
STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – March 1, 2022

Harbor ETF Trust (“Harbor” or the “Trust”) is an open-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), and includes the following series (individually or collectively referred to as a “Fund” or the “Funds”):

Fund	Principal U.S. Listing Exchange	Ticker
Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	HGER
Harbor Disruptive Innovation ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	INNO
Harbor Long-Term Growers ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	WINN
Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	SIHY
Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	SIFI

Additional funds may be created by the Funds’ Board of Trustees (the “Board of Trustees” or the “Trustees”) from time to time. Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc. (the “Adviser”) serves as investment adviser with respect to the Funds, and may employ one or more subadvisers (each, a “Subadviser”), in managing the Funds, as described in the applicable prospectus.

This Statement of Additional Information is not a prospectus, but provides additional information that should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of the Funds dated March 1, 2022, as amended or supplemented from time to time. Additional information about each Fund’s investments is available at *harborcapital.com* or in the respective Fund’s Annual and Semi-Annual reports to shareholders. Investors can obtain free copies of the Prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information, the Annual Reports, which contain the Funds’ audited financial statements, the Semi-Annual Reports, request other information and discuss their questions about the Funds by calling 800-422-1050, by writing to Harbor ETF Trust at 111 South Wacker Drive, 34th Floor, Chicago, IL 60606-4302 or by visiting our website at *harborcapital.com*. The financial statements of Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF and Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF as of and for the period ended October 31, 2021 have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, and are incorporated by reference in this Statement of Additional Information. No audited financial statements exist for Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF, Harbor Disruptive Innovation ETF or Harbor Long-Term Growers ETF, which had not commenced operations as of October 31, 2021.

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ADDITIONAL POLICIES AND INVESTMENT TECHNIQUES

Each Fund is an exchange-traded fund that issues and redeems shares on a continuous basis at net asset value per share (“NAV”) in aggregations of a specified number of shares called “Creation Units.” Creation Units are issued in exchange for portfolio securities and/or cash. Shares are listed and traded on an exchange. Shares trade in the secondary market at market prices that may differ from the shares’ NAV. Shares are not individually redeemable, but are redeemable only in Creation Unit aggregations, and in exchange for portfolio securities and/or cash. Shareholders who are not Authorized Participants (as defined herein), therefore, will not be able to purchase or redeem shares directly with or from a Fund. Instead, most shareholders who are not Authorized Participants will buy and sell shares in the secondary market through a broker.

Each Fund is a diversified (except for Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF and Harbor Long-Term Growers ETF, which are non-diversified) management investment company that has its own investment objective that it pursues through separate investment policies, as described in the Prospectus and below. The following discussion elaborates on the presentation of certain of the Funds’ investment policies contained in the Prospectus.

A Fund may temporarily depart from its normal investment policies and strategies when the Fund’s Subadviser and/or the Adviser, as applicable, believes that doing so is in the Fund’s best interest, so long as the strategy or policy employed is consistent with the Funds investment objective. For instance, a Fund may invest beyond its normal limits in derivatives or exchange traded funds that are consistent with the Fund’s investment objective when those instruments are more favorably priced or provide needed liquidity, as might be the case if the Fund is transitioning assets from one Subadviser to another or receives large cash flows that it cannot prudently invest immediately.

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

80% Requirement

Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF is subject to a policy, applied at the time of each purchase, of investing 80% of the Fund’s net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in securities suggested by the Fund’s name, as set forth in its prospectus. Such a Fund need not sell non-qualifying securities that appreciated in value in order to bring its investments in compliance with the 80% requirement. However, any future investments must be made in a manner to bring the Fund’s investments in compliance with the 80% requirement. This policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ advanced notice to the shareholders.

The market value of derivatives that have economic characteristics similar to the investments included in a Fund’s 80% policy will be counted for purposes of this policy.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

✓ Applicable	Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF	Harbor Disruptive Innovation ETF	Harbor Long-Term Growers ETF	Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF	Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF
Asset-Backed Securities				✓	✓
Below Investment-Grade Fixed Income Securities				✓	✓
Borrowing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brady Bonds				✓	✓
Cash Equivalents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Collateralized Debt Obligations				✓	✓
Common Stocks		✓	✓		
Convertible Securities		✓	✓	✓	✓
Cybersecurity Risks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delayed Funding and Revolving Credit Facilities				✓	✓
Derivative Instruments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Duration	✓			✓	✓
ESG Integration				✓	✓
Event-Linked Exposure				✓	✓
Fixed Income Securities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Foreign Currency Transactions		✓	✓	✓	✓
Foreign Securities		✓	✓	✓	✓
Forward Commitments and When-Issued Securities		✓	✓	✓	✓
Hybrid Instruments				✓	✓
Illiquid Securities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Inflation-Indexed Bonds				✓	✓
Investments in Other Investment Companies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Investments in Wholly Owned Subsidiary	✓				
Liquidation of Funds	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Loan Originations, Participations and Assignments				✓	✓
Municipal Bonds				✓	✓
Non-Diversified Status	✓		✓		
Partnership Securities		✓	✓		
Preferred Stocks		✓	✓	✓	✓
Real Estate Investment Trusts		✓	✓		
Regulatory Risk and Other Market Events	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Repurchase Agreements		✓	✓	✓	✓
Restricted Securities		✓	✓	✓	✓
Reverse Repurchase Agreements				✓	✓
Rights and Warrants		✓	✓	✓	✓
Securities Lending	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Short Sales		✓	✓	✓	✓
Small to Mid Companies		✓	✓		
Sovereign Debt Obligation		✓	✓	✓	✓
Special Purpose Acquisition Companies		✓			
Structured Products				✓	✓
Trust-Preferred Securities		✓	✓	✓	✓
U.S. Government Securities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Variable and Floating Rate Securities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Exchange Listing and Trading	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The investment policies below are applicable to each Fund as indicated in the preceding table. Unless otherwise noted, each Fund may make the types of investments, and is subject to the types of risks, described in each applicable investment policy.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Asset-Backed Securities

Permitted investments include asset-backed securities and in securities that represent individual interests in pools of consumer loans and trade receivables similar in structure to mortgage-backed securities. The assets are securitized either in a pass-through structure (similar to a mortgage pass-through structure) or in a pay-through structure (similar to a collateralized mortgage obligation (“CMO”) structure). Although the collateral supporting asset-backed securities generally is of a shorter maturity than mortgage loans and historically has been less likely to experience substantial prepayments, no assurance can be given as to the actual maturity of an asset-backed security because prepayments of principal may be made at any time. Payments of principal and interest typically are supported by some form of credit enhancement, such as a letter of credit, surety bond, limited guarantee by another entity or having a priority to certain of the borrower’s other securities. The degree of credit enhancement varies, and generally applies to only a fraction of the asset-backed security’s par value until exhausted. If the credit enhancement of an asset-backed security held by a Fund has been exhausted, and if any required payments of principal and interest are not made with respect to the underlying loans, a Fund may experience losses or delays in receiving payment.

Other types of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be developed in the future, and a Fund may invest in them if the relevant Fund’s Subadviser and/or the Adviser, as applicable, determines they are consistent with the Fund’s investment objectives and policies.

Asset-backed securities entail certain risks not presented by mortgage-backed securities. Asset-backed securities do not have the benefit of the same type of security interest in the related collateral. Asset-backed securities are often subject to more rapid repayment than their stated maturity date would indicate as a result of the pass-through of prepayments of principal on the underlying loans. During periods of declining interest rates, prepayment of loans underlying asset-backed securities can be expected to accelerate. Accordingly, a Fund’s ability to maintain positions in these securities will be affected by reductions in the principal amount of such securities resulting from prepayments, and its ability to reinvest the returns of principal at comparable yields is subject to generally prevailing interest rates at that time.

In a rising interest rate environment, a declining prepayment rate will extend the average life of many mortgage-backed securities. This possibility is often referred to as extension risk. Extending the average life of a mortgage-backed security increases the risk of depreciation due to future increases in market interest rates.

Credit card receivables are generally unsecured and the debtors on such receivables are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which give such debtors the right to set-off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due. Automobile receivables generally are secured, but by automobiles rather than residential real property. Most issuers of automobile receivables permit the loan servicers to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicer were to sell these obligations to another party, there is a risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of the asset-backed securities. In addition, because of the large number of vehicles involved in a typical issuance and technical requirements under state laws, the trustee for the holders of the automobile receivables may not have a proper security interest in the underlying automobiles. Therefore, there is the possibility that, in some cases, recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on these securities.

Below Investment-Grade Fixed Income Securities

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

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

Below Investment-Grade Fixed Income Securities — Continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

Credit ratings issued by credit rating agencies are designed to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments of rated securities. They do not, however, evaluate the market value risk of below investment-grade securities and, therefore, may not fully reflect the true risks of an investment. In addition, credit rating agencies may or may not make timely changes in a rating to reflect changes in the economy or in the conditions of the issuer that affect the market value of the security. Consequently, credit ratings are used only as preliminary indicators of investment quality. Investments in below investment-grade and comparable unrated obligations will be more dependent on each Subadviser's credit analysis than would be the case with investments in investment-grade debt obligations. Each Fund's Subadviser employs their own credit research and analysis, which may include a study of an issuer's existing debt, capital structure, ability to service debt and to pay dividends, the issuer's sensitivity to economic conditions, its operating history and the current trend of earnings. Each Fund's Subadviser monitors the investments in each Fund's portfolio and evaluate whether to dispose of or to retain below investment-grade and comparable unrated securities whose credit quality may have changed. There can be no assurance that the Fund's Subadviser's analysis will be accurate or complete. A Fund may be subject to substantial losses in the event of credit deterioration or bankruptcy of one or more issuers or reference obligors in its portfolio.

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

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Borrowing

Borrowing is permitted for temporary administrative or emergency purposes and this borrowing may be unsecured. Borrowing may exaggerate the effect on any increase or decrease in the market value of the Fund's portfolio. Money borrowed will be subject to interest costs, which may or may not be recovered by appreciation of the securities purchased. The Fund also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with such borrowing or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate.

Brady Bonds

Brady Bonds are securities created through the exchange of existing commercial bank loans to sovereign entities for new obligations in connection with debt restructurings under a debt restructuring plan introduced by Nicholas P. Brady, former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury. Brady Bonds may be collateralized or uncollateralized, are issued in various currencies (but primarily the U.S. dollar), and are traded in the over-the-counter secondary market. Brady Bonds are not considered to be U.S. government securities. In light of the residual risk of Brady Bonds and, among other factors, the history of defaults with respect to commercial bank loans by public and private entities in countries issuing Brady Bonds, investments in Brady Bonds may be viewed as speculative. There can be no assurance that Brady Bonds acquired by a Fund will not be subject to restructuring arrangements or to requests for new credit, which may cause the Fund to suffer a loss of interest or principal on any of its holdings.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents include short-term obligations issued or guaranteed as to interest and principal by the U.S. government or any agency or instrumentality thereof (including repurchase agreements collateralized by such securities). The Fund may also invest in obligations of domestic and/or foreign banks, which include certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and fixed time deposits. The Fund may also invest in obligations of other banks or savings and loan associations if such obligations are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against funds deposited in a commercial bank for a definite period of time and earning a specified return. Bankers' acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange, normally drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise, which are "accepted" by a bank, meaning, in effect, that the bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument on maturity. Fixed time deposits are bank obligations payable at a stated maturity date and bearing interest at a fixed rate. Fixed time deposits may be withdrawn on demand by the investor, but may be subject to early withdrawal penalties which vary depending upon market conditions and the remaining maturity of the obligation. There are no contractual restrictions on the right to transfer a beneficial interest in a fixed time deposit to a third party, although there is no market for such deposits.

Obligations of foreign banks involve somewhat different investment risks than those affecting obligations of U.S. banks, including the possibilities that their liquidity could be impaired because of further political and economic developments, that their obligations may be less marketable than comparable obligations of U.S. banks, that a foreign jurisdiction might impose withholding taxes on interest income payable on those obligations, that foreign deposits may be seized or nationalized, that foreign governmental restrictions such as exchange controls may be adopted which might adversely affect the payment of principal and interest on those obligations and that the selection of those obligations may be more difficult because there may be less publicly available information concerning foreign banks or the accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements applicable to foreign banks may differ from those applicable to U.S. banks. Foreign banks are not generally subject to examination by any U.S. government agency or instrumentality.

The Fund may also invest in commercial paper that at the date of investment is rated at least A-1 by S&P, P-1 by Moody's or F-1 by Fitch Ratings or, if not rated, is issued or guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by companies that at the date of investment have an outstanding debt issue rated AA or better by S&P or equivalently rated by Moody's or Fitch Ratings; short-term corporate obligations that at the date of investment are rated AA or better by S&P or equivalently rated by Moody's or Fitch Ratings, and other debt instruments, including unrated instruments, determined to be of comparable high quality and liquidity.

The Fund may hold cash and invest in cash equivalents pending investment of proceeds from new sales or to meet ordinary daily cash needs.

Collateralized Debt Obligations

Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") include collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs"), collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and other similarly structured securities. CBOs and CLOs are types of asset-backed securities. A CBO is a security issued by a trust that is backed by a diversified pool of high risk, below investment-grade fixed income securities. A CLO is a security issued by a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment-grade or equivalent unrated loans.

Collateralized Debt Obligations — Continued

For both CBOs and CLOs, the cash flows from the trust are split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. The riskiest portion is the “equity” tranche, which bears the bulk of defaults from the bonds or loans in the trust and serves to protect the other, more senior tranches from default in all but the most severe circumstances. Since it is partially protected from defaults, a senior tranche from a CBO trust or CLO trust typically has higher ratings and lower yields than their underlying securities and can be rated investment-grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, CBO or CLO tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults, and aversion to CBO or CLO securities as a class.

The risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the CDO in which a Fund invests. Normally, CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CDOs may be characterized by a Fund as illiquid securities. However, an active dealer market may exist for CDOs allowing a CDO to qualify for transactions under Rule 144A of the 1933 Act. In addition to the normal risks associated with fixed income securities discussed elsewhere in this SAI and the Fund’s prospectus (i.e., interest rate risk and default risk), CDOs carry additional risks including, but are not limited to, the possibility that: (i) distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) a Fund may invest in CDOs that are subordinate to other classes; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results. These risks have recently led to actual defaults and market losses on CDOs known as “structured investment vehicles” or “SIVs.”

Common Stocks

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

Convertible Securities

Convertible securities are bonds, preferred stocks and other securities that normally pay a fixed rate of interest or dividend and give the owner the option to convert the security into common stock. While the value of convertible securities depends in part on interest rate changes and the credit quality of the issuer, the price will also change based on the price of the underlying stock. While convertible securities generally have less potential for gain than common stock, their income provides a cushion against the stock price’s decline. They generally pay less income than non-convertible bonds.

CONTINGENT CONVERTIBLE INSTRUMENTS

Contingent convertible securities (“CoCos”) are a form of hybrid debt security that are intended to either convert into equity or have their principal written down upon the occurrence of certain “triggers.” The triggers are generally linked to regulatory capital thresholds or regulatory actions calling into question the issuing banking institution’s continued viability as a going-concern. CoCos’ unique equity conversion or principal write-down features are tailored to the issuing banking institution and its regulatory requirements. Some additional risks associated with CoCos include, but are not limited to:

- *Loss absorption risk.* CoCos have fully discretionary coupons. This means coupons can potentially be cancelled at the banking institution’s discretion or at the request of the relevant regulatory authority in order to help the bank absorb losses.
- *Subordinated instruments.* CoCos will, in the majority of circumstances, be issued in the form of subordinated debt instruments in order to provide the appropriate regulatory capital treatment prior to a conversion. Accordingly, in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of an issuer prior to a conversion having occurred, the rights and claims of the holders of the CoCos (such as a Fund) against the issuer with respect to or arising under the terms of the CoCos shall generally rank junior to the claims of all holders of unsubordinated obligations of the issuer. In addition, if the CoCos are converted into the issuer’s underlying equity securities following a trigger, each holder will be subordinated due to their conversion from being the holder of a debt instrument to being the holder of an equity instrument.
- *Market value will fluctuate based on unpredictable factors.* The value of CoCos is unpredictable and will be influenced by many factors including, without limitation: (i) the creditworthiness of the issuer and/or fluctuations in such issuer’s applicable capital ratios; (ii) supply and demand for the CoCos; (iii) general market conditions and available liquidity; and (iv) economic, financial and political events that affect the issuer, its particular market or the financial markets in general.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Cybersecurity Risks

As the use of technology increases, a Fund may be more susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cybersecurity. A breach in cybersecurity refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause a Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, or lose operational capacity. Cyber attacks include, among other things, stealing or corrupting confidential information and other data that is maintained online or digitally for financial gain, denial-of-service attacks on websites causing operational disruption, and the unauthorized release of confidential information and other data.

Cybersecurity breaches affecting a Fund or the Adviser, Fund's Subadviser, custodian, transfer agent, other third-party service providers, intermediaries and others may adversely impact a Fund and its shareholders. A cybersecurity breach may cause disruptions and impact the Funds' business operations, which could potentially result in financial losses, inability to determine a Fund's net asset value, impediments to trading, reputational damage, the inability of shareholders to transact business, violation of applicable law, regulatory penalties and/or fines, and compliance and other costs. Indirect cybersecurity breaches at third-party service providers, intermediaries, trading counterparties, governmental and other regulatory authorities, and exchange and other financial market operators may subject a Fund's shareholders to the same risks associated with direct cybersecurity breaches. Further, indirect cybersecurity breaches at an issuer of securities in which a Fund invests may similarly negatively impact a Fund's shareholders because of a decrease in the value of these securities.

The Trust has established policies and procedures designed to reduce the risks associated with cybersecurity breaches and other operational disruptions. However, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially since the Trust does not directly control the cybersecurity systems of issuers or third-party service providers. There is a risk that cybersecurity breaches will not be detected. In addition, there are inherent limitations to these policies and procedures and certain risks may not yet be identified and new risks may emerge in the future. The Funds and their shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of any cybersecurity breaches or operational disruptions.

Delayed Funding and Revolving Credit Facilities

Delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities are borrowing arrangements in which the lender agrees to make loans up to a maximum amount upon demand by the borrower during a specified term. A revolving credit facility differs from a delayed funding loan in that as the borrower repays the loan, an amount equal to the repayment may be borrowed again during the term of the revolving credit facility. Delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities usually provide for floating or variable rates of interest. These commitments may have the effect of requiring a Fund to increase its investment in a company at a time when it might not otherwise decide to do so (including at a time when the company's financial condition makes it unlikely that such amounts will be repaid). To the extent that a Fund is committed to advance additional funds, it will segregate cash or liquid securities with the Fund's custodian, or set aside or restrict in the records or systems of the Fund's Subadviser and/or the Adviser, as applicable, relating to the Fund, cash or liquid assets in an amount sufficient to meet such commitments that are marked-to-market daily.

The Fund may invest in delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities with credit quality comparable to that of issuers of its securities investments. Delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities may be subject to restrictions on transfer, and only limited opportunities may exist to resell such instruments. As a result, a Fund may be unable to sell such investments at an opportune time or may have to resell them at less than fair market value. The Fund currently intend to treat delayed funding loans, and revolving credit facilities for which there is no readily available market, as illiquid for purposes of the limitation on illiquid investments. Participation interests in revolving credit facilities will be subject to the limitations discussed in "Loan Participations and Assignments." Delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities are considered to be debt obligations for purposes of each Fund's investment restriction relating to the lending of funds or assets by a Fund.

Derivative Instruments

Derivative instruments are securities or contracts that provide for payments based on or "derived" from the performance of an underlying asset, index or other economic benchmark. Essentially, a derivative instrument is a financial arrangement or a contract either entered into between two parties (unlike a stock or a bond) or traded on an exchange and subject to central clearing. Transactions in derivative instruments can be, but are not necessarily, riskier than investments in conventional stocks, bonds and money market instruments.

A derivative instrument is more accurately viewed as a way of reallocating risk among different parties or substituting one type of risk for another. Every investment by the Fund reflects an implicit prediction about future changes in the value of that investment. Every Fund investment also involves a risk that the expectations of the Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, will be wrong. Transactions in derivative instruments often enable a Fund to take investment positions that more precisely reflect the expectations of the Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, concerning the future performance of the various investments available to the Fund. Derivative instruments can be a legitimate and often cost-effective method of accomplishing the same investment goals as could be achieved through other investments in conventional securities.

Derivative Instruments — Continued

Derivative contracts include options, futures contracts and swap agreements. The principal risks associated with derivative instruments are:

- **Market Risk:** The risk that the instrument will decline in value or that an alternative investment would have appreciated more, but this is similar to the risk of investing in conventional securities.
- **Leverage And Associated Price Volatility:** Leverage causes increased volatility in the price of the derivative and magnifies the impact of adverse market changes, but this risk may be consistent with the investment objective of even a conservative fund in order to achieve an average portfolio volatility that is within the expected range for that type of fund.
- **Counterparty Credit Risk:** The use of an over-the-counter derivative instrument involves the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of another party to the contract (usually referred to as a “counterparty”) to make required payments or otherwise comply with the contract’s terms. For example, in an option contract, this involves the risk to the option buyer that the writer will not buy or sell the underlying asset as agreed. In general, counterparty risk can be reduced by having an organization with extremely good credit act as an intermediary between the two parties. Currently, some derivatives such as certain interest rate swaps and certain credit default index swaps are subject to central clearing. Central clearing is expected to reduce counterparty credit risk, but central clearing does not make derivatives risk-free.
- **Liquidity And Valuation Risk:** Many derivative instruments are traded in institutional markets rather than on an exchange. Nevertheless, many derivative instruments are actively traded and can be priced generally with as much accuracy as conventional securities. Derivative instruments that are custom-designed to meet the specialized investment needs of a relatively narrow group of institutional investors, may be less liquid and more difficult to value.
- **Correlation Risk:** There may be imperfect correlation between the price of the derivative and the underlying asset. For example, there may be price disparities between the trading markets for the derivative contract and the underlying asset.
- **Operational Risk:** The risk related to potential operational issues, including documentation issues, settlement issues, systems failures, inadequate controls, and human error.
- **Legal Risk:** The risk that there is insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of the counterparty, or legality or enforceability of a contract.

SEC Regulatory Change. In October 2020, the SEC adopted a final rule related to the use of derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies that will rescind and withdraw the guidance of the SEC and its staff regarding asset segregation and cover transactions reflected in the Portfolio’s asset segregation and cover practices discussed herein. The final rule requires a Fund to trade derivatives and other transactions that create future payment or delivery obligations (except reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions) subject to value-at-risk (“VaR”) leverage limits and derivatives risk management program and reporting requirements. Generally, these requirements apply unless a Fund satisfies a “limited derivatives users” exception that is included in the final rule. Under the final rule, when a Fund trades reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions, including certain tender option bonds, it needs to aggregate the amount of indebtedness associated with the reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions with the aggregate amount of any other senior securities representing indebtedness when calculating the Fund’s asset coverage ratio or treat all such transactions as derivatives transactions. Reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions aggregated with other indebtedness do not need to be included in the calculation of whether a Fund satisfies the limited derivatives users exception, but for portfolios subject to the VaR testing requirement, reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions must be included for purposes of such testing whether treated as derivatives transactions or not. The SEC also provided guidance in connection with the new rule regarding the use of securities lending collateral that may limit a Fund’s securities lending activities. In addition, under the final rule, a Fund will be permitted to invest in a security on a when-issued or forward-settling basis, or with a non-standard settlement cycle, and the transaction will be deemed not to involve a senior security (as defined under Section 18(g) of the 1940 Act), provided that, (i) the Fund intends to physically settle the transaction and (ii) the transaction will settle within 35 days of its trade date (the “Delayed-Settlement Securities Provision”). A Fund may otherwise engage in when-issued, forward-settling and non-standard settlement cycle securities transactions that do not meet the conditions of the Delayed-Settlement Securities Provision so long as the Fund treats any such transaction as a “derivatives transaction” for purposes of compliance with the final rule. Furthermore, under the final rule, a Fund will be permitted to enter into an unfunded commitment agreement if the Fund reasonably believes, at the time it enters into such agreement, that it will have sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet its obligations with respect to all such agreements as they come due.

Compliance with these new requirements will be required after an eighteen-month transition period ending August 19, 2022. Following the compliance date, these requirements may limit the ability of a Fund to use derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions, when-issued, delayed delivery and forward commitment transactions, and unfunded commitment agreements as part of its investment strategies. These requirements may increase the cost of a Fund's investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect investors. The Adviser cannot predict the effects of these regulations and will monitor developments and seek to manage the Fund in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objectives, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

OPTIONS TRANSACTIONS, FUTURES CONTRACTS AND OPTIONS ON FUTURES CONTRACTS

Options Transactions. Options on currencies may be used for cross-hedging purposes and to increase exposure to a foreign currency or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one country to another. The Fund may purchase and write (sell) call and put options on any securities in which it may invest, on any securities index based on securities in which it may invest or on any currency in which Fund investments may be denominated. These options may be listed on national domestic securities exchanges or foreign securities exchanges or traded in the over-the-counter market. Each Fund may write covered put and call options and purchase put and call options to enhance total return, as a substitute for the purchase or sale of securities or currency, or to protect against declines in the value of portfolio securities and against increases in the cost of securities to be acquired.

