders before changing the investment goal.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets in companies that, at the time of purchase, have market capitalizations either within the capitalization range of the Russell Midcap[®] Value Index or of \$15 billion or less. The Russell Midcap[®] Value Index is an unmanaged index that measures the performance of companies with lower price to book ratios and lower forecasted growth values within the broader Russell Midcap Index[®]. While the market capitalization range for the Russell Midcap[®] Value Index fluctuates, at March 31, 2020, it was \$72.6 million to \$39.1 billion. However, the

Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in companies with smaller or larger capitalizations. Equity securities may take the form of exchange-traded stock (e.g., common and preferred exchange-traded stocks) in corporations and exchange-traded real estate investment trusts (“REITs”).

Vaughan Nelson Investment Management, L.P. (“Vaughan Nelson”) invests in medium-capitalization companies with a focus on those companies meeting Vaughan Nelson’s return expectations. Vaughan Nelson uses a bottom-up value oriented investment process in constructing the Fund’s portfolio. Vaughan Nelson seeks companies with the following characteristics, although not all of the companies selected will have these attributes:

- Companies earning a positive return on capital with stable-to-improving returns.
- Companies valued at a discount to their asset value.
- Companies with an attractive and sustainable dividend level.

In selecting investments for the Fund, Vaughan Nelson generally employs the following strategies:

- Vaughan Nelson employs a value-driven investment philosophy that selects stocks selling at a relatively low value based on business fundamentals, economic margin analysis and discounted cash flow models. Vaughan Nelson selects companies that it believes are out of favor or misunderstood.
- Vaughan Nelson narrows the investment universe by using value-driven screens to create a research universe of companies with market capitalizations between \$1 billion and \$20 billion.
- Vaughan Nelson uses fundamental analysis to construct a portfolio that, in the opinion of Vaughan Nelson, is made up of quality companies with the potential to provide significant increases in share price over a three year period.
- Vaughan Nelson will generally sell a security when it reaches Vaughan Nelson’s price target or when the issuer shows a change in financial condition, competitive pressures, poor management decisions or internal or external forces reducing future expected returns from those expected at the time of investment.

The Fund may also:

- Invest in exchange-traded preferred stock.
- Invest in common stocks listed on a foreign exchange that trade on such exchange contemporaneously with the shares of the Fund.
- Invest in other investment companies, to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Non-Transparent ETF with Proxy Portfolio Structure. The Fund is a type of exchange traded fund (“ETF”). Unlike traditional ETFs, however, which generally publish their portfolio holdings on a daily basis, the Fund discloses a portfolio transparency substitute—the “Proxy Portfolio”—and certain related information about the relative performance of the Proxy Portfolio and the Fund’s actual portfolio (“Actual Portfolio”) holdings (the “Proxy Portfolio Disclosures”), which are intended to help keep the market price of the Fund’s shares trading at or close to the underlying net asset value (“NAV”) per share of the Fund. While the Proxy Portfolio includes some of the Fund’s holdings, it is not the Fund’s Actual Portfolio. The Fund will not disclose the daily holdings of the Actual Portfolio and will not require a minimum overlap of holdings between the Proxy Portfolio and Actual Portfolio. Although the Fund seeks to benefit from keeping its portfolio information secret, market participants may attempt to use the Proxy Portfolio to identify the Fund’s trading strategy, which if successful, could result in such market participants engaging in certain predatory trading practices that may have the potential to harm the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund’s exemptive relief limits the types of securities in which the Fund can invest, which may constrain the Fund’s ability to implement its investment strategies. The Fund is actively-managed and does not intend to track an index.

More About Risks

Principal Investment Risks

A Fund has principal investment strategies that come with inherent risks. The principal risks of investing in a Fund are summarized in the Fund Summary under “Principal Investment Risks.” A Fund does not represent a complete investment program. The following provides more information about some of the risks to which a Fund may be subject because of its investments in various types of securities and other instruments or engagement in various practices. The significance of any specific risk to an investment in the Fund will vary over time, depending on the composition of the Fund’s portfolio, market conditions, and other factors. You should read all of the risk information presented below carefully, because any one or more of these risks may result in losses to the Fund.

Proxy Portfolio Structure Risk

Unlike traditional ETFs that provide daily disclosure of their portfolio holdings, the Funds do not disclose the daily holdings of the Actual Portfolio. Instead, a Fund discloses a Proxy Portfolio that is designed to reflect the economic exposure and risk characteristics of the Fund’s Actual Portfolio on any given trading day. Although the Proxy Portfolio and Proxy Portfolio Disclosures are intended to provide Authorized Participants and other market participants with enough information to allow them to engage in effective arbitrage transactions that will keep the market price of a Fund’s shares trading at or close to the underlying NAV per share of the Fund, while at the same time enabling them to establish cost-effective hedging strategies to reduce risk, there is a risk that market prices will vary significantly from the underlying NAV of the Fund. See “Premium/Discount Risk.” Similarly, shares of the Fund may trade at a wider bid/ask spread than shares of traditional ETFs, and may therefore be more costly for investors to trade. See “Trading Issues Risk.” Also, the Fund will incur expenses to license the Proxy Portfolio mechanism, which may impact shareholder returns. Additionally, the proxy mechanism itself may result in additional trading costs, which also may negatively impact shareholder returns. In addition, although the Proxy Portfolio is designed to protect a Fund from predatory practices such as front-running and free-riding, market participants may nevertheless be able to use the Proxy Portfolio and Proxy Portfolio Disclosures to engage in

Investment Goals, Strategies and Risks

trading practices that disadvantage the Fund. See “Predatory Trading Practices Risk.” A Fund will monitor on an ongoing basis the premium/discount between the market price and the NAV of the Fund’s shares, but there can be no assurance that the Proxy Portfolio methodology will operate as intended. The Proxy Portfolio methodology is novel and not yet proven as an effective arbitrage mechanism. The effectiveness of the Proxy Portfolio methodology as an arbitrage mechanism is contingent upon, among other things, the effectiveness of the Fund’s Factor Model analysis in creating a Proxy Portfolio that performs in a manner substantially identical to the performance of the Fund’s Actual Portfolio and the willingness of Authorized Participants and other market participants to trade based on the Proxy Portfolio. In the event that the Proxy Portfolio methodology does not result in effective arbitrage opportunities in a Fund’s shares, the Fund may exhibit wider premiums/discounts, bid/ask spreads and tracking error. At certain thresholds for such premiums/discounts, bid/ask spreads and tracking error, the Fund’s Board of Trustees will consider possible remedial measures, which may include liquidation or conversion to a fully-transparent, active ETF or a mutual fund.

- **Premium/Discount Risk**

Shares of the Funds are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca and are bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices that may differ from their most recent NAV. The NAV of a Fund’s shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund’s holdings. The market value of a Fund’s shares will fluctuate, in some cases materially, in response to changes in the Fund’s NAV, the intraday value of the Fund’s holdings, and the relative supply and demand for the Fund’s shares on the exchange. Although the disclosure of the Proxy Portfolio and Proxy Portfolio Disclosure is intended to provide investors with enough information to allow for an effective arbitrage mechanism that will keep the market price of a Fund at or close to the Fund’s NAV, there is a risk (which may increase during periods of market disruption or volatility) that market prices for Fund shares will vary significantly from the Fund’s NAV. This risk may be greater for a Fund than for traditional ETFs that disclose their full portfolio holdings on a daily basis because publication of the Proxy Portfolio does not provide the same level of transparency as the publication of the full portfolio by a fully transparent active ETF. This could cause the Fund’s shares to have wider bid/ask spreads and larger premiums/discounts than fully transparent active ETFs using the same investment strategies. The Adviser and Subadvisers cannot predict whether shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. 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 to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the securities held by the Fund. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it more likely that a Fund’s shares normally will trade on stock exchanges at prices close to the Fund’s next calculated NAV, exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with the Fund’s NAV due to timing reasons, supply and demand imbalances and other factors. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for shares may result in shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV and/or in a reduced liquidity of your investment. During such periods, you may be unable to sell your shares or may incur significant losses if you sell your shares. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell shares and various types of orders that may be placed. Investors should consult their financial intermediary before purchasing or selling shares of a Fund. If a shareholder purchases shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

- **Authorized Participant Concentration Risk**

Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with a Fund. A Fund has a limited number of institutions that act as Authorized Participants, none of which are or will be obligated to engage in creation or redemption transactions. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, the Fund’s shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting. The Funds’ novel structure may affect the number of entities willing to act as Authorized Participants, and this risk may be exacerbated during times of market stress.