Writing Options. A call option on securities or currency written by the Fund obligates the Fund to sell specified securities or currency to the holder of the option at a specified price if the option is exercised at any time before the expiration date. A put option on securities or currency written by the Fund obligates the Fund to purchase specified securities or currency from the option holder at a specified price if the option is exercised at any time before the expiration date. Options on securities indices are similar to options on securities, except that the exercise of securities index options requires cash settlement payments and does not involve the actual purchase or sale of securities. In addition, securities index options are designed to reflect price fluctuations in a group of securities or segment of the securities market rather than price fluctuations in a single security. Writing covered call options may deprive the Fund of the opportunity to profit from an increase in the market price of the securities or foreign currency assets in its portfolio. Writing covered put options may deprive the Fund of the opportunity to profit from a decrease in the market price of the securities or foreign currency assets to be acquired for its portfolio.

The Fund may terminate its obligations under an exchange traded call or put option by purchasing an option identical to the one it has written. Obligations under over-the-counter options may be terminated only by entering into an offsetting transaction with the counterparty to such option. Such purchases are referred to as "closing purchase transactions."

Purchasing Options. The Fund would normally purchase call options in anticipation of an increase, or put options in anticipation of a decrease ("protective puts"), in the market value of securities or currencies of the type in which it may invest. The Fund may also sell call and put options to close out its purchased options.

The purchase of a call option would entitle the Fund, in return for the premium paid, to purchase specified securities or currency at a specified price during the option period. The Fund would ordinarily realize a gain on the purchase of a call option if, during the option period, the value of such securities or currency exceeded the sum of the exercise price, the premium paid and transaction costs; otherwise, the Fund would realize either no gain or a loss on the purchase of the call option.

The purchase of a put option would entitle the Fund, in exchange for the premium paid, to sell specified securities or currency at a specified price during the option period. The purchase of protective puts is designed to offset or hedge against a decline in the market value of the Fund's portfolio securities or the currencies in which they are denominated. Put options may also be purchased by the Fund for the purpose of affirmatively benefiting from a decline in the price of securities or currencies that it does not own. The Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of the underlying securities or currency decreased below the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium and transaction costs; otherwise, the Fund would realize either no gain or a loss on the purchase of the put option. Gains and losses on the purchase of put options may be offset by countervailing changes in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities.

Each Fund's options transactions will be subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities on which such options are traded. These limitations govern the maximum number of options in each class which may be written or purchased by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the options are written or purchased on the same or different exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities or are held or written

Derivative Instruments — Continued

in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers. Thus, the number of options that the Fund may write or purchase may be affected by options written or purchased by other investment advisory clients of the Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable. An exchange, board of trade or other trading facility may order the liquidation of positions found to be in excess of these limits, and it may impose certain other sanctions. Commodity exchanges may also establish daily limits on the amount that the price of a futures contract or related option can vary from the previous day's settlement price. Once the daily limit is reached, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond the limit. This may prevent the Fund from closing out positions and limiting its losses. Position limits adopted by the CFTC may limit the Funds' ability to obtain indirect exposure to commodities through commodity futures contracts and related options or may increase the cost of such exposure.

Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts. To seek to increase total return or hedge against changes in interest rates, securities prices or currency exchange rates, the Fund may purchase and sell various kinds of futures contracts, and purchase and write call and put options on these futures contracts. The Fund may also enter into closing purchase and sale transactions with respect to any of these contracts and options. The futures contracts may be based on various securities (such as U.S. government securities), securities indices, foreign currencies, commodities and commodity indices and any other financial instruments and indices. All futures contracts entered into by the Fund are traded on U.S. or foreign exchanges or boards of trade that are licensed, regulated or approved by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC").

A futures contract may generally be described as an agreement between two parties to buy and sell particular financial instruments, currencies, commodities or indices for an agreed price for a designated period (or to deliver the final cash settlement price, in the case of a contract relating to an index or otherwise not calling for physical delivery at the end of trading in the contract). A futures contract on an index is an agreement in which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to the difference between the value of the index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the index contract was originally written. Although the value of an index might be a function of the value of certain specified securities, no physical delivery of these securities is made. A commodity futures contract is an agreement between two parties, in which one party agrees to buy a commodity, such as an energy, agricultural or metal commodity from the other party at a later date at a price and quantity agreed-upon when the contract is made.

Positions taken in the futures markets are not normally held to maturity but are instead liquidated through offsetting transactions (same exchange, underlying security or index, and delivery months) that may result in a profit or a loss. While futures contracts on securities, currency or commodities will usually be liquidated in this manner, the Fund may instead make, or take, delivery of the underlying securities, currency or commodities whenever it appears economically advantageous to do so. A clearing corporation associated with the exchange on which futures contracts are traded guarantees that, if still open, the sale or purchase will be performed on the settlement date. The Fund may suffer losses if it is unable to close out its position because of an illiquid secondary market and there is no assurance that a portfolio manager will be able to close out its position when the Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, considers it appropriate or desirable to do so. In the event of adverse price movements, the Fund may be required to continue making daily cash payments to maintain its required margin. If the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell portfolio securities to meet daily margin requirements at a time when the Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, would not otherwise elect to do so. In addition, the Fund may be required to deliver or take delivery of instruments underlying futures contracts it holds.

Options On Futures Contracts. Except as noted above, the Fund may purchase and write options on futures for the same purposes as its transactions in futures contracts. The purchase of put and call options on futures contracts will give the Fund the right (but not the obligation) for a specified price to sell or to purchase, respectively, the underlying futures contract at any time during the option period. As the purchaser of an option on a futures contract, the Fund obtains the benefit of the futures position if prices move in a favorable direction but limits its risk of loss in the event of an unfavorable price movement to the loss of the premium and transaction costs.

Risks Associated With Options Transactions, Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts. The writing and purchase of futures contracts and options on futures is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The successful use of futures contracts and options on futures depends in part on the Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, ability to predict future price fluctuations and, for hedging transactions, the degree of correlation between the futures contracts or options and the relevant securities or currency or other markets.

Transactions in futures contracts and options on futures involve brokerage costs, require margin deposits.

Derivative Instruments — Continued

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

Perfect correlation between the Fund's futures positions and portfolio positions may be impossible to achieve. In the event of an imperfect correlation between a futures position and the portfolio position that is intended to be protected, the desired protection may not be obtained and the Fund may be exposed to risk of loss. In addition, it is not possible to hedge fully or protect against currency fluctuations affecting the value of securities denominated in foreign currencies because the value of such securities is likely to fluctuate as a result of independent factors not related to currency fluctuations.

There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on a domestic or foreign options exchange will exist for any particular exchange-traded futures contract or option on a futures contract or at any particular time. If the Fund is unable to effect a closing purchase transaction with respect to covered options it has written, the Fund will not be able to sell the underlying securities or currencies or dispose of assets held in a segregated account until the options expire or are exercised. Similarly, if the Fund is unable to effect a closing sale transaction with respect to options it has purchased, it would have to exercise the options in order to realize any profit and will incur transaction costs upon the purchase or sale of underlying securities or currencies. The Fund's ability to terminate over-the-counter options is more limited than with exchange-traded options and may involve the risk that broker-dealers participating in such transactions will not fulfill their obligations. Some futures contracts or options on futures may become illiquid under adverse market conditions. In addition, during periods of market volatility, a commodity exchange may suspend or limit trading in a futures contract or related option, which may make the instrument temporarily illiquid and difficult to price.

The CFTC and various exchanges have rules limiting the maximum net long or short positions which any person or group may own, hold or control in any given futures contract or option on such futures contract. The Adviser and/or Subadviser, as applicable, will need to consider whether the exposure created under these contracts might exceed the applicable limits in managing the Funds, and the limits may constrain the ability of a Fund to use such contracts.

SWAPS, CAPS, FLOORS AND COLLARS

Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF and Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF may enter into swaps, caps, floors, and collars for hedging purposes or to seek to increase total return. Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF may enter into swaps, caps, floors and collars to seek to achieve its investment objective. For purposes of other investment policies and restrictions, the Fund may value derivative instruments at market value, notional value or full exposure value (i.e., the sum of the notional amount for the contract plus the market value). For example, the Fund may value credit default swaps at full exposure value for purposes of the Fund's credit quality guidelines because such value reflects the Fund's actual economic exposure during the term of the credit default swap agreement. In this context, both the notional amount and the market value may be positive or negative depending on whether the Fund is selling or buying protection through the credit default swap. The manner in which certain securities or other instruments are valued by the Funds for purposes of applying investment policies and restrictions may differ from the manner in which those investments are valued by other types of investors.

Most types of over-the-counter swap agreements entered into by the Funds will calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a "net basis." Consequently, the Fund's current obligations (or rights) under an over-the-counter swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the "net amount"). Certain types of swaps are exchange-traded and subject to clearing. Additionally, applicable regulators have adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums, on OTC swaps, which may result in the Fund and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for OTC swaps.

The Fund may from time to time combine swaps with options. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange of respective commitments to pay or receive interest, such as an exchange of fixed rate payments for floating rate payments. Mortgage swaps are similar to interest rate swaps in that they represent commitments to pay and receive interest. The notional principal amount, however, is tied to a reference pool or pools of mortgages. Currency swaps involve the exchange of their respective rights to make or receive payments in specified currencies. The purchase of an interest rate cap entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index exceeds a predetermined interest rate, to receive payment of interest on a notional principal amount from the party selling such interest rate cap. The purchase of an interest rate floor entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a notional principal amount from the party selling the interest rate floor.

Derivative Instruments — Continued

Interest rate and mortgage swaps do not involve the delivery of securities, other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to interest rate and mortgage swaps is limited to the net amount of interest payments that the Fund is contractually obligated to make. In contrast, currency swaps usually involve the delivery of a gross payment stream in one designated currency in exchange for the gross payment stream in another designated currency. Therefore, the entire payment stream under a currency swap is subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations.

Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF and Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF will only enter into currency swap, cap or floor transactions with counterparties to such transactions that meet the minimum credit quality requirements applicable to the respective Fund generally and meets any other appropriate counterparty criteria as determined by the Fund's Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable. The minimum credit quality requirements for Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF and Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF are those applicable to the Fund's purchase of securities generally such that if the Fund is permitted to only purchase securities which are rated investment-grade (or the equivalent if unrated), the Fund could only enter into one of the above referenced transactions with counterparties that have debt outstanding that is rated investment-grade (or the equivalent if unrated).

Each Fund may enter into swap transactions for the purpose of achieving the approximate economic equivalent of a purchase or sale of foreign equity securities (to the extent the investment policies for such fund otherwise permits it to purchase foreign equity securities) when the Fund is not able to purchase or sell foreign equity securities directly because of administrative or other similar restrictions, such as the need to establish an account with a local sub-custodian prior to purchase or sale, applicable to U.S. mutual funds in that local market.

Each Fund's current obligations under a swap agreement are accrued daily (offset against any amounts owed by the counterparty to the Fund) and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed by a Fund to a counterparty are, pursuant to current SEC regulations, covered by segregating or earmarking Fund assets determined to be liquid by the Fund's Subadviser and/or the Adviser, as applicable, in accordance with liquidity procedures established by the Fund's Board of Trustees. In accordance with current SEC regulations, obligations under swap agreements that are covered in this manner are not considered "senior securities" for purposes of the Fund's investment restriction regarding senior securities, in accordance with prior staff guidance.

Each Fund may invest in loan originations, participations or assignments; mortgage- and asset-backed securities; options, futures contracts and options on futures contracts; foreign currency transactions; or other derivative instruments, to the extent permitted in the Fund's prospectus or this Statement of Additional Information, notwithstanding that such securities and/or instruments may be considered swaps under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

Credit Default Swaps. Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF and Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF may enter into credit default swap agreements. The "buyer" in a credit default contract is obligated to pay the "seller" a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default on an underlying reference obligation has occurred. If an event of default occurs, the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value, or "par value," of the reference obligation in exchange for the reference obligation or the net cash-settlement amount. The Fund may be either the buyer or seller in a credit default swap transaction. If the Fund is a buyer and no event of default occurs, the Fund will lose its investment and recover nothing. However, if an event of default occurs, the Fund (if the buyer) will receive the full notional value of the reference obligation that may have little or no value. As a seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, which typically is between six months and five years, provided that there is no default event. If an event of default occurs, the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference obligation or a net cash-settlement amount. As a seller, during the term of the contract, the Fund will place cash that is not available for investment or liquid securities, equal to the full notional value of the reference obligation, in a separate account with the Fund's custodian or will set aside or restrict cash or liquid securities in the records or systems of the Fund's Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, relating to the Fund. Credit default swap transactions involve greater risks than if the Fund had invested in the reference obligation directly.

OTHER RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH DERIVATIVES

Risks Associated with Commodity Derivatives. There are several additional risks associated with transactions in commodity futures contracts and other commodity derivatives.

- **Storage Risk.** Unlike the financial derivatives markets, in certain commodity derivatives markets there are costs of physical storage associated with purchasing the underlying commodity. The price of the commodity derivative will reflect the storage costs of purchasing the physical commodity,

Derivative Instruments — Continued

including the time value of money invested in the physical commodity. To the extent that the storage costs for an underlying commodity change while the Fund is invested in a derivative on that commodity, the value of the derivative may change proportionately.

- **Reinvestment Risk.** In the commodity futures markets, producers of the underlying commodity may decide to hedge the price risk of selling the commodity by selling futures contracts today to lock in the price of the commodity at delivery tomorrow. In order to induce speculators to purchase the other side of the same futures contract, the commodity producer generally must sell the futures contract at a lower price than the expected future spot price. Conversely, if most hedgers in the futures market are purchasing futures contracts to hedge against a rise in prices, then speculators will only sell the other side of the futures contract at a higher futures price than the expected future spot price of the commodity. The changing nature of the hedgers and speculators in the commodity markets will influence whether futures prices are above or below the expected future spot price, which can have significant implications for the Fund. If the nature of hedgers and speculators in futures markets has shifted when it is time for the Fund to reinvest the proceeds of a maturing contract in a new futures contract, the Fund might reinvest at higher or lower futures prices, or choose to pursue other investments.
- **Other Economic Factors.** The commodities that underlie commodity derivatives may be subject to additional economic and non-economic variables, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs, and international economic, political and regulatory developments. These factors may have a larger impact on commodity prices and commodity-linked instruments than on traditional securities. Certain commodities are also subject to limited pricing flexibility because of supply and demand factors. Others are subject to broad price fluctuations as a result of the volatility of the prices for certain raw materials and the instability of supplies of other materials. These additional variables may create additional investment risks which subject the Fund's investments to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities.

Hedging And Other Strategies. The Fund will engage in futures and related options and other derivatives transactions either for bona fide hedging purposes or to seek to increase total return. Hedging is an attempt to establish with more certainty than would otherwise be possible the effective price or rate of return on portfolio securities or securities that the Fund proposes to acquire or the exchange rate of currencies in which portfolio securities are quoted or denominated. When interest rates are rising or securities prices are falling, the Fund can seek to offset a decline in the value of its current portfolio securities through the sale of futures contracts or other derivatives. When interest rates are falling or securities prices are rising, the Fund, through the purchase of futures contracts or other derivatives, can attempt to secure better rates or prices than might later be available in the market when it effects anticipated purchases. The Fund may seek to offset anticipated changes in the value of a currency in which its portfolio securities, or securities that it intends to purchase, are quoted or denominated by purchasing and selling futures contracts on such currencies or other currency derivatives.

The Fund may, for example, take a “short” position in the futures market by selling futures contracts in an attempt to hedge against an anticipated rise in interest rates or a decline in market prices or foreign currency rates that would adversely affect the dollar value of the Fund's portfolio securities. Such futures contracts may include contracts for the future delivery of securities held by the Fund or securities with characteristics similar to those of the Fund's portfolio securities. Similarly, the Fund may sell futures contracts on any currencies in which its portfolio securities are quoted or denominated or in one currency to hedge against fluctuations in the value of securities denominated in a different currency if, among other reasons, there is an established historical pattern of correlation between the two currencies.

When a short hedging position is successful, any depreciation in the value of portfolio securities will be substantially offset by appreciation in the value of the derivatives position. On the other hand, any unanticipated appreciation in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities would be substantially offset by a decline in the value of the derivatives position.

On other occasions, the Fund may take a “long” position by purchasing derivatives. This would be done, for example, when the Fund anticipates the subsequent purchase of particular securities when it has the necessary cash, but expects the prices or currency exchange rates then available in the applicable market to be less favorable than prices that are currently available. The Fund may also purchase derivatives as a substitute for transactions in securities, commodities or foreign currency, to alter the investment characteristics of or currency exposure associated with portfolio securities or to gain or increase its exposure to a particular securities or commodities market or currency.

Asset Segregation. As investment companies registered with the SEC, the Funds must identify on their books (often referred to as “asset segregation”) liquid assets, or engage in other SEC- or SEC staff-approved or other appropriate measures, to “cover” open positions with respect to certain kinds of derivative instruments. In the case of swaps, futures contracts, options, forward contracts and other derivative instruments that do not cash settle, for example, a Fund must identify on its books

Derivative Instruments — Continued

liquid assets equal to the full notional amount of the instrument while the positions are open, to the extent there is not a permissible offsetting position or a contractual “netting” agreement with respect to swaps (other than credit default swaps where the Fund is the protection seller). However, with respect to certain swaps, futures contracts, options, forward contracts and other derivative instruments that are required to cash settle, a Fund may identify liquid assets in an amount equal to the Fund’s daily marked-to-market net obligations (i.e., the Fund’s daily net liability) under the instrument, if any, rather than its full notional amount. Futures contracts that do not cash settle may be treated as cash settled for asset segregation purposes when the Funds have entered into a contractual arrangement with a third party futures commission merchant (“FCM”) to offset the Funds’ exposure under the contract and, failing that, to assign their delivery obligation under the contract to the counterparty. The Funds reserve the right to modify their asset segregation policies in the future in their discretion, consistent with the 1940 Act and SEC or SEC staff guidance. By identifying assets equal to only its net obligations under certain instruments, a Fund will have the ability to employ leverage to a greater extent than if the Fund were required to identify assets equal to the full notional amount of the instrument. As described above, the SEC adopted a final rule related to the use of derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by the Funds that will rescind and withdraw the guidance of the SEC and its staff regarding asset segregation and coverage transactions reflected in the Funds’ asset segregation and cover practices discussed herein.

Commodity Pool Operator Status. The Adviser is registered as a “commodity pool operator” with respect to each of Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF, Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF and Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF and the Subadviser to each of these Funds is registered as a “commodity trading advisor” under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (“CEA”) and each is a member of the National Futures Association. However, the Adviser with respect to the other Funds has filed a notice of eligibility with the National Futures Association to claim an exclusion from the definition of the term CPO under the CEA, and, therefore, the Adviser is not subject to registration or regulation as a CPO under the CEA and the rules thereunder with respect to such Funds. Because the Adviser intends to operate such Funds in a manner that would permit each to continue to remain eligible for the exclusion, each of these Funds will be limited in its ability to use certain financial instruments regulated under the CEA, including futures contracts and options on futures contracts, which may adversely impact a Fund’s return. In the event the Adviser becomes unable to rely on the exclusion and operates such Funds subject to CFTC regulation, the Fund may incur additional expenses.

Duration

Duration is a measure of average maturity that was developed to incorporate a bond’s yield, coupons, final maturity and call features into one measure. Duration can be one of the characteristics used in security selection for a fixed income fund. Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield Fund and Harbor Scientific Alpha Income Fund do not focus on securities with a particular duration.

Most debt obligations provide interest (“coupon”) payments in addition to a final (“par”) payment at maturity. Some obligations also feature call provisions. Depending on the relative magnitude of these payments, debt obligations may respond differently to changes in the level and structure of interest rates. Traditionally, a debt security’s “term-to-maturity” has been used as a proxy for the sensitivity of the security’s price to changes in interest rates (which is the “interest rate risk” or “volatility” of the security). However, “term-to-maturity” measures only the time until a debt security provides its final payment and doesn’t take into account the pattern of the security’s payments prior to maturity. Duration is a measure of the average life of a fixed income security on a present value basis. Duration is computed by calculating the length of the time intervals between the present time and the time that the interest and principal payments are scheduled (or in the case of a callable bond, expected to be received), and weighing them by the present values of the cash to be received at each future point in time. For any fixed income security with interest payments occurring prior to the payment of principal, duration is always less than maturity. In general, the lower the stated or coupon rate of interest of a fixed income security, the longer the duration of the security. Conversely, the higher the stated or coupon rate of interest of a fixed income security, the shorter the duration of the security.

Generally speaking, if interest rates move up by 100 basis points, the value of a fixed income security with a five-year duration will decline by five points. If the fixed income security’s duration was three years, it would decline by three points; two years – two points; and so on. To the extent a Fund is invested in fixed income securities, the value of the Fund’s portfolio will decrease in a similar manner given the conditions illustrated above.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Duration — Continued

Futures, options and options on futures have durations that, in general, are closely related to the duration of the securities that underlie them. Holding long futures or call option positions will lengthen the portfolio duration by approximately the same amount that holding an equivalent amount of the underlying securities would. Short futures or put option positions have durations roughly equal to the negative duration of the securities that underlie those positions, and have the effect of reducing portfolio duration by approximately the same amount that selling an equivalent amount of the underlying securities would.

ESG Integration

A Subadviser's incorporation of environmental, social and/or governance ("ESG") considerations in its investment process may cause it to make different investments for a Fund than funds that have a similar investment universe and/or investment style but that do not incorporate such considerations in their investment strategy or processes. As a result, a Fund may forego opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so or sell securities when it might be otherwise disadvantageous for it to do so. Additionally, the Fund's relative investment performance may be affected depending on whether such investments are in or out of favor with the market.

The Subadviser is dependent on available information to assist in the ESG evaluation process, and, because there are few generally accepted standards to use in evaluation, the process employed for a Fund may differ from processes employed for other funds.

A Fund may seek to identify companies that reflect certain ESG considerations, but investors may differ in their views of what constitutes positive or negative ESG-related outcomes. As a result, the Fund may invest in companies that do not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor.

Event-Linked Exposure

Event-linked exposure may be obtained by investing in "event-linked bonds" or "event-linked swaps," or implement "event-linked strategies." Event-linked exposure results in gains that typically are contingent on the nonoccurrence of a specific "trigger" event, such as a hurricane, earthquake, or other physical or weather-related phenomena. Some event-linked bonds are commonly referred to as "catastrophe bonds." They may be issued by government agencies, insurance companies, reinsurers, special purpose corporations or other on-shore or off-shore entities (such special purpose entities are created to accomplish a narrow and well-defined objective, such as the issuance of a note in connection with a reinsurance transaction). If a trigger event causes losses exceeding a specific amount in the geographic region and time period specified in a bond, a Fund investing in the bond may lose all or a portion of its entire principal invested in the bond. If no trigger event occurs, the Fund will recover its principal plus interest. For some event-linked bonds, the trigger event or losses may be based on company-wide losses, index-portfolio losses, industry indices, or readings of scientific instruments rather than specified actual losses. Often the event-linked bonds provide for extensions of maturity that are mandatory or optional at the discretion of the issuer in order to process and audit loss claims in those cases where a trigger event has, or possibly has, occurred. An extension of maturity may increase volatility. In addition to the specified trigger events, event-linked bonds may also expose the Fund to certain unanticipated risks including, but not limited to, issuer risk, credit risk, counterparty risk, adverse regulatory or jurisdictional interpretations, and adverse tax consequences.

Event-linked bonds are a relatively new type of financial instrument. As such, there is no significant trading history of these securities, and there can be no assurance that a liquid market in these instruments will develop. Lack of a liquid market may impose the risk of higher transaction costs and the possibility that a Fund may be forced to liquidate positions when it would not be advantageous to do so. Event-linked bonds are typically rated, and a Fund will only invest in catastrophe bonds that meet the credit quality requirements for the Fund.

Fixed Income Securities

Corporate and foreign governmental debt securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligations (credit risk) and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (market risk). Except to the extent that values are independently affected by currency exchange rate fluctuations, when interest rates decline, the value of fixed income securities can generally be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of fixed income securities can be expected to decline. The Fund's Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, will consider both credit risk and market risk in making investment decisions for the Fund.

Foreign Currency Transactions

The value of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies and the value of dividends and interest earned may be significantly affected by changes in currency exchange rates. Some foreign currency values may be volatile, and there is the possibility of governmental controls on currency exchange or governmental intervention in currency markets, which could adversely affect the Fund. Foreign currency exchange transactions will be conducted either on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market or through entering into forward contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies. Currency positions are not considered to be an investment in a foreign government for industry concentration purposes.

Foreign Currency Transactions — Continued

Forward foreign currency exchange contracts may be used to protect against uncertainty in the level of future foreign currency exchange rates. A forward foreign currency exchange contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days (usually less than one year) from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. These contracts are traded in the interbank market conducted directly between traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. A forward contract generally has no deposit requirement, and commissions are not typically charged for trades. Although foreign exchange dealers do not generally charge a fee for conversion, they do realize a profit based on the difference (the spread) between the price at which they are buying and selling various currencies.

Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield Fund and Harbor Scientific Alpha Income Fund may enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts for non-hedging purposes, such as to increase exposure to a foreign currency or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one country to another.

A contract for the purchase or sale of a security denominated in a foreign currency may be entered into in order to “lock in” the U.S. dollar price of the security. By entering into a forward contract for the purchase or sale, for a fixed amount of U.S. dollars, of the amount of foreign currency involved in the underlying security transactions, the Fund will be able to protect itself against a possible loss. Such loss would result from an adverse change in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and the foreign currency during the period between the date on which the security is purchased or sold and the date on which payment is made or received.

When the Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, believes that the currency of a particular foreign country may suffer a substantial decline against the U.S. dollar, it may also enter into a forward contract to sell the amount of foreign currency for a fixed amount of dollars that approximates the value of some or all of the relevant Fund’s portfolio securities denominated in such foreign currency. The precise matching of the forward contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible, since the future value of such securities in foreign currencies will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of those securities between the date the forward contract is entered into and the date it matures.

Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield Fund and Harbor Scientific Alpha Income Fund may engage in cross-hedging by using foreign contracts in one currency to hedge against fluctuations in the value of securities denominated in a different currency if the Fund’s Adviser/Subadviser determines, for example, that there is a pattern of correlation between the two currencies. These practices may be limited by the requirements for qualification of the Funds as a regulated investment company for tax purposes. The Funds may also purchase and sell forward contracts for non-hedging purposes when each Fund’s Subadviser anticipates that the foreign currency will appreciate or depreciate in value but that securities in that currency do not present attractive investment opportunities and are not held in the Fund’s portfolio.

When foreign currency exchange contracts are used for hedging purposes, a Fund will not enter into forward contracts to sell currency or maintain a net exposure to such contracts if their consummation would obligate the Fund to deliver an amount of foreign currency in excess of the value of the Fund’s portfolio securities or other assets denominated in that currency. At the consummation of the forward contract, the Fund may either make delivery of the foreign currency or terminate its contractual obligation to deliver by purchasing an offsetting contract obligating it to purchase the same amount of such foreign currency at the same maturity date. If the Fund chooses to make delivery of the foreign currency, it may be required to obtain such currency through the sale of portfolio securities denominated in such currency or through conversion of other assets of the Fund into such currency. If the Fund engages in an offsetting transaction, it will incur a gain or a loss to the extent that there has been a change in forward contract prices. Closing purchase transactions with respect to forward contracts are usually made with the currency trader who is a party to the original forward contract.

Transactions in forward contracts may be entered into only when deemed appropriate by the Subadviser. The Fund generally will not enter into a forward contract with a term of greater than one year. The Fund may experience delays in the settlement of its foreign currency transactions.

Pursuant to current SEC requirements, the Fund will place cash that is not available for investment, or liquid securities (denominated in the foreign currency subject to the forward contract), in a separate account with the Funds’ custodian or will set aside or restrict that cash in the records or systems of the Subadviser. The amounts in such separate account, or set aside or restricted, will equal the value of the Fund’s total assets that are committed to the consummation of foreign currency exchange contracts entered into as a hedge against a decline in the value of a particular foreign currency. If the value of the securities placed in the separate account declines, the Fund will place in the account, or will set aside or restrict, additional cash or securities on a daily basis so that the value of the account or amount set aside or restricted will equal the amount of the Fund’s commitments with respect to such contracts.

Foreign Currency Transactions — Continued

Using forward contracts to protect the value of a Fund's portfolio securities against a decline in the value of a currency does not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities. It simply establishes a rate of exchange that can be achieved at some future point in time. The precise projection of short-term currency market movements is not possible, and short-term hedging provides a means of fixing the dollar value of only a portion of a Fund's foreign assets.

While a Fund may enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts to reduce currency exchange rate risks, transactions in such contracts involve certain other risks. Unanticipated changes in currency prices may result in a poorer overall performance for the Fund than if it had not engaged in any such transactions. Certain strategies could minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged foreign currency, but they could also limit any potential gain that might result from an increase in the value of the currency. Moreover, there may be imperfect correlation between a Fund's portfolio holdings of securities denominated in a particular currency and forward contracts entered into by the Fund. Such imperfect correlation may cause a Fund to sustain losses that will prevent the Fund from achieving a complete hedge or expose the Fund to risk of foreign exchange loss.

An issuer of fixed income securities purchased by a Fund may be domiciled in a country other than the country in whose currency the instrument is denominated. The Funds may also invest in debt securities denominated in the European Currency Unit ("ECU"), which is a "basket" consisting of a specified amount, in the currencies of certain of the member states of the European Community. The specific amounts of currencies comprising the ECU may be adjusted by the Council of Ministers of the European Community from time to time to reflect changes in relative values of the underlying currencies. In addition, the Funds may invest in securities denominated in other currency "baskets."

A Fund's activities in foreign currency contracts, currency futures contracts and related options and currency options may be limited by the requirements of Subchapter M of the Code for qualification as a regulated investment company.

Foreign Securities

The Fund's Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, is responsible for determining, to the extent relevant with respect to the Fund(s) that it manages, whether a particular issuer would be considered a foreign or emerging market issuer. Normally, foreign or emerging market governments and their agencies and instrumentalities are considered foreign or emerging market issuers, respectively. In the case of non-governmental issuers, each Fund's Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, may consider an issuer to be a foreign or emerging market issuer if:

- the company has been classified by MSCI, FTSE, or S&P indices or another major index provider (as determined by the Subadviser) as a foreign or emerging market issuer;
- the equity securities of the company principally trade on stock exchanges in one or more foreign or emerging market countries;
- a company derives a substantial portion of its total revenue from goods produced, sales made or services performed in one or more foreign or emerging market countries or a substantial portion of its assets are located in one or more foreign or emerging market countries;
- the company is organized under the laws of a foreign or emerging market country or its principal executive offices are located in a foreign or emerging market country; and/or
- each Fund's Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, otherwise determines an issuer to be a foreign or emerging markets issuer in its discretion based on any other factors relevant to a particular issuer.

Each Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, may weigh those factors differently when making a classification decision. Because the global nature of many companies can make the classification of those companies difficult and because the Subadvisers do not consult with one another with respect to the management of the Funds, the Subadvisers may, on occasion, classify the same issuer differently. Certain companies which are organized under the laws of a foreign or emerging market country may nevertheless be classified by a Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, as a domestic issuer. This may occur when the company's economic fortunes and risks are primarily linked to the U.S. and the company's principal operations are conducted from the U.S. or when the company's equity securities trade principally on a U.S. stock exchange.

FOREIGN SECURITIES RISKS

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

Foreign Securities — Continued

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

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

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

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

Investing in securities of non-U.S. companies may entail additional risks especially in emerging countries due to the potential political and economic instability of certain countries. These risks include expropriation, nationalization, confiscation or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investment and on repatriation of capital invested. Should one of these events occur, a Fund could lose its entire investment in any such country. A Fund's investments would similarly be adversely affected by exchange control regulation in any of those countries.

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

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

Certain countries prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on investments in their capital and equity markets by foreign entities like the Funds. Certain countries require governmental approval prior to foreign investments or limit the amount of foreign investment in a particular company or limit the investment to only a specific class of securities of a company that may have less advantageous terms than securities of the company available for purchase by nationals. Moreover, the national policies of certain countries may restrict investment opportunities in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to national interests. In addition, some countries require governmental approval for the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of securities sales by foreign investors. A

Foreign Securities — Continued

Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation, as well as by the application to it of other restrictions on investments. In particular, restrictions on repatriation could make it more difficult for a Fund to obtain cash necessary to satisfy the tax distribution requirements that must be satisfied in order for the Fund to avoid federal income or excise tax.

Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected and conditions and events in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. In January 2020, the United Kingdom withdrew from the EU (referred to as “Brexit”) subject to a withdrawal agreement that permits the United Kingdom to effectively remain in the EU from an economic perspective during a transition phase that expired at the end of 2020. On December 24, 2020, negotiators representing the United Kingdom and the EU came to a preliminary trade agreement, the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement (“TCA”), which is an agreement on the terms governing certain aspects of the EU’s and United Kingdom’s relationship following the end of the transition period. On December 30, 2020, the United Kingdom and the EU signed the TCA, which was ratified by the British Parliament on the same day. The TCA was subsequently ratified by the EU Parliament and entered into force on May 1, 2021. Brexit has resulted in volatility in European and global markets and could have significant negative impacts on financial markets in the United Kingdom and throughout Europe. The longer term economic, legal, political and social framework to be put in place between the United Kingdom and the EU is unclear at this stage and is likely to lead to ongoing political and economic uncertainty and periods of exacerbated volatility in both the United Kingdom and in wider European markets for some time. This uncertainty may have an adverse effect on the economy generally and on the value of a Fund’s investments.

EMERGING MARKETS

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

Political and economic structures in many emerging markets may be undergoing significant evolution and rapid development, and such countries may lack the social, political and economic stability characteristic of more developed countries. As a result, the risks described above relating to investments in foreign securities, including the risks of nationalization or expropriation of assets, would be heightened. In addition, unanticipated political or social developments may affect the values of a Fund’s investments and the availability to the Fund of additional investments in such emerging markets. The small size and inexperience of the securities markets in certain emerging markets and the limited volume of trading in securities in those markets may make a Fund’s investments in such countries less liquid and more volatile than investments in countries with more developed securities markets (such as the U.S., Japan and most Western European countries).

Emerging market countries may have more or less government regulation and generally do not impose as extensive and frequent accounting, auditing, financial and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries. The degree of cooperation between issuers in emerging and frontier market countries with foreign and U.S. financial regulators may vary significantly. Accordingly, regulators may not have sufficient access to audit and oversee issuers, and there could be less information available about issuers in certain emerging market countries. As a result, the ability of the Adviser or a Subadviser to evaluate local companies or their potential impact on a Fund’s performance could be inhibited. The imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions), sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and other governments, or from problems in share registration, settlement or custody, may also result in losses.

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

On June 3, 2021, President Biden issued Executive Order 14032 (the “Order”), entitled “Executive Order on Addressing the Threat From Securities Investments That Finance Certain Companies of the People’s Republic of China.” The Order restricts transactions in publicly traded securities, or any publicly traded securities that are derivative of, or are designed to provide investment exposure to

Foreign Securities — Continued

such securities, of Chinese military industrial complex companies (“CMIC”) by any United States person. The scope and implementation of the sanctions may change as additional guidance is issued. A Fund could be adversely affected by these sanctions. In particular, a Fund may not be permitted to invest in a CMIC in which it otherwise might invest.

INVESTING THROUGH STOCK CONNECT

The Fund may invest in eligible securities, such as China A-Shares (“Stock Connect Securities”) that are listed and traded on the Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges through the China–Hong Kong Stock Connect program (“Stock Connect”). Stock Connect is a mutual market access program that allows Chinese investors to trade securities listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange via Chinese brokers and non-Chinese investors (such as the Funds) to purchase certain Shanghai- and Shenzhen-listed securities through brokers in Hong Kong without obtaining a special license. Purchases of securities through Stock Connect are subject to a number of restrictions, including market-wide trading volume and market cap quota limitations. Although individual investment quotas do not apply, participants in Stock Connect are subject to daily and aggregate investment quotas, which could restrict a Fund’s ability to invest in Stock Connect Securities.

Investments in Stock Connect Securities are generally subject to regulation by both Hong Kong and China and Shanghai Stock Exchange or Shenzhen Stock Exchange listing rules, which are subject to change by these regulators. Investors may not sell, purchase or transfer Stock Connect Securities except through Stock Connect. Regulators may suspend or terminate Stock Connect trading in certain circumstances, which may adversely affect a Fund’s ability to trade Stock Connect Securities. A Fund may also be prohibited from trading Stock Connect Securities during local holidays.

Stock Connect transactions are not subject to the investor protection programs of the Hong Kong, Shanghai or Shenzhen Stock Exchanges. Although Chinese regulators have indicated that ultimate investors hold a beneficial interest in Stock Connect Securities, the Chinese law surrounding the rights of beneficial owners of securities and the legal mechanisms available to beneficial owners for enforcing their rights are underdeveloped and untested. As the law evolves, there is a risk that a Fund’s ability to enforce its ownership rights may be uncertain, which could subject the Fund to significant losses. Trading in Stock Connect Securities may be subject to various fees, taxes and market charges imposed by Chinese market participants and regulatory authorities and may result in greater trading expenses borne by a Fund.

ADRs, EDRs, IDRs, AND GDRs

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

PARTICIPATORY NOTES (“P-NOTES”)

Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield Fund and Harbor Scientific Alpha Income Fund may invest in P-Notes, to seek to gain economic exposure to markets where holding an underlying security is not feasible. P-Notes are participation interest notes that are issued by banks or broker-dealers and are designed to offer a return linked to a particular underlying equity, debt, currency or market. When purchasing a P-Note, the posting of margin is not required because the full cost of the P-Note (plus commission) is paid at the time of purchase. When the P-Note matures, the issuer will pay to, or receive from, the purchaser the difference between the minimal value of the underlying instrument at the time of purchase and that instrument’s value at maturity. Investments in P-Notes involve the same risks associated with a direct investment in the underlying foreign companies or foreign securities markets that they seek to replicate.

In addition, there can be no assurance that the trading price of P-Notes will equal the underlying value of the foreign companies or foreign securities markets that they seek to replicate. The holder of a P-Note that is linked to a particular underlying security is entitled to receive any dividends paid in connection with an underlying security or instrument. However, the holder of a P-Note does not receive the same voting rights as it would if it directly owned the underlying security or instrument. P-Notes are generally traded over-the-counter. P-Notes constitute general unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them. There is also counterparty risk associated with these investments because the Fund is relying on the creditworthiness of such counterparty and has no rights under a P-Note against the issuer of the underlying security. In addition, a Fund will incur transaction costs as a result of investment in P-Notes.

Forward Commitments and When-Issued Securities

Securities may be purchased on a when-issued basis and purchased or sold on a forward commitment basis including “TBA” (to be announced) purchase and sale commitments. Purchasing securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis involves a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to the settlement date. This risk is in addition to the risk of decline in value of the Fund’s other assets. Although a Fund would generally purchase securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis with the intention of acquiring securities for its portfolio, the Fund may dispose of a when-issued security or forward commitment prior to settlement if the Fund’s Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, deems it appropriate to do so. A Fund may enter into a forward-commitment sale to hedge its portfolio positions or to sell securities it owned under a delayed delivery arrangement. Proceeds of such a sale are not received until the contractual settlement date. While such a contract is outstanding, under current SEC requirements, the Fund must segregate equivalent deliverable securities or hold an offsetting purchase commitment. A Fund may realize short-term gains or losses upon such purchases and sales. These transactions involve a commitment by the Fund to purchase or sell securities at a future date (ordinarily one or two months later). The price of the underlying securities (usually expressed in terms of yield) and the date when the securities will be delivered and paid for (the settlement date) are fixed at the time the transaction is negotiated. When-issued purchases and forward commitment transactions are negotiated directly with the other party, and such commitments are not traded on exchanges.

When-issued purchases and forward commitment transactions enable a Fund to lock in what is believed to be an attractive price or yield on a particular security for a period of time, regardless of future changes in interest rates. For instance, in periods of rising interest rates and falling prices, the Fund might sell securities it owns on a forward commitment basis to limit its exposure to falling prices. In periods of falling interest rates and rising prices, the Fund might sell securities it owns and purchase the same or a similar security on a when-issued or forward commitment basis, thereby obtaining the benefit of currently higher yields.

The value of securities purchased on a when-issued or forward commitment basis and any subsequent fluctuations in their value are reflected in the computation of the Fund’s net asset value starting on the date of the agreement to purchase the securities. The Fund does not earn interest on the securities it has committed to purchase until they are paid for and delivered on the settlement date. When the Fund makes a forward commitment to sell securities it owns, the proceeds to be received upon settlement are included in the Fund’s assets. Fluctuations in the market value of the underlying securities are not reflected in the Fund’s net asset value as long as the commitment to sell remains in effect. Settlement of when-issued purchases and forward commitment transactions generally takes place within two months after the date of the transaction, but the Fund may agree to a longer settlement period.

A Fund will purchase securities on a when-issued basis or purchase or sell securities on a forward commitment basis only with the intention of completing the transaction and actually purchasing or selling the securities. If deemed advisable as a matter of investment strategy, however, the Fund may dispose of or renegotiate a commitment after it is entered into. The Fund also may sell securities it has committed to purchase before those securities are delivered to the Fund on the settlement date. The Fund may realize a capital gain or loss in connection with these transactions.

Under current SEC requirements, when a Fund purchases securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis, the Fund will maintain in a segregated account with the Funds’ custodian, or set aside or restrict in the Subadviser’s records or systems relating to the Fund, cash or liquid assets having a value (determined daily) at least equal to the amount of the Fund’s purchase commitments. In the case of a forward commitment to sell portfolio securities, portfolio holdings will be held in a segregated account with the Fund’s custodian or set aside or restricted in the Subadviser’s records or systems relating to the Fund while the commitment is outstanding. These procedures are designed to ensure that the Fund will maintain sufficient assets at all times to cover its obligations under when-issued purchases and forward commitments.

Recently finalized Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) rules include mandatory margin requirements that will require a Fund to post collateral in connection with its TBA transactions, which could increase the cost of TBA transactions to the Fund and impose added operational complexity.

Hybrid Instruments

A hybrid instrument is a type of potentially high-risk derivative that combines a traditional stock, bond, or commodity with an option or forward contract. Generally, the principal amount, amount payable upon maturity or redemption, or interest rate of a hybrid is tied (positively or negatively) to the price of some commodity, currency or securities index or another interest rate or some other economic factor (each a “benchmark”). The interest rate or (unlike most fixed income securities) the principal amount payable at maturity of a hybrid security may be increased or decreased, depending on changes in the value of the benchmark. An example of a hybrid could be a bond issued by an oil company that pays a small base level of interest with additional interest that accrues in correlation to the extent to which oil prices exceed a certain predetermined level. Such a hybrid instrument would be a combination of a bond and a call option on oil.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Hybrid Instruments — Continued

Hybrids can be used as an efficient means of pursuing a variety of investment goals, including currency hedging, duration management, and increased total return. Certain hybrids may not bear interest or pay dividends. The value of a hybrid or its interest rate may be a multiple of a benchmark and, as a result, may be leveraged and move (up or down) more steeply and rapidly than the benchmark. These benchmarks may be sensitive to economic and political events, such as commodity shortages and currency devaluations, which cannot be readily foreseen by the purchaser of a hybrid. Under certain conditions, the redemption value of a hybrid could be zero. Thus, an investment in a hybrid may entail significant market risks that are not associated with a similar investment in a traditional, U.S. dollar-denominated bond that has a fixed principal amount and pays a fixed rate or floating rate of interest. The purchase of hybrids also exposes a Fund to the credit risk of the issuer of the hybrids. These risks may cause significant fluctuations in the net asset value of the Fund.

Certain hybrid instruments may provide exposure to the commodities markets. These are derivative securities with one or more commodity-linked components that have payment features similar to commodity futures contracts, commodity options, or similar instruments. Commodity-linked hybrid instruments may be either equity or debt securities and are considered hybrid instruments because they have both security and commodity-like characteristics. A portion of the value of these instruments may be derived from the value of a commodity, futures contract, index or other economic variable. Position limits adopted by the CFTC may in the future limit the Funds' ability to obtain indirect exposure to commodities through commodity-linked hybrid instruments or may increase the cost of such exposure.

Certain issuers of structured products such as hybrid instruments may be deemed to be investment companies as defined in the Investment Company Act. As a result, a Fund's investments in these products may be subject to limits applicable to investments in investment companies and may be subject to restrictions contained in the Investment Company Act.

Illiquid Securities

The Fund will not invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments, as defined in Rule 22e-4 under the Investment Company Act. Fund investments will be considered illiquid if the Fund reasonably expects that such investments cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions within seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market values of the investments. The Trust, on behalf of the Fund, has established a liquidity risk management program in accordance with Rule 22e-4 under the Investment Company Act, which provides for the assessment, management and periodic review each Fund's liquidity risk, the classification and monthly review of the Fund's portfolio investments, the determination and periodic review of, and procedures to address a shortfall in, the Fund's highly liquid investment minimum, if applicable, and limiting the Fund's illiquid investments to 15% of the Fund's net assets.

The Board of Trustees has adopted procedures for determining the liquidity of Fund investments that apply to all Funds. The Board of Trustees has delegated to the Adviser and Subadvisers the daily function of determining and monitoring the liquidity of Fund investments in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees retains oversight of the liquidity determination process.

Inflation-Indexed Bonds

Inflation-indexed bonds are fixed income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. Two structures are common. The U.S. Treasury and some other issuers use a structure that accrues inflation into the principal value of the bond. Most other issuers pay out the Consumer Price Index accruals as part of a semiannual coupon.

Inflation-indexed securities issued by the U.S. Treasury have maturities of five, ten or twenty years, although it is possible that securities with other maturities will be issued in the future. The U.S. Treasury securities pay interest on a semiannual basis, equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount. For example, if a Fund purchased an inflation-indexed bond with a par value of \$1,000 and a 3% real rate of return coupon (payable 1.5% semi-annually), and inflation over the first six months were 1%, the mid-year par value of the bond would be \$1,010 and the first semi-annual interest payment would be \$15.15 (\$1,010 times 1.5%). If inflation during the second half of the year resulted in the whole years' inflation equaling 3%, the end-of-year par value of the bond would be \$1,030 and the second semi-annual interest payment would be \$15.45 (\$1,030 times 1.5%).

If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently, the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds, even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed and will fluctuate. The Fund may also invest in other inflation-related bonds, which may

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Inflation-Indexed Bonds — Continued

or may not provide a similar guarantee. If a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal. The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates in turn are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation.

Therefore, if inflation was to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation indexed bonds. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increased at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed bonds.

While these securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. If interest rates rise due to reasons other than inflation (for example, due to changes in currency exchange rates), investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the bond's inflation measure.

The periodic adjustment of U.S. inflation-indexed bonds is tied to the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers ("CPI-U"), which is calculated monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPI-U is a measurement of changes in the cost of living, made up of components such as housing, food, transportation and energy. Inflation-indexed bonds issued by a foreign government are generally adjusted by that government to reflect a comparable inflation index. There can be no assurance that the CPI-U or any foreign inflation index will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the rate of inflation in a foreign country will be correlated to the rate of inflation in the U.S.

Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity.

Investments in Other Investment Companies

The Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies as permitted under the Investment Company Act and the rules and regulations thereunder. Securities of other investment companies, including shares of closed-end investment companies, business development companies, unit investment trusts and open-end investment companies, represent interests in professionally managed portfolios that may invest in any type of security. These investment companies often seek to perform in a similar fashion to a broad-based securities index. Investing in other investment companies involves substantially the same risks as investing directly in the underlying securities but may involve additional expenses at the investment company level, such as portfolio management fees and operating expenses. In addition, these types of investments involve the risk that they will not perform in exactly the same fashion, or in response to the same factors, as the index or underlying instruments. Certain types of investment companies, such as closed-end investment companies and exchange traded funds (commonly known as "ETFs"), issue a fixed number of shares that trade on a stock exchange or over-the-counter at a premium or a discount to their net asset value. Others are continuously offered at net asset value but may also be traded in the secondary market. Certain ETFs have received exemptive relief permitting other funds to invest in such ETFs in amounts in excess of the limits set forth above, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions by the ETF and the acquiring fund. One or more of the Funds may rely on such orders to make investments in ETFs in excess of these limits.

Investments in Wholly Owned Subsidiary

Harbor Cayman Inflation Focus Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the "Subsidiary"). The Subsidiary is advised by Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc. and has the same investment and generally will be subject to the same fundamental, not-fundamental and certain other investment restrictions as the Fund. However, the Subsidiary, unlike the Fund, may invest without limitation in commodity-linked swap agreements and other commodity-linked derivative instruments. By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is exposed indirectly to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. The derivatives and other investments held by the Subsidiary generally are similar to those held by the Fund and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund.

Investments in the Subsidiary are expected to provide Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF with exposure to the commodity markets within the limitations of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"), as discussed under "Tax Information." The Subsidiary is a company organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands, and is overseen by its own board of directors. The Fund is the sole shareholder of the Subsidiary, and it is not currently expected that shares of the Subsidiary will be sold or offered to other investors.

The Subsidiary invests primarily in commodity-linked derivative instruments, including swap agreements, commodity options, futures and options on futures. Although Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF may enter into these commodity-linked derivative instruments directly, subject to certain limitations, the Fund likely will gain exposure to these derivative instruments indirectly by investing in the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary also invests in U.S. Treasury securities, which are intended to serve as margin or

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Investments in Wholly Owned Subsidiary — Continued

collateral for the Subsidiary's derivatives positions. Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF invests in the Subsidiary and is subject to the risks associated with those derivative instruments and other securities, which are discussed elsewhere in the Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information, as if the Fund were investing in those derivative instruments and other securities directly rather than through the Subsidiary.

The Subsidiary is not registered under the Investment Company Act and, unless otherwise noted in the Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information, is not subject to all of the investor protections of the Investment Company Act. However, the Subsidiary has adopted the same investment objective and substantially the same investment policies and restrictions as the Fund, except that the Subsidiary may invest without limit in commodity-linked derivative instruments. In addition, the Fund wholly owns and controls the Subsidiary, and both the Fund and the Subsidiary have the same investment adviser and Subadviser.

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

The Fund and the Subsidiary are each subject to regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") as a commodity pool. The Adviser is registered as the commodity pool operator of the Fund and the Subsidiary under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, and the rules and regulations thereunder and is also subject to the rules and regulations of the CFTC and the National Futures Association.

Liquidation of Funds

The Board of Trustees may determine to close and/or liquidate a Fund at any time, which may have adverse tax consequences to shareholders. In the event of the liquidation of a Fund, shareholders will receive a liquidating distribution in cash or in-kind equal to their proportionate interest in the Fund. A liquidating distribution would generally be a taxable event to shareholders, resulting in a gain or loss for tax purposes, depending upon a shareholder's basis in his or her shares of the Fund. A shareholder of a liquidating Fund will not be entitled to any refund or reimbursement of expenses borne, directly or indirectly, by the shareholder (such as Fund operating expenses), and a shareholder may receive an amount in liquidation less than the shareholder's original investment.