- **Predatory Trading Practices Risk**

Although a Fund seeks to benefit from keeping its portfolio information secret, market participants may attempt to use the Proxy Portfolio and related Proxy Portfolio Disclosures to identify the Fund’s holdings and trading strategy. If successful, this could result in such market participants engaging in predatory trading practices that could harm a Fund and its shareholders. The Proxy Portfolio and related Proxy Portfolio Disclosures have been designed to minimize the risk that market participants could “reverse engineer” a Fund’s portfolio and investment strategy, but they may not be successful in this regard.

- **Trading Issues Risk**

Although a Fund’s shares are listed on the NYSE Arca, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund shares on the NYSE Arca may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the NYSE Arca, make trading in shares inadvisable. If 10% or more of a Fund’s Actual Portfolio does not have readily available market quotations, the Fund will promptly request that the Exchange halt trading in the Fund’s shares. Such trading halts may have a greater impact on the Fund compared to other ETFs due to a Fund’s lack of transparency. In addition, trading in shares on the NYSE Arca is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the NYSE Arca’s “circuit breaker” rules (rules that require a halt in trading in a specific period of time when market prices decline by a specified percentage during the course of a trading day). If the trading of a security held in a Fund’s Actual Portfolio is halted or otherwise does not have readily available market quotations and the Adviser believes that the lack of any such readily available market quotations may affect the reliability of the Proxy Portfolio as an arbitrage vehicle or otherwise determines it is in the best interest of the Fund, the Adviser promptly will disclose on the Fund’s website the identity and weighting of such security for so long as such security’s trading is halted or otherwise does not have readily available market quotations and remains in the Actual Portfolio. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the NYSE Arca necessary to maintain the listing of a Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. In addition, an exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in a Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In

Investment Goals, Strategies and Risks

such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. Because the Funds trade on the basis of published Proxy Portfolios, they may trade at a wider bid/ask spread and may experience a wider premium/discount than traditional ETFs that publish their portfolios on a daily basis, and therefore, the Funds may cost investors more to trade especially during periods of market volatility.

• Tracking Error Risk

Although the Proxy Portfolio is designed to reflect the economic exposure and risk characteristics of a Fund's Actual Portfolio on any given trading day, there is a risk that the performance of the Proxy Portfolio will diverge from the performance of the Actual Portfolio, potentially materially.

Allocation Risk

A Fund's investment performance depends on how its assets are allocated. The allocation may not be optimal in every market condition. You could lose money on your investment in the Fund as a result of this allocation.

Cybersecurity and Technology Risk

The Funds, their service providers, and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems, which are subject to a number of different threats and risks that could adversely affect the Funds and their shareholders. These risks include, among others, theft, misuse, and improper release of confidential or highly sensitive information relating to the Funds and their shareholders, as well as compromises or failures to systems, networks, devices and applications relating to the operations of the Funds and their service providers. Power outages, natural disasters, equipment malfunctions and processing errors that threaten these systems, as well as market events that occur at a pace that overloads these systems, may also disrupt business operations or impact critical data. Cybersecurity and other operational and technology issues may result in financial losses to the Funds and their shareholders, impede business transactions, violate privacy and other laws, subject the Funds to certain regulatory penalties and reputational damage, and increase compliance costs and expenses. Although the Funds have developed processes, risk management systems and business continuity plans designed to reduce these risks, the Funds do not directly control the cybersecurity defenses, operational and technology plans and systems of their service providers, financial intermediaries and companies in which they invest or with which they do business. The Funds and their shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result. Similar types of cybersecurity risks also are present for issuers of securities in which the Funds invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Fund's investment in such securities to lose value.

Equity Securities Risk

The value of your investment in a Fund is based on the market value (or price) of the securities the Fund holds. You may lose money on your investment due to unpredictable declines in the value of individual securities and/or periods of below-average performance in individual securities, industries or in the equity market as a whole. This may impact a Fund's performance and may result in higher portfolio turnover, which may increase the tax liability to taxable shareholders and the expenses incurred by the Fund. The market value of a security can change daily due to political, economic and other events that affect the securities markets generally, as well as those that affect particular companies or governments. These price movements, sometimes called volatility, will vary depending on the types of securities a Fund owns and the markets in which they trade. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of a Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response to such trends and developments. Small-capitalization and emerging growth companies may be subject to more abrupt price movements, limited markets and less liquidity than larger, more established companies, which could adversely affect the value of the Fund's portfolio. Growth stocks are generally more sensitive to market movements than other types of stocks primarily because their stock prices are based heavily on future expectations. If the Adviser's assessment of the prospects for a company's growth is wrong, or if the Adviser's judgment of how other investors will value the company's growth is wrong, then the price of the company's stock may fall or not approach the value that a Subadviser has placed on it. Value stocks can perform differently from the market as a whole and from other types of stocks. Value stocks also present the risk that their lower valuations fairly reflect their business prospects and that investors will not agree that the stocks represent favorable investment opportunities, and they may fall out of favor with investors and underperform growth stocks during any given period. Common stocks represent an equity or ownership interest in an issuer. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of the issuer's bonds generally take precedence over the claims of those who own preferred stock or common stock.

Foreign Securities Risk

Foreign securities risk is the risk associated with investments in issuers located in foreign countries. A Fund's investments in foreign securities may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than investments in securities of U.S. issuers. The securities markets of many foreign countries are relatively small, with a limited number of issuers and a small number of securities. In addition, foreign companies often are not subject to the same degree of regulation as U.S. companies. Reporting, accounting and auditing standards of foreign countries differ, in some cases significantly, from U.S. standards. Many countries, including developed nations and emerging markets, are faced with concerns about high government debt levels, credit rating downgrades, the future of the euro as a common currency, possible government debt restructuring and related issues, all of which may cause the value of a Fund's non-U.S. investments to decline. Nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, currency blockage, the imposition of sanctions by other countries (such as the United States), political changes or diplomatic developments may also cause the value of a Fund's non-U.S. investments to decline. When imposed, foreign withholding or other taxes reduce a Fund's return on foreign securities. In the event of nationalization, expropriation or other confiscation, a Fund could lose its entire foreign investment. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to these risks to a greater extent than those in more developed markets and securities of developed market companies that conduct substantial business in emerging markets may also be subject to greater risk. These risks also apply

Investment Goals, Strategies and Risks

to securities of foreign issuers traded in the United States or through depositary receipt programs such as American Depositary Receipts. To the extent a Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a specific geographic region, the Fund may have more exposure to regional political, economic, environmental, credit/counterparty and information risks. In addition, foreign securities may be subject to increased credit/counterparty risk because of the potential difficulties of requiring foreign entities to honor their contractual commitments.

Investments in Other Investment Companies Risk

A Fund will indirectly bear the management, service and other fees of any other investment companies, including ETFs, in which it invests in addition to its own expenses. A Fund is also indirectly exposed to the same risks as the underlying funds in proportion to the allocation of the Fund's assets among the underlying funds. In addition, investments in ETFs have unique characteristics, including, but not limited to, the expense structure and additional expenses associated with investing in ETFs.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a Fund may be unable to find a buyer for its investments when it seeks to sell them or to receive the price it expects. Decreases in the number of financial institutions willing to make markets in a Fund's investments or in their capacity or willingness to transact may increase the Fund's exposure to this risk. Events that may lead to increased redemptions, such as market disruptions or increases in interest rates, may also negatively impact the liquidity of a Fund's investments when it needs to dispose of them. If a Fund is forced to sell its investments at an unfavorable time and/or under adverse conditions in order to meet redemption requests, such sales could negatively affect the Fund. Liquidity issues may also make it difficult to value a Fund's investments. In some cases, especially during periods of market turmoil, a redemption may dilute the interest of the remaining shareholders.

Management Risk

Management risk is the risk that the portfolio managers' investment techniques could fail to achieve a Fund's objective and could cause your investment in a Fund to lose value. Each Fund is subject to management risk because each Fund is actively managed. The portfolio managers will apply their investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Funds, but there can be no guarantee that such decisions will produce the desired results. For example, securities that the portfolio managers expect to appreciate in value may, in fact, decline. Similarly, in some cases, derivative and other investment techniques may be unavailable or the portfolio managers may determine not to use them, even under market conditions where their use could have benefited the Funds.