It is the intention of any Fund expecting to close or liquidate to retain its qualification as a regulated investment company under the Code during the liquidation period and, therefore, not to be taxed on any of its net capital gains realized from the sale of its assets or ordinary income earned that it timely distributes to shareholders. In the unlikely event that a Fund should lose its status as a regulated investment company during the liquidation process, the Fund would be subject to taxes which would reduce any or all of the types of liquidating distributions.

Loan Originations, Participations and Assignments

The Fund may invest in loan originations, participations and assignments of portions of such loans. Additionally, the Fund may participate directly in lending syndicates to corporate borrowers. When a Fund is one of the original lenders, it will have a direct contractual relationship with the borrower and can enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the relevant credit agreement. Original lenders also negotiate voting and consent rights under the credit agreement. Actions subject to lender vote or consent generally require the vote or consent of the holders of some specified percentage of the outstanding principal amount. Participations, originations and assignments involve special types of risk, including credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and the risks of being a lender. If a Fund purchases a participation, it may be able to enforce its rights only through the lender and may assume the credit risk of the lender in addition to the borrower.

A Fund may purchase participations in commercial loans, which may be secured or unsecured. Loan participations typically represent direct participation in a loan owed by a corporate borrower, and generally are offered by banks, other financial institutions or lending syndicates. A Fund may participate in lending syndications, or can buy part of a loan, becoming a co-lender. When purchasing loan participations, a Fund assumes the credit risk associated with the corporate borrower and may assume the credit risk associated with an offering bank or other financial intermediary. The participation interests in which a Fund invests may not be rated by any nationally recognized rating service.

Loan Originations, Participations and Assignments — Continued

A loan is often administered by an agent bank acting as agent for all holders. The agent bank administers the terms of the loan, as specified in the loan agreement. In addition, the agent bank is normally responsible for the collection of principal and interest payments from the corporate borrower and the apportionment of these payments to the institutions that are parties to the loan agreement. Unless a Fund has direct recourse against the corporate borrower, under the terms of the loan or other indebtedness, the Fund may have to rely on the agent bank or other financial intermediary to apply appropriate credit remedies against a corporate borrower.

A financial institution's employment as agent bank might be terminated in the event that it fails to observe a requisite standard of care or becomes insolvent. A successor agent bank would generally be appointed to replace the terminated agent bank, and assets held by the agent bank under the loan agreement should remain available to holders of such indebtedness. However, if assets held by the agent bank for the benefit of a Fund were determined to be subject to the claims of the agent bank's general creditors, the Fund might incur certain costs and delays in realizing payment on a loan or loan participation and could suffer a loss of principal and/or interest. In situations involving other interposed financial institutions (i.e., an insurance company or governmental agency) similar risks may arise.

Lenders and purchasers of loans and other forms of direct indebtedness depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the corporate borrower for payment of principal and interest. If a Fund does not receive scheduled interest or principal payments on such indebtedness, the Fund's share price and yield could be adversely affected. Loans that are fully secured offer a Fund more protection than an unsecured loan in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal. However, the collateral may be difficult to liquidate, decline in value or be insufficient or unavailable to satisfy a borrower's obligation. As a result, the Fund may not receive money or payment to which it is entitled under the loan.

A Fund may invest in loan participations with credit quality comparable to that of issuers of its securities investments. Indebtedness of companies whose creditworthiness is poor involves substantially greater risks and may be highly speculative. Some companies may never pay off their indebtedness or may pay only a small fraction of the amount owed. Consequently, when investing in indebtedness of companies with poor credit, a Fund bears a substantial risk of losing the entire amount invested.

Each Fund, in applying its investment restrictions, generally will treat the corporate borrower as the "issuer" of indebtedness held by the Fund. In the case of loan participations where a bank or other lending institution serves as a financial intermediary between a Fund and the corporate borrower, and where the participation does not shift the direct debtor-creditor relationship with the corporate borrower to the Fund, SEC interpretations require the Fund to treat both the lending bank or other lending institution and the corporate borrower as "issuers" for the purposes of applying diversification restrictions. Treating a financial intermediary as an issuer of indebtedness may restrict a Fund's ability to invest in indebtedness related to a single financial intermediary, or a group of intermediaries engaged in the same industry, even if the underlying borrowers represent many different companies and industries.

Loans and other types of direct indebtedness may not be readily marketable and may be subject to restrictions on resale. In some cases, negotiations involved in disposing of indebtedness may require weeks to complete and transactions in loans are typically subject to long settlement periods (often longer than seven days). Consequently, some indebtedness may be difficult or impossible to dispose of readily at what each Fund's Subadviser and/or the Adviser, as applicable, believes to be a fair price and, as a result, a Fund's ability to meet redemption obligations may be impaired. Thus, a Fund may be adversely affected by selling other, more liquid, investments at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions, by having to engage in borrowing transactions, such as borrowing against a credit facility, or by taking other actions to raise cash to meet redemption obligations or pursue other investment opportunities. In addition, valuation of illiquid indebtedness involves a greater degree of judgment in determining a Fund's net asset value than if that value were based on available market quotations and could result in significant variations in the Fund's daily share price. Nevertheless, some loan interests are traded among certain financial institutions and accordingly may be deemed liquid. As the market for different types of indebtedness develops, the liquidity of these instruments is expected to improve. In addition, a Fund currently intends to treat indebtedness for which there is no readily available market as illiquid for purposes of a Fund's limitation on illiquid investments. Investments in loan participations are considered to be debt obligations for purposes of a Fund's investment restrictions relating to the lending of funds or assets by a Fund.

Investments in loans through a direct assignment of the financial institution's interests with respect to the loan may involve additional risks to a Fund. For example, if a loan is foreclosed, a Fund could become part owner of any collateral, and would bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning and disposing of the collateral. In addition, it is conceivable that under emerging legal theories of lender liability, a Fund could be held liable as co-lender. In certain circumstances, loans may not be deemed to be securities. As a result, as an investor in such loans, a Fund may not have the protection

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Loan Originations, Participations and Assignments — Continued

of the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws. In such cases, the Fund generally must rely on the contractual provisions in the loan agreement and any anti-fraud protections available under applicable state law. In the absence of definitive regulatory guidance, a Fund relies on the Subadviser's research in an attempt to avoid situations where fraud or misrepresentation could adversely affect a Fund.

Municipal Bonds

The Fund may invest in securities issued by states, municipalities and other political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities of states and multistate agencies or authorities. Municipal bonds share the attributes of fixed income securities in general, but are generally issued by states, municipalities and other political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities of states and multi-state agencies or authorities. The municipal bonds that a Fund may purchase include general obligation bonds and limited obligation bonds (or revenue bonds), including industrial development bonds issued pursuant to former federal tax law. General obligation bonds are obligations involving the credit of an issuer possessing taxing power and are payable from such issuer's general revenues and not from any particular source. Limited obligation bonds are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source. Tax-exempt private activity bonds and industrial development bonds generally also are revenue bonds and thus are not payable from the issuer's general revenues. The credit and quality of private activity bonds and industrial development bonds are usually related to the credit of the corporate user of the facilities. Payment of interest on and repayment of principal of such bonds is the responsibility of the corporate user (and/or any guarantor).

Under the Code, certain limited obligation bonds are considered "private activity bonds" and interest paid on such bonds is treated as an item of tax preference for purposes of calculating federal alternative minimum tax liability.

A Fund may invest in municipal warrants, which are essentially call options on municipal bonds. In exchange for a premium, municipal warrants give the purchaser the right, but not the obligation, to purchase a municipal bond in the future. A Fund may purchase custodial receipts representing the right to receive either the principal amount or the periodic interest payments or both with respect to specific underlying municipal bonds. A Fund may invest in municipal bonds with credit enhancements such as letters of credit, municipal bond insurance and Standby Bond Purchase Agreements ("SBPAs"). A Fund may invest in Residual Interest Bonds ("RIBs"), which brokers create by depositing a municipal bond in a trust. The trust in turn issues a variable rate security and RIBs.

Municipal bonds are subject to credit and market risk. Generally, prices of higher quality issues tend to fluctuate less with changes in market interest rates than prices of lower quality issues and prices of longer maturity issues tend to fluctuate more than prices of shorter maturity issues.

Prices and yields on municipal bonds are dependent on a variety of factors, including general money market conditions, the financial condition of the issuer, general conditions of the municipal bond market, the size of a particular offering, the maturity of the obligation and the rating of the issue. A number of these factors, including the ratings of particular issues, are subject to change from time to time. Information about the financial condition of an issuer of municipal bonds may not be as extensive as information made available by corporations whose securities are publicly traded.

Obligations of issuers of municipal bonds are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors. Congress or state legislatures may seek to extend the time for payment of principal or interest, or both, or to impose other constraints upon enforcement of such obligations. There is also the possibility that as a result of litigation or other conditions, the power or ability of issuers to meet their obligations for the payment of interest and principal on their municipal bonds may be materially affected or their obligations may be found to be invalid or unenforceable. Such litigation or conditions may from time to time have the effect of introducing uncertainties in the market for municipal bonds or certain segments thereof, or of materially affecting the credit risk with respect to particular bonds. Adverse economic, business, legal or political developments might affect all or a substantial portion of a Fund's municipal bonds in the same manner.

The bankruptcy of a large city is rare, making its consequences difficult to predict. A Fund's investments in securities affected by a city's bankruptcy may decline in value and could reduce the Fund's performance. In addition, difficulties in the municipal securities markets could result in increased illiquidity, volatility and credit risk, and a decrease in the number of municipal securities investment opportunities. The value of municipal securities may also be affected by uncertainties involving the taxation of municipal securities or the rights of municipal securities holders in the event of a bankruptcy. Proposals to restrict or eliminate the federal income tax exemption for interest on municipal securities are introduced before Congress from time to time. These legal uncertainties could affect the municipal securities market generally, certain specific segments of the market, or the relative credit quality of particular securities.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Municipal Bonds — Continued

The secondary market for municipal bonds typically has been less liquid than that for taxable fixed income securities, and this may affect a Fund's ability to sell particular municipal bonds at then-current market prices, especially in periods when other investors are attempting to sell the same securities. Additionally, municipal bonds rated below investment-grade (i.e., high-yield municipal bonds) may not be as liquid as higher-rated municipal bonds. Reduced liquidity in the secondary market may have an adverse impact on the market price of a municipal bond and on a Fund's ability to sell a municipal bond in response to changes or anticipated changes in economic conditions or to meet the Fund's cash needs. Reduced liquidity may also make it more difficult to obtain market quotations based on actual trades for purposes of valuing a Fund's portfolio.

Non-Diversified Status

A non-diversified fund it is permitted to invest a larger percentage of its assets in one or more issuers or in fewer issuers than diversified funds. Thus, the Fund may be more susceptible to adverse developments affecting any single issuer held in its portfolio, and may be more susceptible to greater losses because of these developments. Because the Fund is "non-diversified" under the Act, it is subject only to certain federal tax diversification requirements. Pursuant to such requirements, the Fund must diversify its holdings so that, in general, at the end of each quarter of each taxable year: (a) at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets is represented by (1) cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and (2) other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and to not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer and (b) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets is invested in (1) the securities (other than U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer, (2) the securities (other than securities of other regulated investment companies) of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are engaged in the same, similar, or related trades or businesses, or (3) the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships.

Partnership Securities

The Fund may invest in securities issued by publicly traded partnerships or master limited partnerships or limited liability companies (together referred to as "PTPs/MLPs"). These entities may be publicly traded on stock exchanges or markets such as the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), the NYSE Alternext US LLC ("NYSE Alternext") and NASDAQ. PTPs/MLPs often own businesses or properties relating to energy, natural resources or real estate, or may be involved in the film industry or research and development activities. Generally, PTPs/MLPs are operated under the supervision of one or more managing partners or members. Limited partners, unit holders, or members (such as a Fund, if it invests in a partnership) are not involved in the day-to-day management of the company. Limited partners, unit holders, or members are allocated income and capital gains associated with the partnership project in accordance with the terms of the partnership or limited liability company agreement.

At times PTPs/MLPs may potentially offer relatively high yields compared to common stocks. Because PTPs/MLPs are generally treated as partnerships or similar limited liability "pass-through" entities for tax purposes, they do not ordinarily pay income taxes, but pass their earnings on to unit holders (except in the case of some publicly-traded firms that may be taxed as corporations). For tax purposes, limited partners, unit holders, or members may be allocated taxable income with respect to only a portion of the distributions attributed to them because certain other portions may be attributed to the repayment of initial investments and may thereby lower the cost basis of the units or shares owned by unit or share holders. As a result, unit holders may effectively defer taxation on the receipt of some distributions until they sell their units. These tax consequences may differ for different types of entities.

Although the high yields potentially offered by these investments may be attractive, PTPs/MLPs have some disadvantages and present some risks. Investors in a partnership or limited liability company may have fewer protections under state law than investors in a corporation. Distribution and management fees may be substantial. Losses are generally considered passive and cannot offset income other than income or gains relating to the same entity. These tax consequences may differ for different types of entities. Many PTPs/MLPs may operate in certain limited sectors such as, without limitation, energy, natural resources, and real estate, which may be volatile or subject to periodic downturns. Growth may be limited because most cash is paid out to limited partners, unit holders, or members rather than retained to finance growth. The performance of PTPs/MLPs may be partly tied to interest rates. Rising interest rates, a poor economy, or weak cash flows are among the factors that can pose significant risks for investments in PTPs/MLPs. Investments in PTPs/MLPs also may be illiquid at times.

The Fund may also invest in relatively illiquid securities issued by limited partnerships or limited liability companies that are not publicly traded. These securities, which may represent investments in certain areas such as real estate or private equity, may present many of the same risks of PTPs/MLPs. In addition, they may present other risks including higher management and distribution fees, uncertain cash flows, potential calls for additional capital, and very limited liquidity.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Preferred Stocks

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

Real Estate Investment Trusts

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

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

There are three general categories of REITs: Equity REITs, Mortgage REITs and Hybrid REITs. Equity REITs invest primarily in direct fee ownership or leasehold ownership of real property; they derive most of their income from rents. Mortgage REITs invest mostly in mortgages on real estate, which may secure construction, development or long-term loans, and the main source of their income is mortgage interest payments. Hybrid REITs hold both ownership and mortgage interests in real estate.

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

Regulatory Risk and Other Market Events

Financial entities are generally subject to extensive government regulation and intervention. Government regulation and/or intervention may change the way a Fund is regulated, affect the expenses incurred directly by the Fund and the value of its investments, and limit and/or preclude a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Government regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences. Moreover, government regulation may have unpredictable and unintended effects. Legislative or administrative changes or court decisions relating to the Code may adversely affect a Fund and/or the issuers of securities held by a Fund.

The Funds' investments, payment obligations and financing terms may be based on floating rates, such as London Interbank Offer Rate ("LIBOR") and other similar types of reference rates (each, a "Reference Rate"). In 2017, the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority warned that LIBOR and certain other Reference Rates may cease to be available or appropriate for use after 2021. At the end of 2021, certain LIBORs were discontinued, but the most widely used LIBORs may continue to be provided on a representative basis until June 30, 2023. The unavailability or replacement of LIBOR may affect the value, liquidity or return on certain Fund investments and may result in costs incurred in connection with closing out positions and entering into new trades. Any pricing adjustments to a Fund's investments resulting from a substitute Reference Rate may also adversely affect the Fund's performance and/or net asset value. Until then, the Funds may continue to invest in instruments that reference such rates or otherwise use such Reference Rates due to favorable liquidity or pricing. The termination of certain Reference Rates presents risks to the Funds. At this time, it is not possible to exhaustively identify or predict the effect of any such changes, any establishment of alternative Reference Rates or any other reforms to Reference Rates that may be enacted in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. In addition, in connection with supervisory guidance from U.S. regulators, some U.S. regulated entities will cease to enter into most new LIBOR contracts after January 1, 2022. The elimination

Regulatory Risk and Other Market Events — Continued

of a Reference Rate or any other changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of Reference Rates may affect the value, liquidity or return on certain Fund investments and may result in costs incurred in connection with closing out positions and entering into new trades, adversely impacting a Fund's overall financial condition or results of operations.

Events such as natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, and social unrest in one country, region, or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Furthermore, the occurrence of, among other events, natural or man-made disasters, severe weather or geological events, fires, floods, earthquakes, outbreaks of disease (such as COVID-19, avian influenza or H1N1/09), epidemics, pandemics, malicious acts, cyber-attacks, terrorist acts or the occurrence of climate change, may also adversely impact the performance of a Fund. Such events could adversely impact issuers, markets and economies over the short- and long-term, including in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen. A Fund could be negatively impacted if the value of a portfolio holding were harmed by such political or economic conditions or events. Moreover, such negative political and economic conditions and events could disrupt the processes necessary for a Fund's operations. In addition, governmental and quasi-governmental organizations have taken a number of unprecedented actions designed to support the markets. Such conditions, events and actions may result in greater market risk.

The SEC and other government agencies continue to review the regulation of money market funds, such as the Harbor Money Market Fund, and may implement certain regulatory changes in the future. In December 2021, the SEC proposed amendments to Rule 2a-7, which governs money market funds. It is not presently possible to predict whether these proposed or other changes will be implemented and the ultimate effect that any such changes may have on Harbor Money Market Fund.

Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements may be entered into with domestic or foreign banks or with any member firm of FINRA, or any affiliate of a member firm that is a primary dealer in U.S. government securities. Each repurchase agreement counterparty must meet the minimum credit quality requirements applicable to the respective Fund generally and meet any other appropriate counterparty criteria as determined by the Fund's Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable. The minimum credit quality requirements are those applicable to a Fund's purchase of securities generally such that if a Fund is permitted to only purchase securities which are rated investment-grade (or the equivalent if unrated), the Fund could only enter into repurchase agreements with counterparties that have debt outstanding that is rated investment-grade (or the equivalent if unrated). In a repurchase agreement, a Fund buys a security at one price and simultaneously agrees to sell it back at a higher price. Such agreements must be adequately collateralized to cover the counterparty's obligation to the Fund to close out the repurchase agreement. The securities will be regularly monitored to ensure that the collateral is adequate. In the event of the bankruptcy of the seller or the failure of the seller to repurchase the securities as agreed, the Fund could suffer losses, including loss of interest on or principal of the securities and costs associated with delay and enforcement of the repurchase agreement.

Restricted Securities

Restricted securities are securities acquired in an unregistered, private sale from the issuing company or from an affiliate of the issuer. Restricted securities would be required to be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "1933 Act") prior to distribution to the general public, but they may be eligible for resale to "qualified institutional buyers" under Rule 144A under the 1933 Act. It may be expensive or difficult for a Fund to dispose of restricted securities in the event that registration is required or an eligible purchaser cannot be found. Although certain of these securities may be readily sold, others may be illiquid, and their sale may involve substantial delays and additional costs.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with banks for temporary or emergency purposes. Each Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with banks and broker-dealers to the extent permitted by the Fund's restrictions on borrowing. A reverse repurchase agreement involves the sale of a portfolio security by the Fund, coupled with an agreement to repurchase the security at a specified time and price. During the reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund continues to receive principal and interest payments on the underlying securities. A Fund will segregate cash or liquid securities, which are marked-to-market daily, with the Funds' custodian, or set aside or restrict assets in the Subadviser's records or systems relating to the Fund, to cover its obligations under reverse repurchase agreements.

While not considered senior securities, reverse repurchase agreements are considered borrowings under current SEC requirements and as such are subject to the same risks associated with borrowing by the Fund. When the Fund engages in borrowing for investment purposes, also known as financial leverage, the Fund is required to maintain continuous asset coverage (i.e., total assets including borrowings, less liabilities exclusive of borrowings) of 300% of the amount borrowed. If the 300% asset coverage should decline as a result of market fluctuations or other reasons, the Fund may be required to sell some of its portfolio holdings within three days to reduce the debt and restore the 300% asset coverage, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint to sell securities at that time.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements — Continued

Leveraging may exaggerate the effect on the Fund's net asset value of any increase or decrease in the market value of the Fund's portfolio. Money borrowed for leveraging will be subject to interest costs, which may or may not be recovered by appreciation of the securities purchased; and in certain cases, interest costs may exceed the return received on the securities purchased. An increase in interest rates could reduce or eliminate the benefits of leverage and could reduce the net asset value of the Fund's shares.

Rights and Warrants

Rights represent a privilege offered to holders of record of issued securities to subscribe (usually on a pro rata basis) for additional securities of the same class, of a different class or of a different issuer. Warrants are options to buy a stated number of shares of common stock at a specified price at any time during the life of the warrant. The holders of rights and warrants have no voting rights, receive no dividends and have no ownership rights with respect to the assets of the issuer. The value of a right or warrant may not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities. Rights and warrants cease to have value if they are not exercised prior to their expiration date. Investments in rights and warrants are thus speculative and may result in a total loss of the money invested.

LOW EXERCISE PRICE WARRANT ("LEPW")

Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield Fund and Harbor Scientific Alpha Income Fund may invest in LEPWs to seek to gain economic exposure to markets where holding an underlying security is not feasible. A LEPW is a type of warrant with an exercise price that is very low relative to the market price of the underlying instrument at the time of issue (e.g., one cent or less). The buyer of a LEPW effectively pays the full value of the underlying common stock at the outset. As in the case of any exercise of warrants, there may be a time delay between the time a holder of LEPWs gives instructions to exercise and the time the price of the common stock relating to exercise or the settlement date is determined, during which time the price of the underlying security could change significantly. In addition, the exercise or settlement date of the warrants may be affected by certain market disruption events, such as difficulties relating to the exchange of a local currency into U.S. Dollars, the imposition of capital controls by a local jurisdiction or changes in the laws relating to foreign investments. These events could lead to a change in the exercise date or settlement currency of the warrants, or postponement of the settlement date. In some cases, if the market disruption events continue for a certain period of time, the warrants may become worthless resulting in a total loss of the purchase price of the warrants.

Because of its low exercise price, a LEPW is virtually certain to be exercised and the value and performance of its intrinsic value is effectively identical to that of the underlying security. These features are designed to allow participation in the performance of a security where there are legal or financial obstacles to purchasing the underlying security directly. If the LEPW is cash-settled, the buyer profits to the same extent as with a direct holding in the underlying security, but without having to transact in it.

Securities Lending

The Fund may seek to increase its income by lending portfolio securities. Under present regulatory policies, loans may be made only to financial institutions, such as broker-dealers, and are required to be secured continuously by collateral in cash or liquid assets. Such collateral will be maintained on a current basis at an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned. The Fund would have the right to call a loan and obtain the securities loaned at any time on five days' notice. For the duration of a loan, the Fund would continue to receive the equivalent of the interest or dividends paid by the issuer on the securities loaned and would also receive compensation from the investment of the collateral. The Fund would not, however, have the right to vote any securities having voting rights during the existence of the loan. In the event of an important vote to be taken among holders of the securities or of the giving or withholding of their consent on a material matter affecting the investment, the Fund would call the loan. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially. However, the loans would be made only to firms deemed by the Adviser to be of good standing, and when, in the judgment of the Adviser, the consideration that can be earned currently from securities loans of this type justifies the attendant risk. If the Adviser decides to make securities loans, it is intended that the value of the securities loaned would not exceed 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the value of the total assets of the Fund.

Short Sales

The Fund may engage in short sales of securities to: (i) offset potential declines in long positions in similar securities, (ii) increase the flexibility of the Fund; (iii) for investment return; (iv) as part of a risk arbitrage strategy; and (v) as part of its overall portfolio management strategies involving the use of derivative instruments. A short sale is a transaction in which a Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline.

Short Sales — Continued

When a Fund makes a short sale, it will often borrow the security sold short and deliver it to the broker-dealer through which it made the short sale as collateral for its obligation to deliver the security upon conclusion of the sale. In connection with short sales of securities, the Fund may pay a fee to borrow securities or maintain an arrangement with a broker to borrow securities and is often obligated to pay over any accrued interest and dividends on such borrowed securities.

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

The Funds may invest pursuant to a risk arbitrage strategy to take advantage of a perceived relationship between the value of two securities. Frequently, a risk arbitrage strategy involves the short sale of a security.

Pursuant to current SEC requirements, to the extent that a Fund engages in short sales, it will provide collateral to the broker-dealer and (except in the case of short sales “against the box”) will maintain additional asset coverage by segregating cash or liquid securities with the Fund’s custodian, or setting aside or restricting in the Subadviser’s records or systems related to the Fund, cash or liquid securities that the Fund’s portfolio manager(s) determines to be liquid and that are equal to the current market value of the securities sold short, or will ensure that such positions are covered by “offsetting” positions, until the Fund replaces the borrowed security. A short sale is “against the box” to the extent that the Fund contemporaneously owns, or has the right to obtain at no added cost, securities identical to those sold short. The Funds will engage in short selling to the extent permitted by the federal securities laws and rules and interpretations thereunder. To the extent a Fund engages in short selling in foreign (non-U.S.) jurisdictions, the Fund will do so to the extent permitted by the laws and regulations of such jurisdiction.

Small to Mid Companies

Smaller companies may (i) be subject to more volatile market movements than securities of larger, more established companies; (ii) have limited product lines, markets or financial resources; and (iii) depend upon a limited or less experienced management group. The securities of smaller companies may be traded only on the over-the-counter market or on a regional securities exchange and may not be traded daily or in the volume typical of trading on a national securities exchange. Disposition by the Fund of a smaller company’s securities in order to meet redemptions may require the Fund to sell these securities at a discount from market prices, over a longer period of time or during periods when disposition is not desirable. These risks are more significant in the context of smaller companies.