Market/Issuer Risk

The market value of a Fund's investments will move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based upon political, regulatory, market, economic, and social conditions, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries, or segments of the market, including conditions that directly relate to the issuers of a Fund's investments, such as management performance, financial condition, and demand for the issuers' goods and services. A Fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will adversely affect global economies and markets. War, terrorism, and related geopolitical events have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on global economies and markets. Likewise, natural and environmental disasters and epidemics or pandemics may be highly disruptive to economies and markets.

New and Smaller Sized Fund Risk

Funds that are relatively new or relatively small are subject to additional risks. A Fund that is relatively new has a limited operating history for investors to evaluate and may not be successful in implementing its investment strategies. A Fund that is relatively small may fail to attract sufficient assets to achieve or maintain economies of scale, which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. In addition, a Fund that is relatively small may not be successful in implementing its investment strategies after the Fund's assets grow beyond a certain size, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. Smaller ETFs will have a lower public float and lower trading volumes, leading to wider bid/ask spreads.

Non-Diversification Risk

Compared with diversified mutual funds, a non-diversified Fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer and may invest in fewer issuers. Therefore, a non-diversified Fund may have more risk because changes in the value of a single security or the impact of a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence may have a greater adverse impact on the Fund's net asset value.

Operational Risk

A Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including but not limited to human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, market makers, listing exchange, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which a Fund invests or with which it does business, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. A Fund seeks to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate for those risks that they are intended to address.

Recent Market Events Risk

An outbreak of respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus designated as COVID-19 was first detected in China in December 2019 and subsequently spread internationally. The transmission of COVID-19 and efforts to contain its spread have resulted in, among other things, border closings and other significant travel restrictions and disruptions; significant disruptions to business operations, supply chains and customer activity; lower consumer demand for

goods and services; significant job losses and increasing unemployment; event cancellations and restrictions; service cancellations, reductions and other changes; significant challenges in healthcare service preparation and delivery; prolonged quarantines; as well as general concern and uncertainty that has negatively affected the economic environment. The impact of this outbreak and any other epidemic or pandemic that may arise in the future could adversely affect the economies of many nations or the entire global economy and the financial performance of individual issuers, sectors, industries, asset classes, and markets in significant and unforeseen ways. Although the Federal Reserve has taken a number of actions to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on U.S. markets and institutions, including decreasing interest rates and implementing a variety of emergency stimulus measures, these actions may not succeed or have the intended effect. This crisis or other public health crises may also exacerbate other pre-existing political, social, economic, market and financial risks. The effects of this outbreak or any future outbreak in developing or emerging market countries may be greater due to less established health care systems. The duration of the COVID-19 outbreak and its effects cannot be determined with certainty. The foregoing could result in significant market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, declines in global financial markets, higher default rates and a substantial economic downturn or recession. Such impacts could impair a Fund's ability to maintain operational standards (such as with respect to satisfying redemption requests), disrupt the operations of a Fund's service providers, adversely affect the value and liquidity of a Fund's investments and negatively impact a Fund's performance and your investment in the Fund.

REITs Risk

The performance of a Fund that invests in REITs may be dependent in part on the performance of the real estate market and the real estate industry in general. The real estate industry is particularly sensitive to economic downturns. Securities of companies in the real estate industry, including REITs, are sensitive to factors such as changes in real estate values, property taxes and tax laws, interest rates, cash flow of underlying real estate assets, occupancy rates, government regulations affecting zoning, land use and rents, and the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer. Companies in the real estate industry also may be subject to liabilities under environmental and hazardous waste laws. In addition, the value of a REIT is affected by changes in the value of the properties owned by the REIT or the mortgage loans held by the REIT. REITs also are subject to default and prepayment risk. REITs are dependent upon cash flow from their investments to repay financing costs and also on the ability of the REITs' managers. A Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses, including management fees, paid by each REIT in which it invests in addition to the expenses of the Fund.

Secondary Market Trading Risk

A Fund is subject to a number of secondary market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Fund shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruptions in the creation and redemption process, any of which may lead to the Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount. Investors buying or selling shares of a Fund in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by and determined by the broker-dealers, which may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread." The bid/ask spread varies over time for shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if a Fund's shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if a Fund's shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Shares of a Fund may trade at a wider bid/ask spread than shares of traditional ETFs, and may therefore be more costly for investors to trade. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments. Shares of a Fund, similar to shares of other issuers listed on a stock exchange, may be sold short and are therefore subject to the risk of increased volatility and price decreases associated with being sold short.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk

Compared to companies with large market capitalization, small- and mid-capitalization companies are more likely to have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or to depend on a small, inexperienced management group. Securities of these companies often trade less frequently and in limited volume and their prices may fluctuate more than stocks of large-capitalization companies. Securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies may therefore be more vulnerable to adverse developments than those of large-capitalization companies. As a result, it may be relatively more difficult for a Fund to buy and sell securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies.

Differences Between a Traditional ETF and a Non-Transparent ETF

Proxy Portfolio Methodology

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

Investment Goals, Strategies and Risks

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

Proxy Portfolio

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

Construction of a Proxy Portfolio that replicates the daily performance of the Actual Portfolio is achieved by performing a factor model analysis of a Fund’s Actual Portfolio. The factor model is comprised of three sets of factors or analytical metrics: market-based factors, fundamental factors, and industry/sector factors. Each Fund will have a universe of securities (the “Model Universe”) that will be used to generate the Fund’s Proxy Portfolio. The Model Universe will be comprised of securities that the Fund can purchase and will be a financial index or stated portfolio of securities from which Fund investments will be selected. The results of the factor model analysis of a Fund’s Actual Portfolio are then applied to a Fund’s model universe of securities, resulting in the generation of a Proxy Portfolio, which consists of a small subset of the securities in the Model Universe. The Proxy Portfolio is designed to perform in a manner substantially identical to the performance of the Actual Portfolio. The Proxy Portfolio will only include securities and investments in which a Fund may invest. However, while the Proxy Portfolio and the Actual Portfolio will likely hold some or many of the same securities, the Proxy Portfolio and a Fund’s Actual Portfolio will not include identical securities. The Proxy Portfolio will be reconstituted daily.

Proxy Portfolio Disclosures

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

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

Below are some definitions of the defined terms used above:

- Closing Price – the official closing price of a Fund’s shares on a Fund’s primary listing exchange.
- Bid/Ask Price – the midpoint of the highest bid and the lowest offer based upon the National Best Bid and Offer as of the time of calculation of a Fund’s NAV.
- National Best Bid and Offer – the current national best bid and national best offer as disseminated by the Consolidated Quotation System or UTP Plan Securities Information Processor.
- Proxy Overlap – the percentage weight overlap between the holdings of the prior Business Day’s Proxy Portfolio compared to the Actual Portfolio’s holdings that formed the basis for a Fund’s calculation of NAV at the end of the prior Business Day. The Proxy Overlap is calculated based on the Proxy Portfolio and portfolio holdings as of the prior Business Day. The Proxy Overlap is calculated by taking the lesser weight of each asset held in common between the Actual Portfolio and the Proxy Portfolio and adding the totals. Additional information about how the Proxy Overlap is calculated can be found on a Fund’s website at im.natixis.com.
- Tracking Error - At the end of each trading day, a Fund will calculate its Proxy Overlap and the standard deviation over the past three months of the daily proxy spread (i.e., the difference, in percentage terms, between the Proxy Portfolio per share NAV and that of the Actual Portfolio at the end of the trading day) and publish such information before the opening of Fund share trading each Business Day.

Differences Between Investing in an ETF and a Mutual Fund

Shareholders of a Fund should be aware of certain differences between investing in an ETF and a mutual fund.

Redeemability

Mutual fund shares may be bought from, and redeemed with, the issuing fund for cash at NAV typically calculated once at the end of each business day. Shares of a Fund, by contrast, cannot be purchased from or redeemed with the Fund except by or through Authorized Participants and then typically for an in-kind basket of securities. In contrast, investors who are not Authorized Participants purchase and sell shares generally for cash on a secondary market at the prevailing market price. In addition, a Fund issues and redeems shares on a continuous basis only in large blocks of shares, typically 10,000 shares, called Creation Units.

Exchange Listings

Unlike mutual funds, a Fund's shares will be listed on an exchange and traded in the secondary market in the same manner as other equity securities and ETFs. Investors can purchase and sell individual shares of a Fund only on the secondary market through a broker-dealer. A Fund's shares may be less actively traded in certain markets than others, and investors are subject to the execution and settlement risks and market standards of the market where they or their broker-dealers direct their trades for execution. Certain information (including an updated Proxy Portfolio) available to investors who trade fund shares on a U.S. stock exchange during regular U.S. market hours may not be available to investors who trade in other markets, which may result in secondary market prices in such markets being less efficient. Secondary market transactions do not occur at NAV, but at market prices that change throughout the day, based on the supply of, and demand for, shares of a Fund.

In-Kind Redemptions – Potential Benefits and Limitations

Unlike shares of many mutual funds that are only bought and sold at closing NAVs, the shares of a Fund are created and redeemed principally in kind in Creation Units at each day's market close at a Fund's NAV and tradable in a secondary market on an intraday basis at prevailing market prices. These in kind arrangements will potentially mitigate adverse effects on a Fund's portfolio that could arise from frequent cash purchase and redemption transactions that continuously affect the NAV of a Fund. These transactions may reduce transaction costs borne by a Fund. Moreover, relative to mutual funds, where frequent redemptions can have an adverse tax impact on taxable shareholders because of the need to sell portfolio securities that, in turn, may generate taxable gain, a Fund's in-kind redemption mechanism is expected to reduce the need to sell portfolio securities to meet redemption requests, and therefore may lessen the taxable gain generated by such sales of portfolio securities. A Fund may nevertheless be required to sell certain securities from its Actual Portfolio, including to the extent the composition of the Actual Portfolio differs from that of the Proxy Portfolio, prior to effecting an in-kind redemption to ensure it distributes the proper securities to Authorized Participants. Any such sales may generate taxable gain or loss. A Fund cannot predict to what extent, if any, it will redeem its shares in kind rather than in cash; nor can a Fund predict the extent to which any such in kind redemption will reduce the taxable gain recognized in connection therewith. A Fund may still realize gains related to either cash redemptions or rebalancing transactions which may need to be distributed.

More Information About the Funds' Strategies

Temporary Defensive Measures

Temporary defensive measures may be used by a Fund during adverse economic, market, political or other conditions. In this event, a Fund may hold any portion of its assets in cash (U.S. dollars, foreign currencies or multinational currency units) and/or invest in cash equivalents such as short-term U.S. Treasury securities, government money market funds and repurchase agreements as it deems appropriate. A Fund may miss certain investment opportunities if it uses defensive strategies and thus may not achieve its investment goal.

Percentage Investment Limitations

The percentage limitations set forth in this Prospectus and the SAI apply at the time an investment is made and shall not be considered violated unless an excess or deficiency occurs or exists immediately after and as a result of such investment.

Actual Portfolio Holdings

A description of each Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the securities in a Fund's Actual Portfolio is available in the section "Portfolio Holdings Information" in the SAI.

A "snapshot" of each Fund's investments may be found in its annual and semiannual reports. In addition, a list of each Fund's full portfolio holdings, which is updated monthly after an aging period of at least 15 days for Natixis Vaughan Nelson Select ETF and Natixis Vaughan Nelson Mid Cap ETF and quarterly after an aging period of at least 10 business days for Natixis U.S. Equity Opportunities ETF, is available on the Funds' website at im.natixis.com/us/funddocuments. These holdings will remain accessible on the website until each Fund files its respective Form N-CSR or Form N-PORT with the SEC for the period that includes the date of the information. In addition, a list of Natixis Vaughan Nelson Select ETF and Natixis Vaughan Nelson Mid Cap ETF top 10 holdings as of the month end is generally available within 7 business days after the month end on the Funds' website at im.natixis.com/holdings (click fund name).

Management Team

Meet the Funds' Investment Adviser and Subadvisers

Adviser

Natixis Advisors, located at 888 Boylston Street, Suite 800, Boston, Massachusetts 02199, serves as the Adviser to the Funds. Natixis Advisors is a subsidiary of Natixis Investment Managers, LLC ("Natixis"), which is part of Natixis Investment Managers, an international asset management group based in Paris, France. Natixis Investment Managers is principally owned by BPCE, France's second largest banking group. BPCE is owned by banks comprising two autonomous and complementary retail banking networks consisting of the Caisse d'Epargne regional savings banks and the Banque Populaire regional cooperative banks. Natixis has 10 principal subsidiary or affiliated asset management firms that collectively had approximately \$540.4 billion in assets under management at December 31, 2019. Natixis Advisors provides certain administrative and oversight services to the Funds. Natixis Advisors does not determine what investments will be purchased or sold by the Funds.

Subadvisers

The Subadvisers have full investment discretion and make all determinations with respect to the investment of the assets of the Funds, subject to the general supervision of the Funds' Adviser and the Board of Trustees.

Harris Associates, located at 111 S.Wacker Drive, Suite 4600, Chicago, Illinois 60606, serves as a subadviser to the Natixis U.S. Equity Opportunities ETF. Harris Associates, managed \$120 billion in assets as of December 31, 2019, and, together with its predecessor, has managed investments since 1976. It also manages investments for other mutual funds as well as assets of individuals, trusts, retirement plans, endowments, foundations, and several private partnerships.

Loomis Sayles, located at One Financial Center, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, serves as a subadviser to the Natixis U.S. Equity Opportunities ETF. Founded in 1926, Loomis Sayles is one of the oldest investment advisory firms in the United States with over \$310.9 billion in assets under management as of June 30, 2020.

Vaughan Nelson, located at 600 Travis Street, Suite 3800, Houston, Texas 77002, serves as subadviser to the Natixis Vaughan Nelson Select ETF and Natixis Vaughan Nelson Mid Cap ETF. Originally founded in 1970, Vaughan Nelson focuses primarily on managing equity and fixed-income funds for clients who consist of foundations, university endowments, corporate retirement plans and family/individual funds. As of December 31, 2019, Vaughan Nelson had \$13.1 billion in assets under management.

The aggregate advisory and subadvisory fees paid by the Fund (after waiver) as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets is 0.75% for the Natixis U.S. Equity Opportunities ETF, 0.75% for the Natixis Vaughan Nelson Select ETF and 0.80% of the first \$1.5 billion and 0.75% thereafter for the Natixis Vaughan Nelson Mid Cap ETF.

A discussion of the factors considered by the Board of Trustees in approving each Fund's investment advisory and subadvisory contracts will be included in the Fund's shareholder report covering the period in which the approval occurred.

Subadvisory Agreements

Natixis Advisors and the Natixis Funds have received an exemptive order from the SEC (the "Order"), which permits Natixis Advisors, subject to approval by the Board of Trustees but without shareholder approval, to hire or terminate, and to modify any existing or future subadvisory agreement with, subadvisers that are not affiliated with Natixis Advisors as well as subadvisers that are indirect or direct wholly-owned subsidiaries of Natixis Advisors or of another company that, indirectly or directly, wholly owns Natixis Advisors. Before any Natixis Fund can begin to rely on the exemptions described above, a majority of the shareholders of the Fund must approve the Fund's ability to rely on the Order. Shareholders of certain Natixis Funds have already approved the Fund's operation under the manager-of-managers structure contemplated by the Order. If a new subadviser is hired for a Fund, shareholders will receive information about the new subadviser within 90 days of the change.

Portfolio Trades

In placing portfolio trades, Harris Associates, Loomis Sayles and Vaughan Nelson may use brokerage firms that market the Funds' shares, are Authorized Participants, or are affiliated with Natixis Advisors. In placing trades, Harris Associates, Loomis Sayles and Vaughan Nelson will seek to obtain the best combination of price and execution, which involves a number of subjective factors. Such portfolio trades are subject to applicable regulatory restrictions and related procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees.

Meet the Funds' Portfolio Managers

The following persons have had primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the applicable Fund's portfolio since the dates stated below.

Harris Associates

William C. Nygren, CFA[®]—William C. Nygren has co-managed the Harris Associates segment of Natixis U.S. Equity Opportunities ETF since 2020. Mr. Nygren, Vice President, Chief Investment Officer, U.S. Equity and portfolio manager of Harris Associates, joined the firm in 1983. Mr. Nygren received a B.S. from the University of Minnesota and an M.S. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Mr. Nygren holds the designation of Chartered Financial Analyst[®] and has over 38 years of investment experience.