Sovereign Debt Obligations

Sovereign debt obligations, such as foreign government debt or foreign treasury bills, involve special risks that are not present in corporate debt obligations. The foreign issuer of the sovereign debt or the foreign governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due, and a Fund may have limited or no recourse in the event of a default. For example, there may be no bankruptcy or similar proceedings through which all or part of the sovereign debt that a governmental entity has not repaid may be collected. During periods of economic uncertainty, the market prices of sovereign debt, and the Fund’s net asset value, to the extent it invests in such securities, may be more volatile than prices of debt obligations of U.S. issuers, and may result in illiquidity. In the past, certain foreign countries have encountered difficulties in servicing their debt obligations, withheld payments of principal and interest and declared moratoria on the payment of principal and interest on their sovereign debt. As a holder of government sovereign debt, a Fund may be requested to participate in the restructuring of sovereign indebtedness, including the rescheduling of debt payments and the extension of further loans to government debtors, which may adversely affect the Fund. There can be no assurance that such restructuring will result in the repayment of all or part of the debt. Certain emerging market countries have experienced difficulty in servicing their sovereign debt on a timely basis, which has led to defaults and the restructuring of certain indebtedness.

A sovereign debtor’s willingness or ability to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange, the relative size of the debt service burden, the sovereign debtor’s policy toward principal international lenders and local political constraints. Sovereign debtors may also be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and other entities to reduce principal and interest arrearages on their debt. The failure of a sovereign debtor to implement economic reforms, achieve specified levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of third party commitments to lend funds to the sovereign debtor, which may further impair such debtor’s ability or willingness to service its debts.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Sovereign Debt Obligations — Continued

The recent global economic crisis brought several European economies close to bankruptcy and many other economies into recession and weakened the banking and financial sectors of many countries. For example, in the past several years the governments of countries in the European Union experienced large public budget deficits, the effects of which remain unknown and may slow the overall recovery of European economies from the recent global economic crisis. In addition, due to large public deficits, some European countries may be dependent on assistance from other European governments and institutions or multilateral agencies and offices. Such assistance may require a country to implement reforms or reach a certain level of performance. If a country receiving assistance fails to reach certain objectives or receives an insufficient level of assistance it could cause a deep economic downturn and could significantly affect the value of a Fund's investments in that country's sovereign debt obligations.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies

The Fund may invest in stock, warrants, and other securities of special purpose acquisition companies ("SPACs") or similar special purpose entities that pool funds to seek potential acquisition opportunities. A SPAC is typically a publicly traded company that raises funds through an initial public offering ("IPO") for the purpose of acquiring or merging with another company to be identified subsequent to the SPAC's IPO. The securities of a SPAC are often issued in "units" that include one share of common stock and one right or warrant (or partial right or warrant) conveying the right to purchase additional shares or partial shares. Unless and until a transaction is completed, a SPAC generally invests its assets (less a portion retained to cover expenses) in U.S. government securities, money market funds and similar investments. If an acquisition or merger that meets the requirements for the SPAC is not completed within a pre-established period of time, the invested funds are returned to the SPAC's shareholders, less certain permitted expenses, and any rights or warrants issued by the SPAC will expire worthless.

Because SPACs and similar entities are in essence blank check companies without operating history or ongoing business other than seeking acquisitions, the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the entity's management to identify and complete a profitable acquisition. An investment in a SPAC is subject to a variety of risks, including that (i) a portion of the monies raised by the SPAC for the purpose of effecting an acquisition or merger may be expended prior to the transaction for payment of taxes and other expenses; (ii) prior to any acquisition or merger, a SPAC's assets are typically invested in U.S. government securities, money market funds and similar investments whose returns or yields may be significantly lower than those of the Fund's other investments; (iii) the Fund generally will not receive significant income from its investments in SPACs (both prior to and after any acquisition or merger) and, therefore, the Fund's investments in SPACs will not significantly contribute to the Fund's distributions to shareholders; (iv) attractive acquisition or merger targets may become scarce if the number of SPACs seeking to acquire operating businesses increases; (v) an attractive acquisition or merger target may not be identified at all, in which case the SPAC will be required to return any remaining monies to shareholders; (vi) if an acquisition or merger target is identified, the Fund may elect not to participate in, or vote to approve, the proposed transaction or the Fund may be required to divest its interests in the SPAC, due to regulatory or other considerations, in which case the Fund may not reap any resulting benefits; (vii) the warrants or other rights with respect to the SPAC held by the Fund may expire worthless or may be redeemed by the SPAC at an unfavorable price; (viii) any proposed merger or acquisition may be unable to obtain the requisite approval, if any, of SPAC shareholders and/or antitrust and securities regulators; (ix) under any circumstances in which the Fund receives a refund of all or a portion of its original investment (which typically represents a pro rata share of the proceeds of the SPAC's assets, less any applicable taxes), the returns on that investment may be negligible, and the Fund may be subject to opportunity costs to the extent that alternative investments would have produced higher returns; (x) to the extent an acquisition or merger is announced or completed, shareholders who redeem their shares prior to that time may not reap any resulting benefits; (xi) the Fund may be delayed in receiving any redemption or liquidation proceeds from a SPAC to which it is entitled; (xii) an acquisition or merger once effected may prove unsuccessful and an investment in the SPAC may lose value; (xiii) an investment in a SPAC may be diluted by additional later offerings of interests in the SPAC or by other investors exercising existing rights to purchase shares of the SPAC; (xiv) only a thinly traded market for shares of or interests in a SPAC may develop, or there may be no market at all, leaving the Fund unable to sell its interest in a SPAC or to sell its interest only at a price below what the Fund believes is the SPAC interest's intrinsic value; and (xv) the values of investments in SPACs may be highly volatile and may depreciate significantly over time.

Structured Products

Structured products include instruments such as credit-linked securities, commodity-linked notes and structured notes, which are potentially high-risk derivatives. For example, a structured product may combine a traditional stock, bond, or commodity with an option or forward contract. Generally, the principal amount, amount payable upon maturity or redemption, or interest rate of a structured product is tied (positively or negatively) to the price of some commodity, currency or securities index or another interest rate or some other economic factor (each a "benchmark"). The interest rate or (unlike most fixed income securities) the principal amount payable at maturity of a structured product

Structured Products — Continued

may be increased or decreased, depending on changes in the value of the benchmark. An example of a structured product could be a bond issued by an oil company that pays a small base level of interest with additional interest that accrues in correlation to the extent to which oil prices exceed a certain predetermined level. Such a structured product would be a combination of a bond and a call option on oil.

Structured products can be used as an efficient means of pursuing a variety of investment goals, including currency hedging, duration management, and increased total return. Structured products may not bear interest or pay dividends. The value of a structured product or its interest rate may be a multiple of a benchmark and, as a result, may be leveraged and move (up or down) more steeply and rapidly than the benchmark. These benchmarks may be sensitive to economic and political events, such as commodity shortages and currency devaluations, which cannot be readily foreseen by the purchaser of a structured product. Under certain conditions, the redemption value of a structured product could be zero. Thus, an investment in a structured product may entail significant market risks that are not associated with a similar investment in a traditional, U.S. dollar-denominated bond that has a fixed principal amount and pays a fixed rate or floating rate of interest. The purchase of structured products also exposes a Fund to the credit risk of the issuer of the structured product. These risks may cause significant fluctuations in the net asset value of the Fund.

CREDIT-LINKED SECURITIES

Credit-linked securities are issued by a limited purpose trust or other vehicle that, in turn, invests in a basket of derivative instruments, such as credit default swaps, interest rate swaps and other securities, in order to provide exposure to certain high yield or other fixed income markets. For example, a Fund may invest in credit-linked securities as a cash management tool in order to gain exposure to the high yield markets and/or to remain fully invested when more traditional income producing securities are not available. Like an investment in a bond, investments in credit-linked securities represent the right to receive periodic income payments (in the form of distributions) and payment of principal at the end of the term of the security. However, these payments are conditioned on the trust's receipt of payments from, and the trust's potential obligations to, the counterparties to the derivative instruments and other securities in which the trust invests. For instance, the trust may sell one or more credit default swaps, under which the trust would receive a stream of payments over the term of the swap agreements provided that no event of default has occurred with respect to the referenced debt obligation upon which the swap is based. If a default occurs, the stream of payments may stop and the trust would be obligated to pay the counterparty the par (or other agreed upon) value of the referenced debt obligation. This, in turn, would reduce the amount of income and principal that a Fund would receive as an investor in the trust. A Fund's investments in these instruments are indirectly subject to the risks associated with derivative instruments, including, among others, credit risk, default or similar event risk, counterparty risk, interest rate risk, leverage risk and management risk. It is expected that the securities will be exempt from registration under the 1933 Act. Accordingly, there may be no established trading market for the securities and they may constitute illiquid investments.

STRUCTURED NOTES AND INDEXED SECURITIES

Structured notes are derivative debt instruments, the interest rate or principal of which is determined by an unrelated indicator (for example, a currency, security, commodity or index thereof). The terms of the instrument may be "structured" by the purchaser and the borrower issuing the note. Indexed securities may include structured notes as well as securities other than debt securities, the interest rate or principal of which is determined by an unrelated indicator. Indexed securities may include a multiplier that multiplies the indexed element by a specified factor and, therefore, the value of such securities may be very volatile. The terms of structured notes and indexed securities may provide that in certain circumstances no principal is due at maturity, which may result in a loss of invested capital. Structured notes and indexed securities may be positively or negatively indexed, so that appreciation of the unrelated indicator may produce an increase or a decrease in the interest rate or the value of the structured note or indexed security at maturity may be calculated as a specified multiple of the change in the value of the unrelated indicator. Therefore, the value of such notes and securities may be very volatile. Structured notes and indexed securities may entail a greater degree of market risk than other types of debt securities because the investor bears the risk of the unrelated indicator. Structured notes or indexed securities also may be more volatile, less liquid, and more difficult to accurately price than less complex securities and instruments or more traditional debt securities. To the extent a Fund invests in these notes and securities, however, each Fund's Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, will analyze these notes and securities in its overall assessment of the effective duration of the Fund's holdings in an effort to monitor the Fund's interest rate risk.

Structured Products — Continued

Certain issuers of structured products may be deemed to be investment companies as defined in the Investment Company Act. As a result, a Fund's investments in these structured products may be subject to limits applicable to investments in investment companies and may be subject to restrictions contained in the Investment Company Act.

EQUITY-LINKED SECURITIES AND EQUITY-LINKED NOTES

Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield Fund and Harbor Scientific Alpha Income Fund may invest a portion of their respective assets in equity-linked securities. Equity-linked securities are privately issued derivative securities that have a return component based on the performance of a single stock, a basket of stocks, or a stock index. Equity-linked securities are often used for many of the same purposes as, and share many of the same risks with, other derivative instruments.

An equity-linked note is a note, typically issued by a company or financial institution, whose performance is tied to a single stock, a basket of stocks, or a stock index. Generally, upon the maturity of the note, the holder receives a return of principal based on the capital appreciation of the linked securities. The terms of an equity-linked note may also provide for the periodic interest payments to holders at either a fixed or floating rate. Because the notes are equity linked, they may return a lower amount at maturity due to a decline in value of the linked security or securities. To the extent a Fund invests in equity-linked notes issued by foreign issuers, it will be subject to the risks associated with the debt securities of foreign issuers and with securities denominated in foreign currencies. Equity-linked notes are also subject to default risk and counterparty risk.

Trust-Preferred Securities

Trust-preferred securities, also known as trust-issued securities, are securities that have characteristics of both debt and equity instruments. Generally, trust-preferred securities are cumulative preferred stocks issued by a trust that is created by a financial institution, such as a bank holding company. The financial institution typically creates the trust with the objective of increasing its capital by issuing subordinated debt to the trust in return for cash proceeds that are reflected on its balance sheet. The primary asset owned by the trust is the subordinated debt issued to the trust by the financial institution. The financial institution makes periodic interest payments on the debt as discussed further below. The financial institution will subsequently own the trust's common securities, which may typically represent a small percentage of the trust's capital structure. The remainder of the trust's capital structure typically consists of trust-preferred securities that are sold to investors. The trust uses the sales proceeds to purchase the subordinated debt issued by the financial institution. The financial institution uses the proceeds from the subordinated debt sale to increase its capital, while the trust receives periodic interest payments from the financial institution for holding the subordinated debt. The trust uses the interest received to make dividend payments to the holders of the trust-preferred securities. The dividends are generally paid on a quarterly basis and are often higher than other dividends potentially available on the financial institution's common stocks. The interests of the holders of the trust-preferred securities are senior to those of common stockholders in the event that the financial institution is liquidated, although their interests are typically subordinated to those of holders of other debt issued by the institution.

The primary benefit for the financial institution in using this particular structure is that the trust-preferred securities issued by the trust are treated by the financial institution as debt securities for tax purposes (as a consequence of which the expense of paying interest on the securities is tax deductible), but are treated as more desirable equity securities for purposes of the calculation of capital requirements. In certain instances, the structure involves more than one financial institution and thus, more than one trust. In such a pooled offering, an additional separate trust may be created. This trust will issue securities to investors and use the proceeds to purchase the trust-preferred securities issued by other trust subsidiaries of the participating financial institutions. In such a structure, the trust-preferred securities held by the investors are backed by other trust-preferred securities issued by the trust subsidiaries.

The risks associated with trust-preferred securities typically include the financial condition of the financial institution(s), as the trust typically has no business operations other than holding the subordinated debt issued by the financial institution(s) and issuing the trust-preferred securities and common stock backed by the subordinated debt. If a financial institution is financially unsound and defaults on interest payments to the trust, the trust will not be able to make dividend payments to holders of the trust-preferred securities such as the Funds.

U.S. Government Securities

Total U.S. public debt as a percentage of gross domestic product has grown since the beginning of the 2008 financial downturn. U.S. government agencies project that the U.S. will continue to maintain high debt levels in the near future. Although high debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, they may create certain systemic risks if sound debt management practices are not implemented.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

U.S. Government Securities — Continued

A high national debt level may increase market pressures to meet government funding needs, which may drive debt cost higher and cause the U.S. Treasury to sell additional debt with shorter maturity periods, thereby increasing refinancing risk. A high national debt also raises concerns that the U.S. government will be unable to pay investors at maturity. Unsustainable debt levels could cause declines in currency valuations and prevent the U.S. government from implementing effective fiscal policy.

On August 5, 2011, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the U.S. In explaining the downgrade, the S&P cited, among other reasons, controversy over raising the statutory debt ceiling and growth in public spending. The market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government may be adversely affected by any actual or potential downgrade in the rating of U.S. long-term sovereign debt and such a downgrade may lead to increased interest rates and volatility.

Securities issued by U.S. government agencies or government-sponsored enterprises may not be guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. Ginnie Mae, a wholly owned U.S. government corporation, is authorized to guarantee, with the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, the timely payment of principal and interest on securities issued by institutions approved by Ginnie Mae and backed by pools of mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Government-related guarantors (i.e., not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government) include Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. On September 7, 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”) placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in conservatorship, while the Treasury agreed to purchase preferred stock as needed to ensure that both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac maintain a positive net worth (guaranteeing up to \$100 billion for each entity). As a consequence, certain fixed-income securities of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have more explicit U.S. government support. No assurance can be given as to whether the U.S. government will continue to support Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. In addition, the future of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac is uncertain because Congress has been considering proposals as to whether Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac should be nationalized, privatized, restructured or eliminated altogether. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are also the subject of continuing legal actions and investigations which may have an adverse effect on these entities.

In addition to securities issued by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and FHFA, U.S. government securities include obligations of federal home loan banks and federal land banks, Federal Farm Credit Banks Consolidated Systemwide Bonds and Notes, securities issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by Tennessee Valley Authority and other similar securities as may be interpreted from time to time.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities

Variable and floating rate securities provide for a periodic adjustment in the interest rate paid on the obligations. The terms of such obligations must provide that interest rates are adjusted periodically based upon some appropriate interest rate adjustment index as provided in the respective obligations. The adjustment intervals may be regular, and range from daily up to annually, or may be event based, such as a change in the prime rate. Variable and floating rate securities that cannot be disposed of promptly within seven days and in the usual course of business without taking a reduced price will be treated as illiquid and subject to the limitation on investments in illiquid securities.

Variable Interest Entities

A Fund’s investments in emerging markets may also include investments in U.S.- or Hong Kong-listed issuers that have entered into contractual relationships with a China-based business and/or individuals/entities affiliated with the business structured as a variable interest entity (“VIE”). Instead of directly owning the equity interests in a Chinese company, the listed company has contractual arrangements with the Chinese company, which are expected to provide the listed company with exposure to the China-based company. These arrangements are often used because of Chinese governmental restrictions on non-Chinese ownership of companies in certain industries in China. By entering into contracts with the listed company that sells shares to U.S. investors, the China-based companies and/or related individuals/entities indirectly raise capital from U.S. investors without distributing ownership of the China-based companies to U.S. investors.

Even though the listed company does not own any equity in the China-based company, the listed company expects to exercise power over and obtain economic rights from the China-based company based on the contractual arrangements. All or most of the value of an investment in these companies depends on the enforceability of the contracts between the listed company and the China-based VIE. If the parties to the contractual arrangements do not meet their obligations as intended or there are effects on the enforceability of these arrangements from changes in Chinese law or practice, the listed company may lose control over the China-based company, and investments in the listed company’s securities may suffer significant economic losses.

The contractual arrangements permit the listed issuer to include the financial results of the China-based VIE as a consolidated subsidiary. The listed company often is organized in a jurisdiction other than the United States or China (e.g., the Cayman Islands), which likely will not have the same disclosure, reporting, and governance requirements as the United States.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Variable Interest Entities — Continued

Risks associated with such investments include the risk that the Chinese government could determine at any time and without notice that the underlying contractual arrangements on which control of the VIE is based violate Chinese law, which may result in a significant loss in the value of an investment in a listed company that uses a VIE structure; that a breach of the contractual agreements between the listed company and the China-based VIE (or its officers, directors, or Chinese equity owners) will likely be subject to Chinese law and jurisdiction, which raises questions about whether and how the listed company or its investors could seek recourse in the event of an adverse ruling as to its contractual rights; and that investments in the listed company may be affected by conflicts of interest and duties between the legal owners of the China-based VIE and the stockholders of the listed company, which may adversely impact the value of investments of the listed company.

Exchange Listing and Trading

The Funds issue and sell new Creation Units of shares on an ongoing basis. At any point a “distribution” may occur, as such term is defined in the 1933 Act. Depending on the circumstances, some activities of broker-dealers and other persons may result in their being considered participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the 1933 Act.

A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the 1933 Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular circumstance. For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if after placing an order with a Fund’s distributor, it takes Creation Units and breaks them down into constituent shares and sells such shares directly to customers. Or, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it combines the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares. Such examples do not reflect all the activities that could lead to categorization as an underwriter.

Broker dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (not ordinary secondary trading transactions), and thus dealing with shares of a Fund that are part of an “unsold allotment” as such term is defined in the 1933 Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption under Section 4(a)(3) of the 1933 Act. The prospectus delivery exemption is not available in respect of such transactions due to Section 24(d) of the Investment Company Act. Accordingly, broker-dealers should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (not ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with the shares of a Fund that are part of an overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(A) of the 1933 Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the 1933 Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to shares of a Fund are reminded that, under Rule 153 under the 1933 Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the 1933 Act is owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on an exchange and is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available from the exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

Shares of each Fund have been approved for listing and trading on an exchange. Each Fund’s shares trade on an exchange at prices that may differ to some degree from its NAV. The listing exchange may remove a Fund’s shares from listing if, among other things (i) following the initial 12-month period beginning upon the commencement of trading of the Fund, there are fewer than 50 beneficial owners of the Fund’s shares; (ii) the listing exchange becomes aware that the Fund is no longer eligible to operate in reliance on Rule 6c-11 under the Investment Company Act; (iii) the Fund no longer complies with certain listing exchange rules; or (iv) such other event shall occur or condition exists that, in the opinion of the listing exchange, makes further dealings on such exchange inadvisable. The listing exchange will remove a Fund’s shares from listing and trading upon termination of the Trust. There can be no assurance that a Fund will continue to meet requirements of the listing exchange necessary to maintain the listing of a Fund’s shares.

As in the case of other publicly-traded securities, shares that are bought and sold through a broker will incur a brokerage commission determined by that broker.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Fundamental Investment Restrictions

The following restrictions may not be changed with respect to a Fund without the approval of the majority of outstanding voting securities of the Fund (which, under the Investment Company Act and the rules thereunder and as used in the Prospectuses and this Statement of Additional Information, means the lesser of (1) 67% of the shares of that Fund present at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of that Fund are present in person or by proxy, or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of that Fund). Investment restrictions that involve a maximum percentage of securities or assets shall not be considered to be violated unless an excess over the percentage occurs immediately after, and is caused by, an acquisition or encumbrance of securities or assets of, or borrowings by or on behalf of, each Fund with the exception of borrowings permitted by Investment Restriction (2) listed below.

A Fund may not:

- (1) (except for Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF and Harbor Long-Term Growers ETF) with respect to 75% of the total assets of the Fund, purchase the securities of any issuer if such purchase would cause more than 5% of the Fund's total assets (taken at market value) to be invested in the securities of such issuer, or purchase securities of any issuer if such purchase would cause more than 10% of the total voting securities of such issuer to be held by the Fund, except obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities;
- (2) borrow money, except to the extent permitted by, or to the extent not prohibited by, applicable law and any applicable exemptive relief;
- (3) act as underwriter of the securities issued by others, except to the extent that the purchase of securities in accordance with each Fund's investment objective and policies directly from the issuer thereof and the later disposition thereof may be deemed to be underwriting;
- (4) invest 25% or more of its total assets in the securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in (except in the case of Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF, connected to) the same industry (excluding the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities);
- (5) issue senior securities, except as permitted under the Investment Company Act;
- (6) purchase, hold or deal in real estate, although the Fund may purchase and sell securities that are secured by real estate or interests therein, securities of real estate investment trusts and mortgage-related securities and may hold and sell real estate acquired by the Fund as a result of the ownership of securities;
- (7) (except for Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF) invest in commodities or commodity contracts, except that each Fund may invest in currency and financial instruments and contracts that are commodities or commodity contracts that are not deemed to be prohibited commodities or commodities contracts for the purpose of this restriction. Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF may not purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments; provided that this restriction shall not prohibit the Fund from purchasing or selling options, futures contracts and related options thereon, forward contracts, swaps, caps, floors, collars and any other financial instruments or from investing in securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities or as otherwise permitted by (i) the Investment Company Act, (ii) the rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC under the Investment Company Act, or (iii) an exemption or other relief applicable to the Fund from the provisions of the Investment Company Act; or
- (8) make loans to other persons, except to the extent permitted by, or to the extent not prohibited by, applicable law and any applicable exemptive relief.

Notwithstanding the investment policies and restrictions of each Fund, a Fund may invest its assets in an open-end management investment company with substantially the same investment objective, policies and restrictions as the Fund.

For purposes of fundamental investment restriction no. 4, each Fund will consider concentration to be the investment of more than 25% of the value of its total assets in any one industry. In addition, telephone companies are considered to be in a separate industry from water, gas or electric utilities; personal credit finance companies and business credit finance companies are deemed to be in separate industries; banks and insurance companies are deemed to be in separate industries; wholly owned finance companies are considered to be in the industry of their parents if their activities are primarily related to financing the activities of their parents; and privately issued mortgage-backed securities collateralized by mortgages insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities do not represent interests in any industry.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Fundamental Investment Restrictions — Continued

For purposes of fundamental investment restriction no. 7, each Fund interprets its policy with respect to the investment in commodities or commodity contracts to permit the Fund, subject to the Fund's investment objectives and general investment policies (as stated in the Fund's Prospectus and elsewhere in this Statement of Additional Information), to invest in commodity futures contracts and options thereon, commodity-related swap agreements, hybrid instruments, and other commodity-related derivative instruments.

From time to time, each Fund may voluntarily participate in actions (for example, rights offerings, conversion privileges, exchange offers, credit event settlements, etc.) where the issuer or counterparty offers securities or instruments to holders or counterparties, such as a Fund, and the acquisition is determined to be beneficial to Fund shareholders ("Voluntary Action"). Notwithstanding any percentage investment limitation listed above or any percentage investment limitation of the Investment Company Act or rules thereunder, if a Fund has the opportunity to acquire a permitted security or instrument through a Voluntary Action, and the Fund will exceed a percentage investment limitation following the acquisition, it will not constitute a violation if, prior to the receipt of the securities or instruments and after announcement of the offering, the Fund sells an offsetting amount of assets that are subject to the investment limitation in question at least equal to the value of the securities or instruments to be acquired. Unless otherwise indicated, all percentage limitations on Fund investments (as stated throughout this Statement of Additional Information or in the Prospectuses) that are not (i) specifically included in the above section or (ii) imposed by the Investment Company Act, rules thereunder, the Code or related regulations (the "Elective Investment Restrictions"), will apply only at the time a transaction is entered into unless the transaction is a Voluntary Action. In addition and notwithstanding the foregoing, for purposes of this policy, certain Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions, as noted below, are also considered Elective Investment Restrictions. The percentage limitations and absolute prohibitions with respect to Elective Investment Restrictions are not applicable to a Fund's acquisition of securities or instruments through a Voluntary Action.

Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions

In addition to the investment restrictions and policies mentioned above, the Trustees of Harbor ETF Trust have voluntarily adopted the following policies and restrictions, which are observed in the conduct of the affairs of the Funds. These represent intentions of the Trustees based upon current circumstances. They differ from fundamental investment policies because they may be changed or amended by action of the Trustees without prior notice to or approval of shareholders. Accordingly, each Fund may not:

- (a) purchase securities on margin, except for use of short-term credit necessary for clearance of purchases and sales of portfolio securities, but it may make margin deposits in connection with covered transactions in options, futures, options on futures and short positions. For purposes of this restriction, the posting of margin deposits or other forms of collateral in connection with swap agreements is not considered purchasing securities on margin;
- (b) make short sales of securities, except as permitted under the Investment Company Act;
- (c) invest more than 15% of the Fund's net assets in illiquid investments; or
- (d) invest in other companies for the purpose of exercising control or management.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The business and affairs of the Trust shall be managed by or under the direction of the Trustees, and they shall have all powers necessary or desirable to carry out that responsibility. The Trustees shall have full power and authority to take or refrain from taking any action and to execute any contracts and instruments that they may consider necessary or desirable in the management of the Trust. Any determination made by the Trustees in good faith as to what is in the interests of the Trust shall be conclusive. The Trustees serve on the Board of Trustees of Harbor Funds and Harbor ETF Trust.

Information pertaining to the Trustees and Officers of Harbor ETF Trust is set forth below. The address of each Trustee and Officer is: [Name of Trustee or Officer] c/o Harbor ETF Trust, 111 South Wacker Drive, 34th Floor, Chicago, IL 60606-4302.

Name (Age) Position(s) with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ¹	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios In Fund Complex Overseen By Trustee	Other Directorships Of Public Companies and Other Registered Investment Companies Held by Trustee During Past Five Years
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES				
Scott M. Amero (58)..... Trustee	Since 2021	Chairman (2015-2020) and Trustee (2011-Present), Rare (conservation nonprofit); Trustee, The Nature Conservancy, Massachusetts Chapter (2018-Present); Trustee, Adventure Scientists (conservation nonprofit) (2020-Present); Vice Chairman and Global Chief Investment Officer, Fixed Income (2010), Vice Chairman and Global Chief Investment Officer, Fixed Income, and Co-Head, Fixed Income Portfolio Management (2007-2010), BlackRock, Inc. (publicly traded investment management firm).	27	None
Donna J. Dean (70)..... Trustee	Since 2021	Chief Investment Officer of the Rockefeller Foundation (a private foundation) (2001-2019).	27	None
Randall A. Hack (74)..... Trustee	Since 2021	Founder and Senior Managing Director of Capstone Capital LLC (private investment firm) (2003-Present); Director of Tower Development Corporation (cell tower developer) (2009-2016); Advisory Director of Berkshire Partners (private equity firm) (2002-2013); Founder and Senior Managing Director of Nassau Capital, LLC (private investment firm, investing solely on behalf of the Princeton Endowment) (1995-2001); and President of The Princeton University Investment Company (1990-1994).	27	None
Robert Kasdin (63)..... Trustee	Since 2021	Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer (2015-Present) and Chief Financial Officer (2018-Present), Johns Hopkins Medicine; Trustee and Member of the Finance Committee, National September 11 Memorial & Museum at the World Trade Center (2005-2019); Director, Apollo Commercial Real Estate Finance, Inc. (2014-Present); and Director and Executive Committee Member, The Y in Central Maryland (2018-Present).	27	Director of Apollo Commercial Real Estate Finance, Inc. (2014-Present).
Kathryn L. Quirk (69)..... Trustee	Since 2021	Member, Board of Directors and Co-Chair, Governance Committee, Just World International Inc. (nonprofit) (2020 – Present); Vice President, Senior Compliance Officer and Head, U.S. Regulatory Compliance, Goldman Sachs Asset Management (2013-2017); Deputy Chief Legal Officer, Asset Management, and Vice President and Corporate Counsel, Prudential Insurance Company of America (2010-2012); Co-Chief Legal Officer, Prudential Investment Management, Inc., and Chief Legal Officer, Prudential Investments and Prudential Mutual Funds (2008-2012); Vice President and Corporate Counsel and Chief Legal Officer, Mutual Funds, Prudential Insurance Company of America, and Chief Legal Officer, Prudential Investments (2005-2008); Vice President and Corporate Counsel and Chief Legal Officer, Mutual Funds, Prudential Insurance Company of America (2004-2005); Member, Management Committee (2000-2002), General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer, Zurich Scudder Investments, Inc. (1997-2002).	27	None
Douglas J. Skinner (60) Trustee	Since 2021	Professor of Accounting (2005-Present), Deputy Dean for Faculty (2015-2016, 2017-Present), Interim Dean (2016-2017), University of Chicago Booth School of Business.	27	None
Ann M. Spruill (68)..... Trustee	Since 2021	Partner (1993-2008), member of Executive Committee (1996-2008), Member Board of Directors (2002-2008), Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co, LLC (private investment management firm) (with the firm since 1990); Member Investment Committee and Chair of Global Public Equities, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (2000-2020); and Trustee, Financial Accounting Foundation (2014-2020).	27	None

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

Name (Age) Position(s) with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ¹	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios In Fund Complex Overseen By Trustee	Other Directorships Of Public Companies and Other Registered Investment Companies Held by Trustee During Past Five Years
INTERESTED TRUSTEE				
Charles F. McCain (52)*	Since 2021	Chief Executive Officer (2017-Present), Director (2007-Present), President and Chief Operating Officer (2017), Executive Vice President and General Counsel (2004-2017), and Chief Compliance Officer (2004-2014), Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc.; Director and Chairperson (2019-Present), Harbor Trust Company, Inc.; Director (2007-Present) and Chief Compliance Officer (2004-2017), Harbor Services Group, Inc.; Chief Executive Officer (2017-Present), Director (2007-Present), Chief Compliance Officer and Executive Vice President (2007-2017), Harbor Funds Distributors, Inc.; Chief Compliance Officer, Harbor Funds (2004-2017); and Chairman, President and Trustee, Harbor ETF Trust (2021-Present).	27	None

Name (Age) Position(s) with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ¹	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years		
FUND OFFICERS NOT LISTED ABOVE**				
Erik D. Ojala (47)	Since 2021	Executive Vice President and General Counsel (2017-Present) and Secretary (2010-Present); Senior Vice President and Associate General Counsel (2007-2017), Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc.; Director and Secretary (2019-Present), Harbor Trust Company, Inc.; Director, Executive Vice President (2017-Present) and Chief Compliance Officer (2017-2021), Harbor Funds Distributors, Inc.; Director (2017-Present) and Assistant Secretary (2014-Present), Harbor Services Group, Inc.; AML Compliance Officer (2010-2017) and Vice President and Secretary (2007-2017), Harbor Funds; and Chief Compliance Officer, Harbor ETF Trust (2021-Present).		
Anmarie S. Kolinski (50)	Since 2021	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (2007-Present), Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc.; Director and Treasurer (2019-Present), Harbor Trust Company, Inc.; Chief Financial Officer (2007-Present), Harbor Services Group, Inc.; Chief Financial Officer (2015-Present) and Treasurer (2012-Present), Harbor Funds Distributors, Inc.; and Treasurer, Harbor ETF Trust (2021-Present).		
Kristof M. Gleich (42)	Since 2021	President (2018-Present) and Chief Investment Officer (2020), Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc.; Director, Vice Chairperson, President (2019-Present) and Chief Investment Officer (2020-Present), Harbor Trust Company, Inc.; Vice President, Harbor ETF Trust (2021-Present); and Managing Director, Global Head of Manager Selection (2010-2018), JP Morgan Chase & Co.		
Gregg M. Boland (58)	Since 2021	Executive Vice President (2020-Present), Vice President (2019-2020), Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc.; President (2019-Present), Senior Vice President – Operations (2016-2019), and Vice President – Operations (2007-2015), Harbor Services Group, Inc.; Senior Vice President, AML Compliance Officer, and OFAC Officer (2019-Present), Harbor Funds Distributors, Inc.; and Vice President, Harbor ETF Trust (2021-Present).		
Diana R. Podgorny (42)	Since 2021	Senior Vice President and Deputy General Counsel (2022 – Present), Senior Vice President and Assistant General Counsel (2020-2022), and Vice President and Assistant General Counsel (2017-2020), Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc.; Director and Vice President (2020 – Present), Harbor Trust Company, Inc.; Secretary, Harbor ETF Trust; Vice President and Counsel, AMG Funds LLC (2016-2017); Assistant Secretary, AMG Funds, AMG Funds I, AMG Funds II and AMG Funds III (2016-2017); Assistant Secretary, AMG Funds IV (2010-2017); and Vice President and Counsel, Aston Asset Management, LLC (2010-2016).		
Jodie L. Crotteau (49)	Since 2021	Senior Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer, Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc. (2014-Present); Chief Compliance Officer and AML/OFAC Officer (2019-Present), Harbor Trust Company, Inc.; Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary (2017-Present) and Assistant Secretary (2015-2016), Harbor Services Group, Inc.; Chief Compliance Officer (2021-Present) and Assistant Secretary (2016-Present), Harbor Funds Distributors, Inc.; Assistant Secretary, Harbor ETF Trust (2021-Present); Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer, Grosvenor Registered Funds (2011-2014); and Vice President, Grosvenor Capital Management, L.P. (2010-2014).		
Lana M. Lewandowski (42)	Since 2021	Vice President and Compliance Director (2022-Present), Legal & Compliance Manager (2016-2022) and Legal Specialist (2012-2015), Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc.; and AML Compliance Officer and Assistant Secretary, Harbor ETF Trust (2021-Present).		
Lora A. Kmiecik (57)	Since 2021	Senior Vice President – Fund Administration and Analysis (2017-Present), Senior Vice President - Business Analysis (2015-2017), Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc.; Vice President (2020 – Present), Harbor Trust Company, Inc.; Assistant Treasurer, Harbor ETF Trust (2021-Present); and Assurance Executive Director, Ernst & Young LLP (1999-2015).		
John M. Paral (53)	Since 2021	Director of Fund Administration and Analysis (2017-Present), Vice President (2012-Present) and Financial Reporting Manager (2007-2017), Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc.; and Assistant Treasurer, Harbor ETF Trust (2021-Present).		

¹ Each Trustee serves for an indefinite term, until his or her successor is elected. Each Officer is elected annually.

* Mr. McCain is deemed an “Interested Trustee” due to his affiliation with the Adviser.

** Officers of the Funds are “interested persons” as defined in the Investment Company Act.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

Additional Information About the Trustees

The following sets forth information about each Trustee's specific experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills that serve as the basis for the person's continued service in that capacity. These encompass a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, their financial and investment experience, academic background, willingness to devote the time and attention needed to serve, and past experience as Trustees of the Trust, other investment companies, operating companies or other types of entities. No one factor is controlling, either with respect to the group or any individual. As discussed further below, the evaluation of the qualities and ultimate selection of persons to serve as Independent Trustees is the responsibility of the Trust's Nominating Committee, consisting solely of Independent Trustees. The inclusion of a particular factor below does not constitute an assertion by the Board of Trustees or any individual Trustee that a Trustee has any special expertise that would impose any greater responsibility or liability on such Trustee than would exist otherwise.

Scott M. Amero. Mr. Amero retired in 2010 after a 20-year career at BlackRock, Inc., where he was then Vice Chairman and Global Chief Investment Officer, Fixed Income, and Co-Head of Fixed Income Portfolio Management. He currently is on the Board of Trustees for Rare, a conservation nonprofit, a Trustee for Berkshire School, a Trustee of the Massachusetts chapter of The Nature Conservancy, a Trustee for Adventure Scientists, a conservation nonprofit, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Mossavar-Rahmani Center for Business and Government at the Harvard Kennedy School. Mr. Amero has extensive investment experience and has served as a Trustee of Harbor Funds since 2014 and of Harbor ETF Trust since 2021.

Donna J. Dean. Ms. Dean served as the Chief Investment Officer of the Rockefeller Foundation from 2001 through 2019. The Rockefeller Foundation is a philanthropic organization established by the Rockefeller family in 1913 to promote the well-being of humanity. As Chief Investment Officer, Ms. Dean was responsible for leading a team of investment professionals in managing the Rockefeller Foundation's endowment. Ms. Dean was responsible for establishing strategy for the endowment's investment program, including diversifying the endowment's portfolio of investments across a range of asset classes including public and private equities, fixed income, emerging markets, real assets (such as resources and real estate), hedge funds and distressed debt. Prior to joining the Rockefeller Foundation in 1995, Ms. Dean spent seven years at Yale University, where she served as Director of Investments, with responsibility for real estate as well as oversight of the New Haven Initiative community investment program. Ms. Dean has significant investment experience and has served as a Trustee of Harbor Funds since 2010 and of Harbor ETF Trust since 2021.

Randall A. Hack. Mr. Hack is the Senior Managing Director and Founder of Capstone Capital LLC. Capstone Capital holds investments in private companies, with a special focus on the telecommunications and health care industries. He served as an Advisory Director of Berkshire Partners, a private equity firm, from 2002 to 2013. In that capacity he assisted Berkshire Partners in identifying and assessing private companies in which to invest, participated in those investments through Capstone Capital, and served on the boards of selected Berkshire Partners portfolio companies. In 1995, Mr. Hack founded Nassau Capital, LLC, a private investment firm that invested in privately held companies and assets solely on behalf of Princeton University's endowment and Nassau Capital's principals. Nassau Capital, which grew to manage approximately \$2.5 billion in assets at the peak of its investment program, focused its investments in alternative asset classes such as venture capital, leveraged buy-outs, real estate, timber and energy. From 1990 to 1994, Mr. Hack served as the President of The Princeton University Investment Company, which oversees the management of Princeton University's endowment. In that role, Mr. Hack led a team of investment professionals who devised and implemented a series of global investment initiatives in areas such as domestic and international equities, hedge funds, real estate, oil and gas holdings and other private market asset classes. He previously served on the board of Tower Development Corporation, a private company, and currently serves on the boards of several non-profit organizations. Mr. Hack previously served on the boards of Fiber Tower Corporation and Crown Castle International Corp. Mr. Hack has served as a Trustee of Harbor Funds since 2010 and served as Lead Independent Trustee of Harbor Funds from 2016 to 2019. Mr. Hack has served as a Trustee of Harbor ETF Trust since 2021.

Robert Kasdin. Mr. Kasdin has served as the Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Johns Hopkins Medicine since 2015 and also as Chief Financial Officer of Johns Hopkins Medicine since 2018. Prior to joining Johns Hopkins Medicine, he served as Senior Executive Vice President of Columbia University from 2002 to 2015. Prior to joining Columbia University, he served as the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the University of Michigan, Treasurer and Chief Investment Officer for The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, and Vice President and General Counsel for Princeton University Investment Company. He started his career as a corporate attorney at Davis Polk & Wardwell. Mr. Kasdin also serves on the boards of trustees of several non-profit entities affiliated with Johns Hopkins Medicine and the Y of Central Maryland. He previously served on the Board of the National September 11 Memorial & Museum at the World Trade Center Foundation, Inc. He serves on the Board of Directors of Apollo Commercial Real Estate Finance, Inc. and is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Mr. Kasdin has significant business experience and has served as a Trustee of Harbor Funds since 2014 and of Harbor ETF Trust since 2021.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

Additional Information About the Trustees — Continued

Kathryn L. Quirk. Ms. Quirk retired in March 2017 after nearly thirty-five years of serving in various legal, compliance and senior management roles in the asset management industry as well as serving as an officer of several investment companies. Prior to her retirement, she served at Goldman Sachs Asset Management as Head of U.S. Regulatory Compliance from 2013-2017. Prior to joining Goldman Sachs, she was Vice President and Corporate Counsel at Prudential Insurance Company of America, a subsidiary of Prudential Financial Inc., an insurance and financial services company. During that time, she also served as Deputy Chief Legal Officer, Asset Management at Prudential Insurance Company of America; Co-Chief Legal Officer at Prudential Investment Management, Inc.; Chief Legal Officer at Prudential Investments LLC; and Chief Legal Officer of the Prudential Mutual Funds. Prior to joining Prudential, Ms. Quirk worked at Zurich Scudder Investments, Inc., an asset management company, where she held several senior management positions, including General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Corporate Secretary, Managing Director, and served on the board of directors and management committee. She started her career as an attorney at Debevoise & Plimpton LLP. She currently is on the Board of Directors and is Co-Chair of the Governance Committee of Just World International, Inc., a not-for-profit organization funding education and nutrition programs. Ms. Quirk has extensive investment management industry and legal experience and has served as a Trustee of Harbor Funds since 2017 and of Harbor ETF Trust since 2021.

Douglas J. Skinner. Mr. Skinner is the Eric J. Gleacher Distinguished Service Professor of Accounting and Deputy Dean for Faculty at the University of Chicago Booth School of Business, where his prior positions include John P. and Lillian A. Gould Professor of Accounting, Neubauer Family Faculty Fellow, Interim Dean, and Executive Director of the Accounting Research Center. Mr. Skinner joined the University of Chicago Business School's faculty in 2005 from the University of Michigan Business School, where he served as the KPMG Professor of Accounting. Mr. Skinner's teaching and research has a particular emphasis on corporate disclosure practices, corporate financial reporting, and corporate finance. Mr. Skinner is a Senior Fellow at the Asian Bureau of Finance and Economic Research. Mr. Skinner is the author or co-author of numerous publications in leading accounting and finance academic journals. Mr. Skinner has served as a Trustee of Harbor Funds since 2020 and of Harbor ETF Trust since 2021.

Ann M. Spruill. Ms. Spruill retired in 2008 after an 18-year career at GMO & Co. LLC, where she was a partner, portfolio manager and the Head of International Active Equities Division. She also served as a member of the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors of that firm. GMO & Co. LLC is a privately-owned global investment management firm. Ms. Spruill served as a Trustee for the Financial Accounting Foundation. She served as a member of the Investment Committee and Chair of Global Public Equities for the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston and serves as a Trustee of the University of Rhode Island. Ms. Spruill has significant investment experience and has served as a Trustee of Harbor Funds since 2014 and of Harbor ETF Trust since 2021.

Charles F. McCain. Mr. McCain has served as Chief Executive Officer of Harbor Capital Advisors since 2017 and as a Director since 2007. Mr. McCain previously served as President and Chief Operating Officer of Harbor Capital Advisors during 2017, Executive Vice President and General Counsel of Harbor Capital Advisors from 2004-2017 and as Chief Compliance Officer of Harbor Capital Advisors from 2004-2014. He served as Harbor Funds' Chief Compliance Officer from 2004-2017. He has served as a Director and Chairperson of Harbor Trust Company, Inc. since 2019. He also has served as a Director of Harbor Services Group, Inc. since 2007, and as the Chief Compliance Officer of Harbor Services Group, Inc. from 2004-2017. He has also served as a Director of Harbor Funds Distributors, Inc. since 2007, and as the Chief Compliance Officer and Executive Vice President of Harbor Funds Distributors, Inc. from 2007-2017. Prior to joining Harbor Capital Advisors in 2004, Mr. McCain was a Junior Partner at the law firm of Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP. Mr. McCain has extensive business, investment, legal and compliance experience and has served as a Trustee and Chairman of the Board of Harbor Funds since 2017 and as a Trustee and Chairman of the Board of Harbor ETF Trust since 2021.

Board Leadership Structure

As indicated above, the business and affairs of the Trust shall be managed by or under the direction of the Trustees. The Trustees have delegated day-to-day management of the affairs of the Trust to the Adviser, subject to the Trustees' oversight. The Board of Trustees is currently comprised of eight Trustees, seven of whom are Independent Trustees. All Independent Trustees serve on the Audit Committee and Nominating Committee, as discussed below. The Chairman of the Board of Trustees is an Interested Trustee.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

Board Leadership Structure — Continued

The Independent Trustees determined that it was appropriate to appoint a Lead Independent Trustee to facilitate communication among the Independent Trustees and with management. Accordingly, the Independent Trustees have appointed Ms. Quirk to serve as Lead Independent Trustee. Among other responsibilities, the Lead Independent Trustee coordinates with management and the other Independent Trustees regarding review of agendas for board meetings; serves as chair of meetings of the Independent Trustees; and, in consultation with the other Independent Trustees and as requested or appropriate, communicates with management, counsel, third party service providers and others on behalf of the Independent Trustees.

The Trustees believe that this leadership structure is appropriate given, among other things, the size and number of funds offered by the Trust; the size and committee structure of the Board of Trustees; management's accessibility to the Independent Trustees, both individually and collectively through the Lead Independent Trustee; and the active and engaged role played by each Trustee with respect to oversight responsibilities.

Board Committees

All Independent Trustees serve on the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee. The functions of the Audit Committee include recommending an independent registered public accounting firm to the Trustees, monitoring the independent registered public accounting firm's performance, reviewing the results of audits and responding to certain other matters deemed appropriate by the Trustees. The Nominating Committee is responsible for the selection and nomination of candidates to serve as Independent Trustees. The Nominating Committee will also consider nominees recommended by shareholders to serve as Trustees provided that shareholders submit such recommendations in writing to Harbor ETF Trust Nominating Committee, c/o Harbor ETF Trust, 111 South Wacker Drive, 34th Floor, Chicago, IL 60606-4302 within a reasonable time before any meeting. The Valuation Committee is comprised of certain officers of the Trust and other employees of the Adviser. A function of the Valuation Committee includes determining the fair value of portfolio securities when necessary.

During Harbor ETF Trust's fiscal year ended October 31, 2021, the Board of Trustees held 5 meetings, the Valuation Committee held 1 meeting, the Audit Committee held 2 meetings and the Nominating Committee did not hold any meetings. The Board of Trustees does not have a compensation committee.

Risk Oversight

The Board of Trustees considers its role with respect to risk management to be one of oversight rather than active management. The Trust faces a number of types of risks, including investment risk, legal and compliance risk, operational risk (including business continuity risk), reputational and business risk. The Board of Trustees recognizes that not all risks potentially affecting the Trust can be identified in advance, and that it may not be possible or practicable to eliminate certain identifiable risks. As part of the Trustees' oversight responsibilities, the Trustees generally oversee the Funds' risk management policies and processes, as these are formulated and implemented by the Trust's management. These policies and processes seek to identify relevant risks and, where practicable, lessen the possibility of their occurrence and/or mitigate the impact of such risks if they were to occur. Various parties, including management of the Trust, the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm and other service providers provide regular reports to the Board of Trustees on various operations of the Trust and related risks and their management. In particular, the Funds' Chief Compliance Officer regularly reports to the Trustees with respect to legal and compliance risk management, the Chief Financial Officer reports on financial operations, and a variety of other management personnel report on other risk management areas, including the operations of certain affiliated and unaffiliated service providers to the Trust. The Audit Committee maintains an open and active communication channel with both the Trust's personnel and its independent auditor, largely, but not exclusively, through its chair.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

Trustee Compensation

For the fiscal year ending
October 31, 2021

Name of Person, Position	Aggregate Compensation From Harbor ETF Trust*	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Fund Expenses	Total Compensation From Fund Complex**
Charles F. McCain, Chairman, President and Trustee	-0-	-0-	-0-
Scott M. Amero, Trustee.....	-\$12,500-	-0-	\$277,500
Donna J. Dean, Trustee	-\$12,500-	-0-	\$277,500
Randall A. Hack, Trustee	-\$12,500-	-0-	\$277,500
Robert Kasdin, Trustee.....	-\$12,500-	-0-	\$277,500
Kathryn L. Quirk, Trustee ¹	-\$14,500-	-0-	\$319,500
Douglas J. Skinner, Trustee ²	-\$13,500-	-0-	\$298,500
Ann M. Spruill, Trustee	-\$12,500-	-0-	\$277,500

* For the period May 1, 2021 through October 31, 2021.

** Includes amounts paid by Harbor ETF Trust and Harbor Funds.

¹ In consideration of her service as Lead Trustee, Ms. Quirk received \$40,000 from the Harbor Funds and \$2,000 from the Harbor ETF Trust in addition to the compensation payable to each other Independent Trustee for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021.

² In consideration of his service as Audit Committee Chair, Mr. Skinner received \$20,000 from the Harbor Funds and \$1,000 from the Harbor ETF Trust in addition to the compensation payable to each other Independent Trustee for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares

As of January 31, 2022, the Trustees and Officers of Harbor ETF Trust as a group did not beneficially own more than 1% of the outstanding shares of beneficial interest of the Funds.

The Fund shares beneficially owned by the Trustees as of December 31, 2021 are as follows:

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Ownership in Each Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Ownership in all Funds Overseen within Fund Family	
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES			
Scott M. Amero	Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
	Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF	Over \$100,000	
Donna J. Dean	None	None	Over \$100,000
Randall A. Hack	None	None	Over \$100,000
Robert Kasdin	None	None	Over \$100,000
Kathryn L. Quirk	None	None	Over \$100,000
Douglas J. Skinner	None	None	Over \$100,000
Ann M. Spruill	None	None	Over \$100,000
INTERESTED TRUSTEE			
Charles F. McCain	Harbor Disruptive Innovation ETF	\$10,001-\$50,000	Over \$100,000
	Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF	\$10,001-\$50,000	
	Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF	\$10,001-\$50,000	

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

Material Relationships of the Independent Trustees

For purposes of the discussion below, the italicized terms have the following meanings:

- the *immediate family members* of any person are their spouse, children in the person's household (including step and adoptive children) and any dependent of the person.
- an entity in a *control relationship* means any person who controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the named person. For example, ORIX Corporation ("ORIX") is an entity that is in a control relationship with the Adviser.
- a *related fund* is a registered investment company or an entity exempt from the definition of an investment company pursuant to Sections 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act, in each case having the Adviser as investment adviser, Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the "Distributor") as principal underwriter, or an investment adviser or principal underwriter that is in a control relationship with the Adviser or Distributor. For example, the related funds of Harbor ETF Trust include all of the Funds in the Harbor family and any other U.S. and non-U.S. funds managed by the Adviser's affiliates or distributed by the Distributor or its affiliates.