Kevin G. Grant, CFA[®]—Kevin G. Grant has co-managed the Harris Associates segment of Natixis U.S. Equity Opportunities ETF since 2020. Mr. Grant, co-Chairman, portfolio manager and analyst of Harris Associates, joined the firm in 1988. Mr. Grant received a B.S. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison and an M.B.A. from the Loyola University-Chicago. Mr. Grant holds the designation of Chartered Financial Analyst[®] and has over 28 years of investment experience.

M. Colin Hudson, CFA[®]—M. Colin Hudson has co-managed the Harris Associates segment of Natixis U.S. Equity Opportunities ETF since 2020. Mr. Hudson, Vice President, portfolio manager and analyst of Harris Associates, joined the firm in 2005. Mr. Hudson received a B.A. from DePauw University, and an M.S. and an M.B.A. from Indiana University. Mr. Hudson holds the designation of Chartered Financial Analyst[®] and has over 21 years of investment experience.

Michael J. Mangan, CFA[®]—Michael J. Mangan has co-managed the Harris Associates segment of Natixis U.S. Equity Opportunities ETF since 2020. Mr. Mangan, a portfolio manager of Harris Associates joined the firm in 1997. Mr. Mangan received a B.B.A. from the University of Iowa and an M.B.A. from Northwestern University. Mr. Mangan is a CPA, holds the designation of Chartered Financial Analyst[®] and has over 30 years of investment experience.

Michael A. Nicolas, CFA[®]—Michael A. Nicolas has co-managed the Harris Associates segment of Natixis U.S. Equity Opportunities ETF since 2020. Mr. Nicolas, portfolio manager and analyst of Harris Associates, joined the firm in 2013. Mr. Nicolas received a B.A. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Mr. Nicolas holds the designation of Chartered Financial Analyst[®] and has over 16 years of investment experience.

Loomis Sayles

Aziz V. Hamzaogullari, CFA[®]—Aziz V. Hamzaogullari is the Chief Investment Officer and Founder of the Growth Equity Strategies Team at Loomis Sayles. He has managed the Loomis Sayles segment of the Natixis U.S. Equity Opportunities ETF since 2020. Mr. Hamzaogullari is an Executive Vice President and Director of Loomis Sayles. He received a B.S. in management from Bilkent University in Turkey and an M.B.A. from George Washington University. He holds the designation of Chartered Financial Analyst[®] and has over 27 years of investment industry experience.

Vaughan Nelson

Dennis G. Alff, CFA[®]—Dennis G. Alff has co-managed the Natixis Vaughan Nelson Mid Cap ETF since 2020. Mr. Alff, a Senior Portfolio Manager of Vaughan Nelson, joined the firm in 2006. Mr. Alff received a B.S. from the United States Military Academy and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School. Mr. Alff holds the designation of Chartered Financial Analyst[®] and has over 23 years of investment management and research experience.

Chad D. Fargason—Chad D. Fargason has co-managed the Natixis Vaughan Nelson Mid Cap ETF since 2020. Dr. Fargason, Senior Portfolio Manager of Vaughan Nelson, joined the firm in 2013. Prior to joining the firm Dr. Fargason was a Director at KKR & Co. Dr. Fargason received a Ph.D. from Duke University, M.A. from Duke University and a B.A. from Rice University. Dr. Fargason has over 20 years investment management and research experience.

Chris D. Wallis, CFA[®]—Chris D. Wallis has co-managed the Natixis Vaughan Nelson Select ETF and Natixis Vaughan Nelson Mid Cap ETF since 2020. Mr. Wallis, Chief Executive Officer and a Senior Portfolio Manager of Vaughan Nelson, joined the firm in 1999. Mr. Wallis received a B.B.A. from Baylor University and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School. Mr. Wallis holds the designation of Chartered Financial Analyst[®] and has over 28 years of investment/financial analysis and accounting experience.

Scott J. Weber, CFA[®]—Scott J. Weber has co-managed the Natixis Vaughan Nelson Select ETF since 2020. Mr. Weber, a Senior Portfolio Manager of Vaughan Nelson, joined the firm in 2003. Mr. Weber received a B.S. from the University of the South and an M.B.A. from Tulane University. He holds the designation of Chartered Financial Analyst[®] and has over 24 years of investment management and financial analysis experience.

Please see the SAI for information on portfolio manager compensation, other accounts under management by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of securities in the Funds.

Other Service Providers

Administrator. Natixis Advisors, 888 Boylston Street, Suite 800, Boston, Massachusetts 02199, serves as the Funds' administrator and performs certain accounting and administrative services for the Funds.

Distributor. ALPS Distributors, Inc. ("ALPS"), 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, Colorado 80203, serves as the Distributor of Creation Units for the Funds on an agency basis. The Distributor will deliver a prospectus to Authorized Participants purchasing Shares in Creation Units and will maintain records of both orders placed with it and confirmations of acceptance furnished by it to Authorized Participants. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in shares of the Funds. The Distributor has no role in determining the investment policies of the Funds or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the

Management Team

Funds. The Adviser has entered into an agreement with ALPS under which it makes payments to ALPS in consideration for its services under the Distribution Agreement. The payments made by the Adviser to ALPS do not represent an additional expense to the Funds or its shareholders.

Custodian. State Street Bank and Trust Company ("State Street Bank"), One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, serves as the Custodian for the Funds.

Transfer Agent. State Street Bank, One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, acts as shareholder servicing and transfer agent for the Funds.

Primary Listing Exchange. The shares of the Funds are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, a national securities exchange.

Research Vendor. The NYSE Group, Inc., 11 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of NYSE Holdings LLC, which is itself an indirect subsidiary of Intercontinental Exchange, Inc. NYSE Group is the parent company of, among others, entities that are registered national securities exchanges. The NYSE Proxy Portfolio Methodology, the New York Stock Exchange's proprietary methodology for operating an actively managed, periodically disclosed ETF, is owned by the NYSE Group, Inc. and licensed for use to Natixis Advisors, L.P. The license agreement related to the Funds does not and will not mandate that the ETFs' shares be listed on an NYSE Group exchange.

Additional Information

The Funds enter into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the Adviser, the Subadviser, the Authorized Participants, the Distributor and the Funds' Custodian and Transfer Agent, who provide services to the Funds. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended to be third-party beneficiaries of, any of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any individual shareholder or group of shareholders any right to enforce such arrangements against the service providers or to seek any remedy thereunder against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of a Fund.

This Prospectus provides information concerning the Funds that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of a Fund. None of this Prospectus, the SAI or any contract that is an exhibit to the Funds' registration statement, is intended to, nor does it, give rise to an agreement or contract between a Fund and any investor, or give rise to any contract or other rights in any individual shareholder, group of shareholders or other person other than any rights conferred explicitly by applicable federal or state securities laws that may not be waived.

Shareholder Information

Buying and Selling Shares

Shares of a Fund may be acquired or redeemed directly from the Fund only in Creation Units or multiples thereof, as discussed in the “Creations and Redemptions” section of this Prospectus. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with a Fund. An Authorized Participant is either a “participating party” (*i.e.*, a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the National Securities Clearing Corporation) or a Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) participant, in either case, who has executed an agreement with the Distributor, and accepted by the Transfer Agent, with respect to creations and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, shares of the Fund generally trade in the secondary market in amounts less than a Creation Unit.