As of December 31, 2021, none of the Independent Trustees, nor any member of their immediate families, beneficially owned any securities issued by the Adviser, ORIX, or any other entity in a control relationship to the Adviser or the Distributor. During the calendar years 2020 and 2021, none of the Independent Trustees, nor any member of their immediate families, had any direct or indirect interest (the value of which exceeds \$120,000), whether by contract, arrangement or otherwise, in the Adviser, the Distributor, ORIX, or any other entity in a control relationship to the Adviser or the Distributor. During the calendar years 2020 and 2021, none of the Independent Trustees, nor any member of their immediate families, has had an interest in a transaction or a series of transactions in which the aggregate amount involved exceeded \$120,000 and to which any of the following were a party (each a "fund-related party"):

- a Harbor Fund;
- an officer of Harbor ETF Trust;
- a related fund;
- an officer of any related fund;
- the Adviser;
- the Distributor;
- an officer of the Adviser or the Distributor;
- any affiliate of the Adviser or the Distributor; or
- an officer of any such affiliate.

During the calendar years 2020 and 2021, none of the Independent Trustees, nor any member of their immediate families, had any relationship exceeding \$120,000 in value with any Fund-related party, including, but not limited to, relationships arising out of (i) payments for property and services, (ii) the provision of legal services, (iii) the provision of investment banking services (other than as a member of the underwriting syndicate) or (iv) the provision of consulting services.

During the calendar years 2020 and 2021, none of the Independent Trustees, nor any member of their immediate families, served as an officer for an entity on which an officer of any of the following entities also served as a director:

- the Adviser;
- the Distributor; or
- ORIX or any other entity in a control relationship with the Adviser or the Distributor.

During the calendar years 2020 and 2021, no immediate family member of any of the Independent Trustees, had any position, including as an officer, employee or director, with any Harbor funds. During the calendar years 2020 and 2021, none of the Independent Trustees, nor any member of their immediate families, had any position, including as an officer, employee, director or partner, with any of:

- any related fund;
- the Adviser;
- the Distributor;
- any affiliated person of Harbor ETF Trust; or
- ORIX or any other entity in a control relationship to the Adviser or the Distributor.

THE ADVISER AND SUBADVISERS

The Adviser

Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc., a Delaware corporation, serves as the investment adviser (the “Adviser”) for each Fund pursuant to a separate investment advisory agreement with Harbor ETF Trust on behalf of each Fund (each, an “Investment Advisory Agreement”). Pursuant to each Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is responsible for providing a range of management, oversight, legal, compliance, financial and administrative services for each Fund as set forth in more detail below:

Management Services. Subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, the Adviser is responsible for establishing the investment policies, strategies and guidelines for each Fund, and for recommending modifications to those policies, strategies and guidelines whenever the Adviser deems modifications to be necessary or appropriate. The Adviser is also responsible for providing, either through itself or through a Subadviser selected, paid and supervised by the Adviser, investment research, and advice, and for furnishing continuously an investment program for each Fund consistent with the investment objectives and policies of the Fund. For Harbor funds that employ one or more non-discretionary Subadvisers, the Adviser will also make day-to-day investment decisions with respect to each such fund to implement model portfolios provided by the non-discretionary Subadvisers.

Selection and Oversight of Subadvisers. The Adviser is responsible for the Subadvisers it selects to manage the assets of or provide non-discretionary investment advisory services for each Fund and for recommending to the Board of Trustees the hiring, termination and replacement of Subadvisers. The Adviser is responsible for overseeing the Subadvisers and for reporting to the Board of Trustees periodically on each Fund’s and Subadviser’s performance. The Adviser normally utilizes both qualitative and quantitative analysis to evaluate existing and prospective Subadvisers, including thorough reviews and assessments of (i) the Subadviser’s investment process, personnel and investment staff; (ii) the Subadviser’s investment research capabilities; (iii) the Subadviser’s ownership and organization structures; (iv) the Subadviser’s legal, compliance and operational infrastructure; (v) the Subadviser’s brokerage practices; (vi) any material changes in the Subadviser’s business, operations or staffing; (vii) the performance of each Fund and the Subadviser relative to benchmark and peers; (viii) each Fund’s portfolio characteristics, and (ix) the composition of each Fund’s portfolio.

Legal, Compliance, Financial and Administrative Services. The Adviser is responsible for regularly providing various other services on behalf of each Fund, including, but not limited to, (i) providing the Fund with office space, facilities, equipment and personnel as the Adviser deems necessary to provide for the effective administration of the affairs of the Fund, including providing from among the Adviser’s directors, officers and employees, persons to serve as interested Trustee(s), officers and employees of Harbor ETF Trust and paying the salaries of such persons; (ii) coordinating and overseeing the services provided by the Funds’ transfer agent, custodian, legal counsel and independent auditors; (iii) coordinating and overseeing the preparation and production of meeting materials for the Board of Trustees, as well as such other materials that the Board of Trustees may from time to time reasonably request; (iv) coordinating and overseeing the preparation and filing with the SEC of registration statements, notices, shareholder reports, proxy statements and other material for the Fund required to be filed under applicable laws; (v) developing and implementing procedures for monitoring compliance with the Funds’ investment objectives, policies and guidelines and with applicable regulatory requirements; (vi) providing legal and regulatory support for the Fund in connection with the administration of the affairs of the Fund, including the assigning of matters to the Funds’ legal counsel on behalf of the Fund and supervising the work of such outside counsel; (vii) overseeing the determination and publication of each Fund’s net asset value in accordance with the Funds’ valuation policies; (viii) preparing and monitoring expense budgets for the Fund, and reviewing the appropriateness and arranging for the payment of Fund expenses; and (ix) furnishing to the Fund such other administrative services as the Adviser deems necessary, or the Board of Trustees reasonably requests, for the efficient operation of the Fund.

The Adviser is a wholly owned subsidiary of ORIX Corporation (“ORIX”), a global financial services company based in Tokyo, Japan. ORIX provides a range of financial services to corporate and retail customers around the world, including financing, leasing, real estate and investment banking services. The stock of ORIX trades publicly on both the New York (through ADRs) and Tokyo Stock Exchanges.

Advisory Fees

For its services, each Fund pays the Adviser a contractual advisory fee set forth below, which is an annual rate based on the Fund’s average net assets. The following table sets forth for each Fund the contractual advisory fee rate and the fees paid to the Adviser for the past three fiscal years before the effect of any fee waiver (shown below) in effect for the past three fiscal years that reduced the advisory fee paid.

THE ADVISER AND SUBADVISERS

Advisory Fees — Continued

	Contractual Advisory Fee Annual Rate Based on Average Net Assets	Advisory Fee Paid for Year Ended October 31 (000s)		
		2021	2020	2019
HARBOR ETF TRUST				
Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF ¹	0.68%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harbor Disruptive Innovation ETF ²	0.75	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harbor Long-Term Growers ETF ³	0.57	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF ⁴	0.48	\$ 22	N/A	N/A
Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF ⁴	0.50	23	N/A	N/A

¹ Commenced operations on February 9, 2022.

² Commenced operations on December 1, 2021.

³ Commenced operations on February 2, 2022.

⁴ Commenced operations on September 14, 2021.

The Subadvisers

The Adviser has engaged the services of subadvisers (each, a “Subadviser”) to provide non-discretionary advisory services for the Fund.

The Adviser pays each Subadviser out of its own resources; the Fund has no obligation to pay the Subadvisers. Each Subadviser has entered into a subadvisory agreement with the Adviser and Harbor ETF Trust, on behalf of the Fund. Each non-discretionary Subadviser provides investment advice to the Adviser, which is responsible for the day-to-day investment decision making for the Fund.

Each Subadviser is responsible for its own costs of providing services to the Fund. Each discretionary and non-discretionary Subadviser’s subadvisory fee rate is based on a stated percentage of the Fund’s average annual net assets.

Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF. The Fund is subadvised by Quantix. Quantix is wholly owned by its founding partners, who also make the day-to-day management and strategic decisions for the firm.

Harbor Long-Term Growers ETF. The Fund is subadvised by Jennison Associates LLC (“Jennison”). Jennison is a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of PGIM, Inc., which is a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of PGIM Holding Company LLC, which is a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc.

Harbor Disruptive Innovation ETF. The Fund operates as a multi-manager fund. In managing the Fund, the Adviser utilizes non-discretionary model portfolios provided by the following Subadvisers:

- 4BIO Partners LLP (“4BIO Capital”). 4BIO Capital is a London-based venture capital limited liability partnership that is employee owned.
- NZS Capital, LLC (“NZS”). NZS, a limited liability company, is controlled by Jason Bradley Slingerland, Brinton Johns, and Jupiter Investment Management Holdings LLC;
- Sands Capital Management, LLC (“Sands Capital”). Sands Capital is an independent investment management firm ultimately controlled by Frank M. Sands, Sands Capital’s CEO and CIO. Frank M. Sands controls Sands Capital by virtue of his position as, among other things, trustee, manager, or officer, respectively, of various intermediate holding entities and trusts through which voting or management rights with respect to Sands Capital are held and/or exercised;
- Tekne Capital Management, LLC (“Tekne”). Tekne is a limited liability company with Tekne Capital Partners, LP serving as member and direct majority owner. Beeneet Kothari, who is the Chief Executive officer Tekne, is the controlling owner of Tekne Capital Partners, LP; and
- Westfield Capital Management, L.P. (“Westfield”). Westfield is majority employee owned. The day-to-day management and strategic decisions of Westfield are controlled by Westfield’s Management Committee.

Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF and Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF. The Funds are subadvised by BlueCove. BlueCove is a private limited company organized under the laws of England and Wales. BlueCove is located at 10 New Burlington Street, London W1S 3BE, United Kingdom.

The Adviser pays the Subadviser out of its own resources; the Funds have no obligation to pay the Subadviser. The Subadviser has entered into a subadvisory agreement (the “Subadvisory Contract”) with the Adviser and Harbor ETF Trust, on behalf of each Fund. The Subadviser is responsible for providing the Funds with advice concerning the investment management of each Fund’s portfolio,

THE ADVISER AND SUBADVISERS

The Subadvisers — Continued

which advice shall be consistent with the investment objectives and policies of the Fund. The Subadviser determines what securities shall be purchased, sold or held for a Fund and what portion of its assets are held uninvested. The Subadviser is responsible for its own costs of providing services to the Funds. The Subadviser's subadvisory fee rate is based on a stated percentage of each Fund's average annual net assets.

Subadvisory Fees

The fees paid by the Adviser to each Subadviser for the past three years are set forth in the table below.

	Fee Paid by the Adviser to Subadviser For Year Ended October 31 (000s)		
	2021	2020	2019
HARBOR ETF TRUST			
Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harbor Disruptive Innovation ETF ²	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harbor Long-Term Growers ETF ³	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF ⁴	14	N/A	N/A
Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF ⁴	14	N/A	N/A

¹ Commenced operations on February 9, 2022.

² Commenced operations on December 1, 2021.

³ Commenced operations on February 2, 2022.

⁴ Commenced operations on September 14, 2021.

THE PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Other Accounts Managed

The portfolio managers primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds also manage other registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles and/or other accounts, (collectively, the “Portfolios”) as indicated below. The following table identifies, as of October 31, 2021, (unless otherwise noted): (i) the number of other registered investment companies, pooled investment vehicles and other accounts managed by the portfolio manager(s); (ii) the total assets of such companies, vehicles and accounts, and (iii) the number and total assets of such companies, vehicles and accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based on performance.

	Other Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	# of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	# of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	# of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
HARBOR ALL-WEATHER INFLATION FOCUS ETF (as of February 8, 2022)						
Matthew Schwab						
All Accounts	0	\$ --	0	\$ --	0	\$ --
Accounts where advisory fee is based on account performance (subset of above)	0	--	0	--	0	--
HARBOR DISRUPTIVE INNOVATION ETF						
Spenser P. Lerner, CFA						
All Accounts	1	\$ 396	0	\$ —	0	\$ —
Accounts where advisory fee is based on account performance (subset of above)	0	—	0	—	0	—
Kristof Gleich, CFA						
All Accounts	1	396	0	—	0	—
Accounts where advisory fee is based on account performance (subset of above)	0	—	0	—	0	—
HARBOR LONG-TERM GROWERS ETF						
Blair A. Boyer						
All Accounts	16	\$87,865	8	\$11,716	25	\$9,688
Accounts where advisory fee is based on account performance (subset of above)	1	15,900	0	—	0	—
Natasha Kuhklin, CFA						
All Accounts	17	69,786	11	12,010	29	3,924
Accounts where advisory fee is based on account performance (subset of above)	0	—	0	—	0	—
Kathleen A. McCarragher						
All Accounts	21	90,182	8	11,902	10	2,174
Accounts where advisory fee is based on account performance (subset of above)	1	15,900	0	—	0	—
Jason T. McManus						
All Accounts	8	2,120	4	659	4	355
Accounts where advisory fee is based on account performance (subset of above)	0	—	0	—	0	—
HARBOR SCIENTIFIC ALPHA HIGH-YIELD ETF AND HARBOR SCIENTIFIC ALPHA INCOME ETF						
Benjamin Brodsky, CFA						
All Accounts	0	\$ —	3	\$ 954	0	\$ —
Accounts where advisory fee is based on account performance (subset of above)	0	—	3	954	0	—
Michael Harper, CFA						
All Accounts	0	—	3	954	0	—
Accounts where advisory fee is based on account performance (subset of above)	0	—	3	954	0	—
Garth Flannery, CFA						
All Accounts	0	—	3	954	0	—
Accounts where advisory fee is based on account performance (subset of above)	0	—	3	954	0	—
Benoy Thomas, CFA						
All Accounts	0	—	2	912	0	—
Accounts where advisory fee is based on account performance (subset of above)	0	—	2	912	0	—

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Adviser may have various interests arising out of its side-by-side management of accounts that create incentive to favor one account over another. These include: affiliated accounts in which the Adviser manages accounts on behalf of Harbor as well as on behalf of its clients; single subadviser and multi-manager products where the individual or group responsible for managing multi-manager products may have access, directly or indirectly, to material non-public information regarding one or more underlying managers as a result of such manager also serving as a subadviser to a single subadviser product, including with respect to management of ETF creation baskets; large accounts and clients which may generate more revenue than smaller accounts or certain strategies which may have higher fees than others, resulting in a potential incentive to favor such high revenue or fee generating accounts; recommendations to different clients to buy or sell securities of the same kind or class at prices that may be different or to execute trades of securities of the same kind or class in opposite directions for different accounts; non-discretionary accounts or models in which a client may be disadvantaged if the Adviser delivers the model investment portfolio after initiating trading for the discretionary accounts or a discretionary client disadvantaged if the non-discretionary clients receive the model investment portfolio and start trading prior to when the Adviser begins trading for the discretionary clients; client accounts which only permit holding securities long versus those that permit short selling and where different client accounts are selling short and holding long potentially impacting the value of the security; the investment of assets of different clients at different levels of an issuer's capital structure; and financial interests of investment professionals who may invest or have other direct or indirect interests in investment vehicles the Adviser manages, including mutual funds, creating incentive to favor such accounts over others.

Conflicts that are not eliminated are addressed through disclosure and/or adoption of policies and procedures to manage or mitigate such conflicts. The Adviser seeks to disclose material conflicts of interest to our clients and prospective clients and seek to manage and mitigate conflicts through governance, oversight and the adoption of additional policies and procedures.

COMPENSATION

The Adviser's compensation methodology for the portfolio managers consists of the following components:

Base Salary. Base salary is a fixed amount determined each year. Each portfolio manager's base salary is based upon the responsibilities of his or her position with the Adviser, years of service and contribution to the long-term performance of the Adviser.

Annual Cash Bonus. Portfolio managers generally participate in at least one and possibly more bonus programs of the Adviser.

- **Employee Bonus Plan ("EBP").** Virtually every full-time employee of the Adviser participates in the EBP. The EBP provides for a possible incentive payment based upon the Adviser's EBIT (earnings before interest and taxes) margin percentage compared to its budgeted EBIT margin percentage. Good control over costs is an important factor in achieving the EBP objectives.
- **Senior Management Incentive Program ("SMIP").** Most senior professionals of the Adviser participate in the SMIP or a similar incentive plan. The objectives of the SMIP can vary from year to year, although for front-line portfolio managers, objectives will include performance of the portfolios compared to benchmarks, performance against budgeted earnings and other objectives as may be determined from year to year.

Target percentages for both the EBP and SMIP are established as a percentage of each portfolio manager's base salary. The percentages used in the calculation of both the EBP and SMIP are determined annually through a performance evaluation process based on qualitative and quantitative factors.

Harbor Cash Appreciation Rights ("H-CARs"). H-CARs represents a long-term incentive plan for senior personnel and certain other staff who have made, and are expected to make, significant contributions to the long-term value of the Adviser. H-CARs may be awarded each year and have an initial value expressed in dollars and equivalent H-CAR units. The value of the awards change over time based upon a formula linked to the Adviser's pre-tax profitability, with the awards normally vesting in equal amounts over three and five years. Individual awards are typically determined based upon an assessment of the participant's past and expected future contributions to the performance of the Adviser.

SECURITIES OWNERSHIP

As of October 31, 2021, Messrs. Gleich and Lerner did not beneficially own any shares of Harbor Disruptive Innovation Fund.

BlueCove Limited

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

As a firm with multiple clients, BlueCove may, in the normal course of business, be faced with situations that have the potential to give rise to conflicts of interest. Conflicts of interest may occur due to side by side management of client portfolios, which may have overlapping or opposing investment strategies. Members of BlueCove's Portfolio Management team may be engaged in managing client portfolios contemporaneously. Different client portfolios may have differing fee structures. Furthermore, it is not possible to anticipate every situation that may present the risk of a conflict of interest over time. However, in accordance with regulatory requirements, BlueCove maintains and operates effective organizational and administrative arrangements with a view to taking all reasonable steps to prevent conflicts of interest from adversely affecting the interests of its clients. BlueCove's organizational and administrative arrangements include a comprehensive suite of compliance polices, employee training and attestations, and a transparent investment process.

COMPENSATION

In setting and reviewing fixed compensation, BlueCove takes account of the need to ensure that fixed and variable components of total compensation are appropriately balanced. Fixed compensation is intended to be set at a level that allows BlueCove to operate a fully flexible policy on variable compensation while remaining competitive so as to attract and retain key talent.

Variable compensation is discretionary and will only be paid if it is sustainable according to the financial situation of BlueCove as a whole and justified according to the overall firm performance, investment team performance and the performance of the individual concerned. In setting performance targets applicable to discretionary variable compensation, there is an emphasis placed on establishing targets that are closely aligned with the strategic focus of BlueCove. Non-financial performance related to BlueCove's defined values and behaviors is also taken into account, and this includes compliance with controls and standards governing the relationships with clients and investors, risk management, and value-based behaviors. The target-setting process is also designed to avoid, or to mitigate where avoidance is not possible, conflicts of interest being created or incentivizing conflicts of interest or other behavior that would breach BlueCove's policies, values or commitment to clients.

BlueCove employees do not receive compensation from any fund for which BlueCove provides investment management services.

BlueCove operates an ownership culture amongst employees via its equity incentive plan. Each employee has an equity interest, allowing them to share in the growth of the business.

SECURITIES OWNERSHIP

As of October 31, 2021, Messrs. Brodsky, Harper, Thomas and Flannery did not beneficially own any shares of the Funds.

Jennison Associates LLC

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Jennison manages accounts with asset-based fees alongside accounts with performance-based fees. This side-by-side management can create an incentive for Jennison and its investment professionals to favor one account over another. Specifically, Jennison has the incentive to favor accounts for which it receives performance fees, and possibly take greater investment risks in those accounts, in order to bolster performance and increase its fees.

Other types of side-by-side management of multiple accounts can also create incentives for Jennison to favor one account over another. Examples are detailed below, followed by a discussion of how Jennison addresses these conflicts.

- Long only accounts/long-short accounts: Jennison manages accounts in strategies that hold only long securities positions as well as accounts in strategies that are permitted to sell securities short. As a result, Jennison may hold a long position in a security in some client accounts while selling the same security short in other client accounts. For example, Jennison permits quantitatively hedged strategies to short securities that are held long in other strategies. Additionally, Jennison permits securities that are held long in quantitatively derived strategies to be shorted by other strategies. The strategies that sell a security short held long by another strategy could lower the price for the security held long. Similarly, if a strategy is purchasing a security that is held short in other strategies, the strategies purchasing the security could increase the price of the security held short. By the same token, sales in a long only account can increase the value of a short position while shorting could create an opportunity to purchase a long position at a lower price. As a result, we have conflicts of interest in determining the timing and direction of investments.
- Multiple strategies: Jennison may buy or sell, or may direct or recommend that one client buy or sell, securities of the same kind or class that are purchased or sold for another client, at prices that may be different. Jennison may also, at any time, execute trades of securities of the same

Jennison Associates LLC — Continued

kind or class in one direction for an account and in the opposite direction for another account, due to differences in investment strategy or client direction. Different strategies effecting trading in the same securities or types of securities may appear as inconsistencies in Jennison's management of multiple accounts side-by-side.

- Investments at different levels of an issuer's capital structure: To the extent different clients invest across multiple strategies or asset classes, Jennison may invest client assets in the same issuer, but at different levels in the capital structure. Interests in these positions could be inconsistent or in potential or actual conflict with each other.
- Affiliated accounts/unaffiliated accounts and seeded/nonseeded accounts and accounts receiving asset allocation assets from affiliated investment advisers: Jennison manages accounts for its affiliates and accounts in which it has an interest alongside unaffiliated accounts. Jennison could have an incentive to favor its affiliated accounts over unaffiliated accounts. Additionally, at times Jennison's affiliates provide initial funding or otherwise invest in vehicles managed by Jennison. When an affiliate provides "seed capital" or other capital for a fund or account, it may do so with the intention of redeeming all or part of its interest at a particular future point in time or when it deems that sufficient additional capital has been invested in that fund or account. Jennison typically requests seed capital to start a track record for a new strategy or product. Managing "seeded" accounts alongside "non-seeded" accounts can create an incentive to favor the "seeded" accounts to establish a track record for a new strategy or product. Additionally, Jennison's affiliated investment advisers could allocate their asset allocation clients' assets to Jennison. Jennison could have an incentive to favor accounts used by its affiliate for their asset allocation clients to receive more assets from the affiliate.
- Non-discretionary accounts or models: Jennison provides non-discretionary model portfolios to some clients and manages other portfolios on a discretionary basis. Recommendations for some non-discretionary models that are derived from discretionary portfolios are communicated after the discretionary portfolio has traded. The non-discretionary clients could be disadvantaged if Jennison delivers the model investment portfolio to them after Jennison initiates trading for the discretionary clients. Discretionary clients could be disadvantaged if the non-discretionary clients receive their model investment portfolio and start trading before Jennison has started trading for the discretionary clients.
- Higher fee paying accounts or products or strategies: Jennison receives more revenues from (1) larger accounts or client relationships than smaller accounts or client relationships and from (2) managing discretionary accounts than advising non-discretionary models and from (3) non-wrap fee accounts than from wrap fee accounts and from (4) charging higher fees for some strategies than others. The differences in revenue that Jennison receives could create an incentive for Jennison to favor the higher fee paying or higher revenue generating account or product or strategy over another.
- Personal interests: The performance of one or more accounts managed by Jennison's investment professionals is taken into consideration in determining their compensation. Jennison also manages accounts that are investment options in its employee benefit plans such as its defined contribution plans or deferred compensation arrangements and where its employees may have personally invested alongside other accounts where there is no personal interest. These factors could create an incentive for Jennison to favor the accounts where it has a personal interest over accounts where Jennison does not have a personal interest.

How Jennison Addresses These Conflicts of Interest

The conflicts of interest described above could create incentives for Jennison to favor one or more accounts or types of accounts over others in the allocation of investment opportunities, aggregation and timing of investments. Portfolios in a particular strategy with similar objectives are managed similarly to the extent possible. Accordingly, portfolio holdings and industry and sector exposure tend to be similar across a group of accounts in a strategy that have similar objectives, which tends to minimize the potential for conflicts of interest among accounts within a product strategy. While these accounts have many similarities, the investment performance of each account will be different primarily due to differences in guidelines, individual portfolio manager's decisions, timing of investments, fees, expenses and cash flows.

Additionally, Jennison has developed policies and procedures that seek to address, mitigate and assess these conflicts of interest.

- Jennison has adopted trade aggregation and allocation procedures that seek to treat all clients (including affiliated accounts) fairly. These policies and procedures address the allocation of limited investment opportunities, such as initial public offerings (IPOs) and new issues, the allocation of transactions across multiple accounts.

Jennison Associates LLC — Continued

- Jennison has policies that limit the ability to short securities in portfolios that primarily rely on its fundamental research and investment processes (fundamental portfolios) if the security is held long in other fundamental portfolios.
- Jennison has adopted procedures to review allocations or performance dispersion between accounts with performance fees and non-performance fee based accounts and to review overlapping long and short positions among long accounts and long-short accounts.
- Jennison has adopted a code of ethics and policies relating to personal trading.
- Jennison has adopted a conflicts of interest policy and procedures.
- Jennison provides disclosure of these conflicts as described in its Form ADV brochure.

COMPENSATION

Mr. Boyer, Ms. Kuhlkin, Ms. McCarragher, and Mr. McManus serve as the portfolio managers of Harbor Long-Term Growers ETF. Jennison seeks to maintain a highly competitive compensation program designed to attract and retain outstanding investment professionals, which include portfolio managers and research analysts, and to align the interests of its investment professionals with those of its clients and overall firm results. Jennison recognizes individuals for their achievements and contributions and continues to promote those who exemplify the same values and level of commitment that are hallmarks of the organization. Investment professionals are compensated with a combination of base salary and discretionary cash bonus. Overall firm profitability determines the size of the investment professional compensation pool. In general, the discretionary cash bonus represents the majority of an investment professional's compensation.