Most investors will buy and sell shares of a Fund in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers. Shares of a Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange during the trading day. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like shares of other publicly traded companies. However, there can be no guarantee that an active trading market will develop or be maintained, or that the Fund shares listing will continue or remain unchanged. A Fund does not impose any minimum investment for shares of a Fund purchased on an exchange. Buying or selling a Fund’s shares involves certain costs that apply to all securities transactions. When buying or selling shares of a Fund through a financial intermediary, you may incur a brokerage commission or other charges determined by your financial intermediary. Due to these brokerage costs, if any, frequent trading may detract significantly from investment returns. In addition, you may also incur the cost of the spread (the difference between the bid price and the ask price of a Fund’s shares). The commission is frequently a fixed amount and may be a significant cost for investors seeking to buy or sell small amounts of Fund shares. The spread varies over time for shares of a Fund based on its trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally narrower if a Fund has more trading volume and market liquidity and wider if a Fund has less trading volume and market liquidity. The Funds have the potential for wider spreads given their non-transparent structure, especially during periods of market stress or volatility. *Shares of the Funds trade on an exchange at prices that may differ to varying degrees from the daily NAV of the shares.*

The Funds’ primary listing exchange is the NYSE Arca. The NYSE Arca is open for trading Monday through Friday and is closed on the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

A “Business Day” with respect to a Fund is each day a Fund is open and includes any day that a Fund is required to be open under Section 22(e) of the Investment Company Act. Orders from Authorized Participants to create or redeem Creation Units will only be accepted on a Business Day. On days when the NYSE Arca closes earlier than normal, a Fund may require orders to create or redeem Creation Units to be placed earlier in the day. Please see the SAI for more information.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the Investment Company Act restricts investments by registered investment companies and companies relying on Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act in the securities of other investment companies. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in a Fund beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in an SEC exemptive order covering a Fund, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with a Fund.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares

The Board of Trustees has not adopted a policy of monitoring for frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares (“frequent trading”) that appear to attempt to take advantage of potential arbitrage opportunities presented by a lag between a change in the value of a Fund’s portfolio securities after the close of the primary markets for a Fund’s portfolio securities and the reflection of that change in the Fund’s NAV (“market timing”). A Fund believes this is appropriate because ETFs, such as the Funds, are intended to be attractive to arbitrageurs, as trading activity is critical to ensuring that the market price of Fund shares remains at or close to NAV. Since a Fund issues and redeems Creation Units at NAV plus applicable transaction fees, and a Fund’s shares may be purchased and sold on the NYSE Arca at prevailing market prices, the risks of frequent trading are limited.

Rule 12b-1 Fees

While there are no current plans to charge Rule 12b-1 fees, each Fund has adopted a Rule 12b-1 Plan under which a Fund is authorized to pay distribution and/or service fees to the Funds’ Distributor and other firms that provide distribution and shareholder services. Rule 12b-1 fees that are paid to the Funds’ Distributor may be used by the Distributor for expenses relating to the distribution of, and shareholder or administrative services for holders of, shares, and for the payment of service fees that come within Rule 2341(d) of the Conduct Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority.

Because Rule 12b-1 fees may be paid out of a Fund’s assets on an ongoing basis, over time they may increase the cost of your investment and may cost shareholders more than other types of sales charges. Currently, no Rule 12b-1 fees are charged.

Payment to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

The Adviser or its affiliates may make payments to broker-dealers, registered investment advisers, banks or other intermediaries (together “intermediaries”) related to marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems, or their making shares of the Funds and certain other Natixis funds available to their customers generally and in certain investment programs. Such payments, which may be significant to the intermediary, are not made by a Fund. Rather, such payments are made by the Adviser or its affiliates from their own resources, which come directly or indirectly in part from fees paid by the Natixis funds 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 it is eligible to receive. Therefore, such payments to an intermediary create conflicts of interest between the intermediary and its customers and may cause the intermediary to recommend the Fund or other Natixis funds over another investment. More information regarding these payments is contained in the Funds’ SAI. Please contact your salesperson or other investment professional for more information regarding any such payments his or her firm may receive from the Adviser or its affiliates.

Share Prices

The trading prices of a Fund’s shares in the secondary market generally differ from a Fund’s daily NAV and are affected by market forces such as the supply of and demand for shares of a Fund and shares of underlying securities held by a Fund, economic conditions and other factors. It is possible that a Fund will trade with a larger premium/discount because of its non-transparent structure, and this risk may increase during times of market stress or volatility. The quotations of certain Fund holdings may not be updated during U.S. trading hours if such holdings do not trade in the United States.

Net Asset Value

NAV is the price of one share of a Fund without a sales charge, and is calculated each business day using this formula:

$$\text{Net Asset Value} = \frac{\text{Total market value of securities} + \text{Cash and other assets} - \text{Liabilities}}{\text{Number of outstanding shares}}$$

The NAV of Fund shares is determined pursuant to policies and procedures approved by the Board of Trustees, as summarized below:

- A share’s NAV is determined at the close of regular trading on the NYSE on the days the NYSE is open for trading. This is normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time. A Fund’s shares will not be priced on the days on which the NYSE is closed for trading. In addition, a Fund’s shares will not be priced on the holidays listed in the SAI. See the section “Net Asset Value” in the SAI for more details.
- The price that an Authorized Participant pays for purchasing or redeeming shares in Creation Units will be based upon the NAV next calculated after an order is received by the Transfer Agent “in good order” (meaning that the order is complete and contains all necessary information).
- Requests received by the Transfer Agent in good order during a trading window that is open after the NYSE closes will be processed based upon the NAV determined at the close of regular trading on the next day that the NYSE is open. If the Transfer Agent receives the order in good order during a trading window that is open prior to the NYSE market close, the shareholder will receive that day’s NAV. See the section “Creations and Redemptions” in the SAI for more details.
- If a Fund invests in securities that trade on non-U.S. markets, it may experience NAV changes on days when you cannot buy or sell its shares.

Fund securities and other investments are valued at market value based on market quotations obtained or determined by independent pricing services recommended by the Adviser and approved by the Board of Trustees. Fund securities and other investments for which market quotations are not readily available, or which are deemed to be unreliable by the Adviser or Subadviser, are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Adviser or Subadviser pursuant to procedures approved by the Board of Trustees, as described below. Market value is determined as follows:

- **Equity securities (including shares of closed-end investment companies and ETFs), exchange traded notes, rights and warrants** — listed equity securities are valued at the last sale price quoted on the exchange where they are traded most extensively or, if there is no reported sale during the day, the closing bid quotation as reported by an independent pricing service. Securities traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, NASDAQ Global Market and NASDAQ Capital Market are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price (“NOCP”), or if lacking an NOCP, at the most recent bid quotations on the applicable NASDAQ Market. Unlisted equity securities (except unlisted preferred equity securities discussed below) are valued at the last sale price quoted in the market where they are traded most extensively or, if there is no reported sale during the day, the closing bid quotation as reported by an independent pricing service. If there is no sale price or closing bid quotation available, unlisted equity securities will be valued using evaluated bids furnished by an independent pricing service, if available. In some foreign markets, an official close price and a last sale price may be available from the foreign exchange or market. In those cases, the official close price is used. Valuations based on information from foreign markets may be subject to the Funds’ fair value policies described below. If a right is not traded on any exchange, its value is based on the market value of the underlying security, less the cost to subscribe to the underlying security (e.g., to exercise the right), adjusted for the subscription ratio. If a warrant is not traded on any exchange, a price is obtained from a broker-dealer.
- **Futures** — most recent settlement price on the exchange on which the Adviser believes that, over time, they are traded most extensively. Valuations based on information from foreign markets may be subject to the Fund’s fair value policies described below.

Shareholder Information

- **Debt securities** — evaluated bids furnished to the Fund by an independent pricing service using market information, transactions for comparable securities and various relationships between securities, if available, or bid prices obtained from broker-dealers.

Foreign denominated assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars based upon the World Market or “WM-11” foreign exchange rates supplied by an independent pricing service. Fund securities and other investments for which market quotations are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Adviser and Subadviser pursuant to procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. The Fund may also value securities and other investments at fair value in other circumstances such as when extraordinary events occur after the close of a foreign market but prior to the close of the NYSE. This may include situations relating to a single issuer (such as a declaration of bankruptcy or a delisting of the issuer’s security from the primary market on which it has traded) as well as events affecting the securities markets in general (such as market disruptions or closings and significant fluctuations in U.S. and/or foreign markets).

Fair value pricing may require subjective determinations about the value of a security, and fair values used to determine a Fund’s NAV may differ from quoted or published prices, or from prices that are used by others, for the same securities. In addition, the use of fair value pricing may not always result in adjustments to the prices of securities held by a Fund. Valuations for securities traded in the over-the-counter market may be based on factors such as market information, transactions for comparable securities, and various relationships between securities or bid prices obtained from broker-dealers. Evaluated prices from an independent pricing service may require subjective determinations and may be different than actual market prices or prices provided by other pricing services.

Distributions

A Fund pays distributions from its investment income and from net realized capital gains.

Distributions from net investment income and distributions from net capital gains, if any, are declared and paid as follows:

	Investment Income Dividends		Capital Gains Distributions
	Declared	Paid	Declared and Paid
Natixis U.S. Equity Opportunities ETF	Annually	Annually	Annually
Natixis Vaughan Nelson Select ETF	Annually	Annually	Annually
Natixis Vaughan Nelson Mid Cap ETF	Annually	Annually	Annually

Dividends and other distributions on shares of a Fund are distributed on a pro rata basis to beneficial owners of such shares. Dividend payments are made through DTC participants and indirect participants (each as described in the “Book Entry” section below) to beneficial owners then of record with proceeds received from a Fund.

No dividend reinvestment service is provided by the Funds. Broker-dealers may make available the DTC book-entry dividend reinvestment service for use by beneficial owners of a Fund for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. Beneficial owners should contact their broker to determine the availability and costs of the service and the details of participation therein. Brokers may require beneficial owners to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole shares of a Fund purchased in the secondary market.

Book Entry

DTC serves as securities depository for the shares. (The shares may be held only in book-entry form; stock certificates will not be issued.) DTC, or its nominee, is the record or registered owner of all outstanding shares. Beneficial ownership of shares will be shown on the records of DTC or its participants (described below). Beneficial owners of shares are not entitled to have shares registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of certificates in definitive form and are not considered the registered holder thereof. Accordingly, to exercise any rights of a holder of shares, each beneficial owner must rely on the procedures of: (i) DTC; (ii) “DTC participants” (*i.e.*, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC); and (iii) “indirect participants” (*i.e.*, brokers, dealers, banks and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC participant), either directly or indirectly, through which such beneficial owner holds its interests. A Fund understands that under existing industry practice, in the event a Fund requests any action of holders of shares, or a beneficial owner desires to take any action that DTC, as the record owner of all outstanding shares, is entitled to take, DTC would authorize the DTC participants to take such action and that the DTC participants would authorize the indirect participants and beneficial owners acting through such DTC participants to take such action and would otherwise act upon the instructions of beneficial owners owning through them. As described above, a Fund recognizes DTC or its nominee as the owner of all shares for all purposes.

Creations and Redemptions

Prior to trading in the secondary market, shares of a Fund are “created” at NAV by market makers, large investors and institutions only in block-size Creation Units of 10,000 shares or multiples thereof. Each “creator” or Authorized Participant enters into an Authorized Participant agreement with the Fund’s Distributor.

Shareholder Information

A creation transaction order, which is subject to acceptance by the Distributor, generally takes place when an Authorized Participant deposits into a Fund a designated portfolio of securities (including any portion of such securities for which cash may be substituted) and a specified amount of cash in exchange for a specified number of Creation Units. The names and quantities of the instruments that constitute basket of securities in exchange for which the Fund issues or redeems shares will be the same as the Fund's Proxy Portfolio, except to the extent purchases and redemptions are made entirely or in part on a cash basis.

Similarly, shares can be redeemed only in Creation Units, generally for a designated portfolio of securities (including any portion of such securities for which cash may be substituted) and a specified amount of cash. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, shares are not redeemable by a Fund.

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 under the Authorized Participant agreement. These prices may differ from the market price of a Fund's shares.

Only an Authorized Participant may create or redeem Creation Units directly with a Fund. In the event of a system failure or other interruption, including disruptions at market makers or Authorized Participants, orders to purchase or redeem Creation Units either may not be executed according to a Fund's instructions or may not be executed at all, or a Fund may not be able to place or change orders.

When a Fund engages in in kind transactions, the Fund intends to comply with the U.S. federal securities laws in accepting securities for deposit and satisfying redemptions with redemption securities by, among other means, assuring that any securities accepted for deposit and any securities used to satisfy redemption requests will be sold in transactions that would be exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("Securities Act"). Further, an Authorized Participant that is not a "qualified institutional buyer," as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the Securities Act, will not be able to receive restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A.

Creations and redemptions must be made through a firm that is either a member of the Continuous Net Settlement System of the National Securities Clearing Corporation or a DTC participant and has executed an agreement with the Distributor with respect to creations and redemptions of Creation Unit aggregations. A Fund imposes 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. Information about the procedures regarding creation and redemption of Creation Units (including the cut-off times for receipt of creation and redemption orders) and the applicable transaction fees are included in the Funds' SAI.

Your broker-dealer or agent may charge you a fee to effect transactions in Fund shares.

Taxation

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in a Fund will be taxed. The tax information below is provided as general information. More tax information is available in the SAI. You should consult your tax advisor about the federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences of your investment in a Fund. Except as otherwise noted, the tax information provided assumes that you are a U.S. citizen or resident.

Unless your investment is through an IRA or other tax-advantaged account, you should carefully consider the possible tax consequences of Fund distributions and the sale of your Fund shares.

Distributions

A Fund contemplates declaring as dividends each year all or substantially all of its taxable income. Distributions you receive from a Fund are generally subject to federal income tax, and may also be subject to state or local taxes. This is true whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Fund shares or receive them in cash. For federal tax purposes, a Fund's distributions attributable to net investment income and short-term capital gains are taxable to you as ordinary income while distributions of long-term capital gains properly reported by a Fund as capital gain dividends are taxable to you as long-term capital gains, no matter how long you have owned your Fund shares.

A portion of a Fund's distributions may be eligible to be taxed at the lower rates applicable to "qualified dividend income" in the hands of individual shareholders and may be eligible for dividends-received deduction in the hand of corporate shareholders, provided certain requirements are met. The percentage of dividends eligible for such favorable treatment may be reduced as a result of a Fund's securities lending activities, hedging activities or high portfolio turnover rate.

Distributions in excess of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of your investment to the extent of your basis in your Fund shares, and generally as capital gain thereafter. A return of capital, which for tax purposes is treated as a return of your investment, reduces your basis in your Fund shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition of your Fund shares. A distribution will reduce a Fund's NAV per share and may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gain even though, from an economic standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital. This is known as "buying a dividend." The character and tax status of all distributions will be reported to shareholders after the close of each calendar year.

An additional Medicare tax is imposed on the net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from sales, redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares) of certain 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 certain threshold amounts.

Other Information

Although distributions are generally treated as taxable to you in the year they are paid, distributions declared and payable to shareholders of record on a date in October, November or December but paid in January are taxable as if they were paid in December.

A Fund may be subject to foreign withholding or other foreign taxes on income or gain from certain foreign securities. In that case, a Fund's return on those investments would be decreased. If a Fund meets certain requirements relating to its asset holdings, and the Fund elects to pass through to its shareholders foreign tax credits or deductions, taxable shareholders generally will be entitled to claim a credit or deduction with respect to these foreign taxes.

Sales of Fund Shares

Your sale of Fund shares is a taxable transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and may also be subject to state and local taxes. When you sell your shares, you will generally recognize a capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between your adjusted tax basis in the shares and the amount received. Generally, this capital gain or loss is long-term or short-term depending on whether your holding period exceeds one year, except that any loss realized on shares held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividends that were received on the shares. Additionally, any loss realized on a sale of shares of a Fund may be disallowed under "wash sale" rules to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced with other shares of the Fund within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the date of disposition, including pursuant to a dividend reinvestment in shares of the Fund. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an adjustment to the basis of the shares acquired.

Other Information

You may be subject to backup withholding with respect to taxable distributions if you do not provide your correct taxpayer identification number, you have under-reported dividend or interest income, or you fail to certify to a Fund that you are not subject to such withholding.

Non-U.S. investors are generally not subject to U.S. withholding tax with respect to capital gain dividends, short-term capital gain dividends and interest-related dividends, as defined in the SAI and subject to limitations set forth in the SAI. With respect to distributions other than capital gain dividends, short-term capital gain dividends and interest-related dividends, non-U.S. shareholders are generally subject to U.S. withholding tax as a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate). Non-U.S. investors may also be subject to estate tax with respect to their Fund shares.

Legislation passed by Congress requires reporting to you and the Internal Revenue Service annually on Form 1099-B not only of the gross proceeds of Fund shares you sell or redeem but also of their cost basis. Shareholders should contact their intermediaries with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections with respect to their accounts. You should carefully review the cost basis information provided by the applicable intermediary and make any additional basis holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on your federal income tax returns.

Authorized Participant Taxes on Creations and Redemptions of Created Units

Authorized Participants should consult their tax advisors about the federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences of purchasing and redeeming Creation Units in a Fund.

Other Information

Premium/Discount Information

Information regarding how often the shares of a Fund traded on the NYSE Arca at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV of the Fund during the most recently completed calendar year, and the most recently completed calendar quarters since that year, as applicable, can be found at im.natixis.com.

Proxy Portfolio and Proxy Overlap

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

Continuous Offering

You should be aware of certain legal risks unique to investors purchasing Creation Units directly from a Fund. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by a Fund on an ongoing basis, a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act, may occur at any point. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner that could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent shares, and sells such shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a categorization as an underwriter.

Other Information

Broker-dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution of shares are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the Investment Company Act. As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with 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 Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to shares are reminded that, under Rule 153 of the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the NYSE Arca is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at the NYSE Arca upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

In addition, certain affiliates of the Funds, the Adviser and the Subadvisers may purchase and resell Fund shares pursuant to this Prospectus.

Conflicts of Interest

It is also possible that, from time to time, Natixis Advisors, the Subadvisers or their affiliates (including their directors, partners, trustees, managing members, officers and employees (collectively, the “Affiliates”)) may, subject to compliance with applicable law, purchase and hold shares of a Fund. Increasing a Fund’s assets may enhance liquidity, investment flexibility and diversification. Natixis Advisors and its Affiliates reserve the right, subject to compliance with applicable law, to sell or redeem at any time some or all of the shares of a Fund acquired for their own accounts. A large sale or redemption of shares of a Fund by Natixis Advisors or its Affiliates could significantly reduce the asset size of a Fund, which might have an adverse effect on a Fund’s liquidity, investment flexibility and portfolio diversification. Natixis Advisors seeks to consider the effect of redemptions on a Fund and other shareholders in deciding whether to redeem its shares. For more information about conflicts of interest, see the “Material Conflicts of Interest” section in the SAI.

Prior Performance of Subadvisers' Similarly Managed Accounts

The following table sets forth historical performance information for all discretionary accounts managed by Harris Associates, Loomis Sayles and Vaughan Nelson that have substantially similar investment objectives, policies, strategies, risks and investment restrictions as the Funds (the "Composites").

The Composites data is provided to illustrate the past performance of Harris Associates, Loomis Sayles and Vaughan Nelson in managing substantially similar accounts as measured against a specified market index and does not represent the performance of the applicable Fund. The accounts in the Composites are separate and distinct from the Funds; their performance is not intended as a substitute for a Fund's performance and should not be considered a prediction of the future performance of a Fund or of Harris Associates, Loomis Sayles or Vaughan Nelson.

Each Composite's returns were calculated on a total return basis, include all dividends and interest, accrued income and realized and unrealized gains and losses, and assume the reinvestment of earnings. All returns reflect the deduction of brokerage commissions and execution costs paid by the accounts, without provision for federal or state income taxes. "Net of Fees" figures include all fees and expenses paid by accounts in the Composite, other than custody expenses, which are not charged by the Subadviser. "Net of Fees" figures also reflect the deduction of the fee rate applicable to each account in the Composite for periods prior to April 1, 2015, and the deduction of the Subadviser's standard fee rate for all accounts in the Composite (which is the highest fee rate paid by any account in the Composite) for periods since April 1, 2015. The accounts in each Composite are subject to lower expenses than those of the applicable Fund, and the deduction of the Fund's expenses would lower the "Net of Fees" performance of the Composite. The Composites include all actual discretionary accounts managed by Harris Associates, Loomis Sayles and Vaughan Nelson for at least one full month that have investment objectives, policies, strategies, risks and investment restrictions substantially similar to those of the applicable Fund. The Composites may include both tax-exempt and taxable accounts.

Securities transactions are accounted for on trade date and accrual accounting is utilized. Cash and equivalents are included in performance returns. Monthly returns of the Composite combine the individual accounts' returns (calculated on a time-weighted rate of return basis that is revalued daily) by asset weighting each account's asset value as of the beginning of the month. Investors should be aware that the performance information shown below was calculated differently than the methodology mandated by the SEC for registered investment companies.

The accounts that are included in the Composites may not be subject to the diversification requirements, specific tax restrictions and investment limitations imposed on the Funds by the Investment Company Act of 1940 or Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. Consequently, the performance results for each Composite would have been less favorable had it been regulated as an investment company under the federal securities laws.

The returns set forth below are provided to illustrate the past performance of Harris Associates, Loomis Sayles and Vaughan Nelson in managing substantially similar accounts and should not be interpreted as indicative of the future results that may be achieved by the applicable Fund. Past results are not necessarily indicative of future results. In addition, the results presented below may not necessarily equate with the return experienced by any particular investor as a result of the timing of investments and redemptions, market conditions and other factors. In addition, the effect of taxes on any investor will depend on such person's tax status, and the results have not been reduced to reflect any income tax that may have been payable.

The table below shows the annual total returns for the Composites, and a broad-based securities market index for periods ended December 31, 2019.

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2019)	Past 1 Year	Past 3 Years	Past 5 Years	Past 10 Years	Since Inception (7/25/97)
Harris Composite (Net of Fees)	31.55%	12.50%	11.23%	13.38%	8.12%
Harris Composite (Gross of Fees)	32.24%	13.09%	11.81%	13.93%	8.75%
S&P 500 Total Return	31.49%	15.27%	11.70%	13.56%	7.68%
Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2019)	Past 1 Year	Past 3 Years	Past 5 Years	Past 10 Years	Since Inception (7/1/2006)
Loomis Sayles Composite (Net of Fees)	32.00%	20.30%	15.95%	15.74%	13.52%
Loomis Sayles Composite (Gross of Fees)	32.66%	20.90%	16.53%	16.24%	14.07%
Russell 3000 Growth Index	35.85%	19.89%	14.23%	15.05%	11.20%
Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2019)	Past 1 Year	Past 3 Years	Past 5 Years	Past 10 Years	Since Inception (6/30/09)
Vaughan Nelson Select Composite (Net of Fees)	27.9%	15.1%	10.9%	14.7%	15.8%
Vaughan Nelson Select Composite (Gross of Fees)	29.2%	16.2%	12.0%	15.8%	17.0%
S&P 500 [®] Index	31.5%	15.3%	11.7%	13.6%	15.1%

Other Information

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2019)	Past 1 Year	Past 3 Years	Past 5 Years	Past 10 Years	Since Inception (6/30/06)
Vaughan Nelson Mid Cap Composite (Net of Fees)	30.9%	7.8%	5.2%	10.7%	8.3%
Vaughan Nelson Mid Cap Composite (Gross of Fees)	32.0%	8.7%	6.1%	11.7%	9.3%
Russell Midcap Value Index	27.1%	8.1%	7.6%	12.4%	8.3%

Financial Performance

Each Fund is new and as of the date of this Prospectus, does not have financial information to report. Financial information for each Fund will be available after the Funds have completed a fiscal year of operations.

Disclaimers

Shares of the Funds are not sponsored, endorsed or promoted by the NYSE Arca. The NYSE Arca makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the shares of a Fund or any member of the public regarding the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objective. The NYSE Arca is not responsible for, nor has it participated in, the determination of a Fund's investments, nor in the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of shares of a Fund to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the shares are redeemable. The NYSE Arca has no obligation or liability to owners of the shares of a Fund in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the shares of a Fund.

Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the NYSE Arca have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

If you would like more information about the Funds, the following documents are or will be available free upon request:

Annual and Semiannual Reports—Provide additional information about each Fund's investments. Each annual report includes 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)—Provides more detailed information about the Funds and their investment limitations and policies. The SAI has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference.

For a free copy of a Fund's annual or semiannual reports or its SAI, to request other information about a Fund, and to make shareholder inquiries generally, contact your financial representative, visit the Funds' website at im.natixis.com or call the Funds at 800-458-7452.

Important Notice Regarding Delivery of Shareholder Documents:

In our continuing effort to reduce your Fund's expenses and the amount of mail that you receive from us, we will combine mailings of prospectuses, annual or semiannual reports and proxy statements to your household. If more than one family member in your household owns the same fund or funds described in a single prospectus, report or proxy statement, you will receive one mailing unless you request otherwise. Additional copies of our prospectuses, reports or proxy statements may be obtained at any time by calling 800-458-7452. If you are currently receiving multiple mailings to your household and would like to receive only one mailing or if you wish to receive separate mailings for each member of your household in the future, please call us at the telephone number listed above and we will resume separate mailings within 30 days of your request.

Your financial representative or Natixis ETFs will also be happy to answer your questions or to provide any additional information that you may require.

Text-only copies of the Funds' reports and SAI are available free from the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at: www.sec.gov. Copies of this information may also be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Portfolio Holdings—A description of the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of a Fund's Actual Portfolio securities is available in the SAI.