Jennison sponsors a profit sharing retirement plan for all eligible employees. The contribution to the profit sharing retirement plan for portfolio managers is based on a percentage of the portfolio manager's total compensation, subject to a maximum determined by applicable law. In addition to eligibility to participate in retirement and welfare plans, senior investment professionals, including portfolio managers and senior research analysts, are eligible to participate in a voluntary deferred compensation program where all or a portion of the discretionary cash bonus can be deferred. Participants in the deferred compensation plan are permitted to allocate the deferred amounts among various options that track the gross-of-fee pre-tax performance of accounts or composites of accounts managed by Jennison.

Investment professionals' total compensation is determined through a subjective process that evaluates numerous qualitative and quantitative factors. Not all factors are applicable to every investment professional, and there is no particular weighting or formula for considering the factors.

The factors reviewed for the portfolio managers are listed below.

The quantitative factors reviewed for the portfolio managers may include:

- One-, three-, five-year and longer term pre-tax investment performance for groupings of accounts managed in the same strategy (composite) relative to market conditions, pre-determined passive indices and industry peer group data for the product strategy (e.g., large cap growth, large cap value). Some portfolio managers may manage or contribute ideas to more than one product strategy, and the performance of the other product strategies is also considered in determining the portfolio manager's overall compensation.
- The investment professional's contribution to client portfolio's pre-tax one-, three-, five-year and longer-term performance from the investment professional's recommended stocks relative to market conditions, the strategy's passive benchmarks, and the investment professional's respective coverage universes.
- The qualitative factors reviewed for the portfolio managers may include:
- The quality of the portfolio manager's investment ideas and consistency of the portfolio manager's judgment;
- Qualitative factors such as teamwork and responsiveness;
- Individual factors such as years of experience and responsibilities specific to the individual's role such as being a team leader or supervisor are also factored into the determination of an investment professional's total compensation; and
- Historical and long-term business potential of the product strategies.

SECURITIES OWNERSHIP

As of October 31, 2021, Mr. Boyer, Ms. Kuhlkin, Ms. McCarragher, and Mr. McManus did not beneficially own any shares of the Fund.

Quantix Commodities LP

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Potential conflicts of interest may arise when there is side-by-side management of similar strategies in registered investment vehicles, private funds and separately managed accounts. The other accounts may have similar investment objectives or strategies as the Fund, may track the same index that the Fund tracks, and may buy or sell securities or other financial instruments that are eligible to be held, sold or purchased by the Fund. An investment opportunity may be suitable for the Fund as well as for any of the other accounts. Different vehicles may have different fee structures, which may create the incentive for the portfolio manager to favor one account over another in terms of access to investment opportunities.

Quantix's policies and procedures have been designed to identify and properly disclose, mitigate, and/or eliminate applicable conflicts of interest, including in the allocation of investment opportunities, in accordance with regulatory requirements. These include regular review, training and attestations.

COMPENSATION

Compensation for the portfolio manager consists of a fixed salary and a share of the profits of the firm. Profit sharing can comprise most of the portfolio manager's compensation package. None of the compensation for the portfolio manager is directly related to the performance of Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF, but is indirectly linked to the success of the Fund and other clients.

SECURITIES OWNERSHIP

As of February 8, 2022, Mr. Schwab did not beneficially own any shares of the Fund.

THE DISTRIBUTOR

Foreside Fund Services, LLC

Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”) acts as the principal underwriter and distributor of the Fund’s shares. Its principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101. The Distributor has entered into an agreement with the Trust which will continue from its effective date unless terminated by either party upon 60 days’ prior written notice to the other party. Shares will be continuously offered for sale by the Trust through the Distributor only in Creation Units. Shares in less than Creation Units are not distributed by the Distributor. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the Exchange Act and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). The Distributor has no role in determining the investment policies of the Trust or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Trust.

Distribution Plans

The Trust has adopted a distribution plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act with respect to the Fund (the “Plan”). Under the Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay distribution fees in connection with the sale and distribution of its shares and pay service fees in connection with the provision of investor services.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Funds, and there are no current plans to impose these fees. In addition, no such fee may be paid in the future without further approval by the Board. However, in the event that Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because these fees are paid out of Fund assets on an ongoing basis, these fees will increase the cost of your investment in the Funds.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

Unaffiliated financial intermediaries, including broker-dealers, banks, trust companies, employee benefit plan and retirement plan administrators, may be compensated for providing distribution, recordkeeping and/or similar services to shareholders who hold their Fund shares through accounts that are maintained by the intermediary. Financial intermediary fees may be in the form of asset-based, transaction-based, or flat fees. The Adviser or its affiliates may compensate, out of their own assets, certain unaffiliated financial intermediaries for distribution of shares of a Funds and for providing shareholder recordkeeping and other similar services to shareholders who hold their shares of a Funds through accounts that are maintained by the financial intermediaries.

CODE OF ETHICS

Code of Ethics

Harbor ETF Trust, the Adviser, and the Subadvisers have each adopted a code of ethics that complies in all material respects with Rule 17j-1 under the Investment Company Act. These codes of ethics are designed to prevent trustees/directors, officers and designated employees who have access to information concerning portfolio securities transactions of Harbor ETF Trust (“Access Persons”) from using that information for their personal benefit or to the disadvantage of Harbor ETF Trust. These codes of ethics are also designed to prevent both Access Persons and all employees of the Adviser from profiting from short-term trading in shares of any Harbor ETF Trust indicated. The codes of ethics do permit Access Persons to engage in personal securities transactions for their own account, including securities that may be purchased or held by Harbor ETF Trust, but impose significant restrictions on such transactions and require Access Persons to report all of their personal securities transactions (except for transactions in certain securities where the potential for a conflict of interest is very low, such as unaffiliated open-end mutual fund shares and money market instruments). Each of the codes of ethics is on public file with, and is available from, the SEC.

The Adviser relies on each Subadviser to fulfill its responsibility for monitoring the personal trading activities of the Subadviser’s personnel in accordance with the Subadviser’s code of ethics. Each Subadviser provides Harbor ETF Trust’s Board of Trustees with a quarterly certification of the Subadviser’s compliance with its code of ethics and with Rule 17j-1 and a report of any significant violations of its code of ethics.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure Policy

The Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures that govern the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings and the disclosure of statistical information about the Funds' portfolios.

These policies and procedures are designed to strike an appropriate balance between providing enough information to help investors understand the Funds' recent historical performance and at the same time ensuring that investors do not receive information which would enable them to trade based on that information to the detriment of the Fund or its other shareholders. As an overarching principle, these policies and procedures prohibit the Funds and any service provider to the Funds, including the Adviser, from entering into any arrangement to receive any compensation or consideration, either directly or indirectly, in return for the disclosure of a Fund's non-public portfolio holdings.

On each business day, before the opening of regular trading on the listing exchange, each Fund will provide a full list of holdings daily on *harborcapital.com*. In addition, a basket composition file, which includes the security names and share quantities or amounts to deliver in exchange for Fund shares and may overlap with actual or expected Fund holdings, is publicly disseminated via the National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC").

For purposes of these policies and procedures, "portfolio holdings" means the individual securities or other instruments held by a Fund. This includes equity and fixed income securities, such as stocks and bonds, and derivative contracts, such as futures, options and swaps held by the Funds. "Portfolio holdings" does not include information that is derived from (but does not include) individual portfolio holdings, such as statistical information about a Fund or a Fund's aggregate cash position. Statistical information includes information such as how a Fund's portfolio is divided (in percentage terms) among various industries, sectors, countries, value and growth stocks, small, mid and large cap stocks, credit quality ratings, and maturities. Statistical information also includes financial characteristics about a Fund's portfolio such as alpha, beta, R-squared, information ratio, Sharpe ratio, various earnings and price based ratios (such as price-to-earnings, price-to-book, and earnings growth), duration, maturity, market capitalization, and portfolio turnover.

While statistical information is not considered "portfolio holdings," the policies and procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees limit the disclosure of statistical information derived from portfolio holdings which have not yet been publicly disclosed to further ensure that such information could not be used in a manner that is adverse to the Funds. Specifically, statistical information derived from non-public portfolio holdings data may only be based on a Fund's month end portfolio holdings data and then may only be released beginning 5 days after that month end date. In addition, only the Officers of the Trust and certain employees of the Adviser are authorized to release such statistical information and they may not do so if they reasonably believe that the recipient of that statistical information, could use that information as a basis on which to trade in the Fund shares to the detriment of the Fund or its other shareholders. Statistical information may be provided to existing or potential shareholders in the Funds and to their representatives for the sole purpose of helping to explain a Fund's recent historical performance.

Current and prospective investors from time to time may request different or more extensive historical portfolio holdings information for a Fund than has previously been publicly disclosed to assist them in their assessment of the consistency of the investment process of the Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, through different past market environments. To the extent the requested portfolio holdings information is for periods that precede the date of the most recent publicly disclosed portfolio holdings information, it is considered stale and may be released to investors or prospective investors and others upon request without needing to be separately publicly disclosed. Because historical portfolio holdings information must have been superseded by the public disclosure of more recent portfolio holdings information before it can be released, the information should normally not enable any recipient to trade for its own benefit to the detriment of the Fund.

The policies and procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees also prohibit the disclosure of non-public portfolio holdings to third parties except in certain limited circumstances where the Funds or a service provider has a legitimate business purpose for disclosing that information and the recipients are subject to a duty of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on the non-public information. The Chief Compliance Officer of the Funds must authorize any such disclosure in those limited circumstances.

Harbor ETF Trust seeks to avoid potential conflicts between the interests of the Funds' shareholders and those of the Funds' service providers and ensure that non-public portfolio holdings information is disclosed only when such disclosure is in the best interests of a Fund and its shareholders. Harbor ETF Trust seeks to accomplish this by permitting such disclosure solely for the purpose of assisting the service provider in carrying out its designated responsibilities for a Fund and by requiring any such disclosure to be authorized in the manner described above. The Board of Trustees receives a report at least annually concerning the effectiveness and operation of the Funds' policies and procedures, including those governing the disclosure of portfolio information.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure Policy — Continued

The Adviser, the Subadviser and their affiliates may provide investment advice to clients (including funds) other than the Funds that have investment objectives that may be substantially similar to those of the Funds. These clients may have portfolios consisting of holdings substantially similar to those of the Funds and may be subject to different holdings disclosure policies. These clients are not subject to the portfolio holdings disclosure policies and procedures described herein and do not owe the Adviser, respective Subadviser or Fund a duty of confidentiality with respect to disclosure of their portfolio holdings. The Adviser, Subadviser, Custodian, Distributor and other service providers to the Fund, may receive non-public portfolio holdings information in the course of performing services to the Funds, the Subadviser and/or Adviser, but are subject to legal obligations to not disseminate or trade on non-public information concerning the Trust.

DELEGATED PROXY VOTING RESPONSIBILITY

Oversight

For Funds with a discretionary Subadviser, Harbor Capital delegates proxy voting to the Subadviser. In each instance where proxy voting responsibility has been delegated to one or more Subadvisers, Harbor Capital's Legal and Compliance Team is responsible for the oversight with respect to such delegated responsibilities, including reviewing the proxy voting policies, procedures, and/or proxy voting guidelines of each such Subadviser (the "Subadviser Proxy Voting Guidelines"). The Legal and Compliance Team must determine that the Subadviser Proxy Voting Guidelines are reasonably designed to ensure that the Subadviser would be able to administer the proxy voting process generally and vote proxies specifically in a manner which would be in the best interests of the respective client before Harbor Capital will delegate proxy voting responsibility to a Subadviser. The Legal and Compliance Team will review any amendments to the Subadviser Proxy Voting Guidelines to ensure that the guidelines continue to meet that standard. Harbor Capital will not delegate voting authority to any third party that does not also serve in a fiduciary capacity. In addition, each Subadviser must accept the delegation of this responsibility.

Harbor Capital does not review individual voting decisions by the Subadvisers but considers their proxy voting policies, procedures, and/or guidelines as part of its overall assessment of the Subadviser's compliance program. If Harbor Capital is not satisfied with the Subadviser's overall performance, including as a result of proxy voting decisions which are not in Harbor Capital's client's best interests, Harbor Capital may recommend to the Board of Trustees the replacement of the Subadviser.

Harbor Capital will normally not be privy to a Subadviser's proxy voting decision until after the vote is cast and the shareholder meeting has occurred. While Harbor Capital does retain the right to override any proxy voting decision by a Subadviser (when Harbor Capital believes that a voting decision would not be in the best interests of its client), Harbor Capital does not expect to be able to exercise that authority as a matter of course. Such an override could only occur in the unusual circumstance where the Subadviser consults with Harbor Capital prior to casting a vote.

The Subadvisers operate independently of each other and it is feasible that the Subadvisers will come to different voting decisions on the same or similar proposals. As long as the Subadvisers are acting in what they believe to be the best interests of the client when making their proxy voting decisions, Harbor Capital believes that the client will, as a whole, benefit from each Subadviser applying its own analysis to the proxy voting decision. Differences in such analyses may occur, for example, depending on whether a Subadviser considers a proxy advisory firm's recommendations or additional information provided by an issuer during the proxy voting process.

Conflicts of Interest

Delegation of proxy voting responsibility to Subadvisers should generally adequately address any possible conflicts of interest with respect to Harbor Capital. In addition, as part of the Legal and Compliance Team's review of the Subadviser Proxy Voting Guidelines, the Legal and Compliance Team seeks to ensure that the Subadviser has implemented its own procedures to monitor and resolve conflicts of interest in the proxy voting process.

Recordkeeping

For assets with respect to which proxy voting responsibilities have been delegated to one or more Subadvisers, each such Subadviser is responsible for retaining the materials regarding votes cast by them. Each Subadviser is required to provide to Harbor Capital, upon request, the necessary information regarding its proxy voting record to enable Harbor Capital to prepare the Form N-PX for the Subadvised Products. Harbor Capital will retain this information, along with each Subadviser's Proxy Voting Guidelines and any certifications provided by the Subadvisers as to their compliance with their policies and procedures, for six years.

For the proxy voting policy of each discretionary Subadviser, please see Appendix A. Quantix does not typically invest in voting securities on behalf of the Fund. Therefore, it is not expected that Quantix would be in a position to vote proxies.

PROXY VOTING RESPONSIBILITY RETAINED BY HARBOR CAPITAL

In each instance where Harbor Capital has retained proxy voting authority, the Multi-Asset Solutions Team ("MAST") will generally administer proxy voting. Harbor Capital is obligated to vote proxies in a manner consistent with its fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of shareholders. Normally, this means that MAST will vote or administer the voting of ballots in accordance with Harbor Capital's proxy voting guidelines (the "Proxy Voting Guidelines").

In order to facilitate the proxy voting process with respect to assets for which Harbor Capital retains proxy voting responsibilities, Harbor Capital engages a proxy advisory firm (the "Advisory Firm") to provide research, analysis, and voting recommendation consistent with the Proxy Voting Guidelines. In addition, the Advisory Firm will provide research and reporting related to the proxy proposals.

Meeting Notification

Harbor Capital utilizes the Advisory Firm's voting agent services to notify it of upcoming shareholder meetings for portfolio companies, to vote proxies on its behalf in accordance with Harbor Capital's Proxy Voting Guidelines and to administer the transmission of votes. The Advisory Firm tracks and reconciles holdings against incoming proxy ballots. Meeting and record date information is updated daily through the Advisory Firm's web-based application. The Advisory Firm also is responsible for maintaining copies of all proxy statements received and for promptly providing such materials upon Harbor Capital's request. All efforts will be made to vote proxies in a timely manner, and any delay in voting a ballot will be investigated to determine the cause and how to prevent recurrence in the future.

Vote Determination

Ballots that are processed by the Advisory Firm will be voted in accordance with the Proxy Voting Guidelines. In evaluating certain corporate action proposals, MAST will gather information from a variety of sources, including, but not limited to, management or shareholders of a company presenting a proposal, and independent proxy research services (such as the Advisory Firm). Final authority and responsibility for proxy voting decisions rests with Harbor Capital, taking into account the Proxy Voting Guidelines and Harbor Capital's fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of clients. MAST is responsible for maintaining documentation and assuring that it adequately reflects the basis for any vote that is cast in a manner that deviates from the Proxy Voting Guidelines.

Vote Execution, Monitoring of the Voting Process and Minutes

Ballots will be cast in accordance with the Proxy Voting Guidelines by the Advisory Firm. The Advisory Firm will then transmit the votes to the proxy agents or custodian banks.

While not expected to be a frequent occurrence, MAST can change a vote already submitted by the Advisory Firm, if necessary.

MAST is responsible for preparing minutes to document the rationale for instances where Harbor Capital voted against its policy and for decisions with respect to corporate actions. Such minutes will be retained for six years.

Conflicts of Interest

Where Harbor Capital retains proxy voting responsibilities, MAST has the obligation to assess the extent, if any, to which there may be a material conflict between the interests of an account on the one hand and Harbor Capital and its affiliates, directors, officers, employees (and other similar persons) on the other hand.

If MAST determines that a conflict may exist, it will resolve the conflict as outlined below and promptly report the matter and its resolution to Harbor Capital's Chief Compliance Officer. Harbor Capital is authorized to resolve any such conflict in a manner that is in the best interests of its clients. Normally, a conflict will be resolved in accordance with the following:

- If the proposal that gives rise to a conflict is specifically addressed in the Proxy Voting Guidelines, the proxy will be voted in accordance with the pre-determined Proxy Voting Guidelines, provided that such pre-determined guidelines involve little or no discretion on the part of MAST;
- MAST may disclose the conflict to Harbor Capital's affected client and obtain the client's consent before voting in the manner approved by such client;
- Harbor Capital may engage an independent third party to determine how the proxy should be voted; or
- Harbor Capital may, where feasible, establish an ethical wall or other informational barriers between the person(s) involved in the conflict and the person(s) making the voting decision in order to insulate the decision maker from the conflict.

A member of the Legal and Compliance Team will report all conflicts, and the resolution of such conflicts, to Harbor Capital's Board of Directors on an annual basis, or more frequently if necessary.

Harbor Capital will use commercially reasonable efforts to determine whether a conflict may exist, and a conflict will be deemed to exist if, and only if, MAST knew, or reasonably should have known, of the conflict at the time of the vote.

Recordkeeping

Where Harbor Capital retains proxy voting responsibilities, the Advisory Firm will serve as recordkeeper for all ballots processed through the Advisory Firm, including any research reports provided in the voting decisions. Harbor Capital will require sufficient information regarding its proxy voting record to enable the Legal and Compliance Team to prepare the Form N-PX for such products, if applicable.

PROXY VOTING

Proxy Voting Policy — Continued

PROXY VOTING INFORMATION

Information regarding how each Fund voted proxies relating to securities held by the Fund during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available (1) without charge, upon request, by calling Harbor Funds' toll-free number at 800-422-1050; (2) on Harbor Funds' website at *harborcapital.com*; and (3) on the SEC's website at *sec.gov*.

PROXY VOTING GUIDELINES

Harbor Capital will generally vote in accordance with Institutional Shareholder Services' Proxy Voting Guidelines – Benchmark Policy Recommendations for both domestic and foreign markets.

The Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, is responsible for making specific decisions to buy and sell securities for the portion of Fund assets that it manages. The Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, is also responsible for selecting brokers and dealers to effect these transactions and negotiating, if possible, brokerage commissions and dealers' charges.

Purchases and sales of securities on a securities exchange are effected by brokers, and the Fund pays a brokerage commission for this service. In transactions on stock exchanges in the United States, these commissions are negotiated, whereas on many foreign stock exchanges the commissions are fixed. In the over-the-counter market, securities (i.e., debt securities) are normally traded on a "net" basis with dealers acting as principal for their own accounts without a stated commission, although the price of the securities usually includes a profit to the dealer. In underwritten offerings, securities are purchased at a fixed price which includes an amount of compensation to the underwriter, generally referred to as the underwriter's concession or discount. On occasion, certain money market instruments may be purchased directly from an issuer, in which case no commissions or discounts are paid.

The primary consideration in placing portfolio security transactions with broker-dealers for execution is to obtain and maintain the availability of execution at the most favorable prices and in the most effective manner possible. The Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, attempts to achieve this result by selecting broker-dealers to execute portfolio transactions on behalf of the Fund and other clients taking into account such factors as the broker-dealers' professional capability, the value and quality of their brokerage services and the level of their brokerage commissions.

Under each Investment Advisory Agreement and Subadvisory Contract and as permitted by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, a Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, may cause a Fund to pay a commission to broker-dealers who provide brokerage and research services to the Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, for effecting a securities transaction for a Fund. Such commission may exceed the amount other broker-dealers would have charged for the transaction, if the Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, determines in good faith that the greater commission is reasonable relative to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the executing broker-dealer viewed in terms of either a particular transaction or the overall responsibilities the Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, has to the Funds or to its other clients. The term "brokerage and research services" includes advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities, and the availability of securities or of purchasers or sellers of securities, furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy and the performance of accounts, and effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto, such as clearance and settlement.

Although commissions paid on every transaction will, in the judgment of the Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, be reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage services provided, commissions exceeding those that another broker might charge may be paid to broker-dealers who were selected to execute transactions on behalf of the Funds and the other clients of the Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, in part for providing advice as to the availability of securities or of purchasers or sellers of securities and services in effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto such as clearance and settlement.

Research provided by brokers is used for the benefit of all of the clients of a Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, and not solely or necessarily for the benefit of the Funds. Investment management personnel of each The Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, attempt to evaluate the quality of research provided by brokers. Results of this effort are sometimes used by a Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, as a consideration in the selection of brokers to execute portfolio transactions.

In certain instances there may be securities that are suitable for a Fund's portfolio as well as for that of another Fund or one or more of the other clients of the Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable. Investment decisions for a Fund and for other clients of the Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, are made with a view to achieving their respective investment objectives. It may develop that a particular security is bought or sold for only one client even though it might be held by, or bought or sold for, other clients. Likewise, a particular security may be bought for one or more clients when one or more other clients are selling that same security. Some simultaneous transactions are inevitable when several clients receive investment advice from the same investment adviser, particularly when the same security is suitable for the investment objectives of more than one client. When two or more clients are simultaneously engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security, the securities are allocated among clients in a manner believed to be equitable to each. It is recognized that in some cases this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or volume of the security in a particular transaction as far as a Fund is concerned. Harbor ETF Trust believes that over time its ability to participate in volume transactions will produce better executions for the Funds.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Broker Commissions

The investment advisory fee that the Fund pays to the Adviser will not be reduced as a consequence of a Subadviser's receipt of brokerage and research services. Subject to the applicable legal requirements, to the extent a Fund's portfolio transactions are used to obtain such services, the brokerage commissions paid by the Fund will exceed those that might otherwise be paid by an amount that cannot be presently determined. Such services would be useful and of value to such Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, in serving both the Funds and other clients and, conversely, such services obtained by the placement of brokerage business of other clients would be useful to such Subadviser and/or Adviser, as applicable, in carrying out its obligations to the Funds.

The table below sets forth information concerning the payment of commissions (which do not include dealer "spreads" (markups or markdowns) on principal trades) by the Funds, including the amount of such commissions paid to affiliates (if any) for the indicated fiscal years.

	Total Brokerage Commissions Paid To Brokers Who Provided Research Year Ended 10/31/2021 (000s)	Total Brokerage Commission (000s)		
		2021	2020	2019
HARBOR ETF TRUST				
Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF ¹	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Harbor Disruptive Innovation ETF ²	—	—	—	—
Harbor Long-Term Growers ETF ³	—	—	—	—
Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF ⁴	—	—	—	—
Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF ⁵	—	—	—	—

¹ Commenced operations February 9, 2022.

² Commenced operations December 1, 2021.

³ Commenced operations February 2, 2022.

⁴ Commenced operations September 14, 2021.

⁵ Commenced operations September 14, 2021.

The brokerage commissions paid are reflected in the total return of a Fund. The brokerage commissions paid may vary by the style of the Fund, by whether the securities being purchased are domestic or foreign, by the number of transactions during the year and by the investment style employed by the Subadviser. The brokerage commissions paid expressed in dollars or in percentage terms may vary from year to year depending on market conditions or other factors.

Securities Issued by Regular Broker-Dealers

During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021, the following Funds purchased securities issued by the following regular broker-dealers of Harbor ETF Trust, which had the following values as of October 31, 2021:

Fund	Regular Broker-Dealer (or Parent)	Aggregate Holdings (000s)
Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF	—	\$—
Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF	—	—

The NAV is the value of a single share. NAV is computed by adding the value of a Fund's investments, cash, and other assets, subtracting its liabilities, and dividing the result by the number of shares outstanding.

The value of Fund shares bought and sold in the secondary market is driven by market price. The price of these shares, like the price of all traded securities, is subject to factors such as supply and demand, as well as the current value of the portfolio securities held by a Fund. Secondary market shares, available for purchase or sale on an intraday basis, do not have a fixed relationship either to the previous day's NAV nor the current day's NAV. Prices in the secondary market, therefore, may be below, at, or above the most recently calculated NAV of such shares.

Equity securities, except securities listed on the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation ("NASDAQ") system and United Kingdom securities are valued at the last sale price on a national exchange or system on which they are principally traded as of the valuation date. Securities listed on NASDAQ system or a United Kingdom exchange are valued at the official closing price of those securities. In the case of securities for which there were no sales on the valuation day, securities traded principally: (i) on a U.S. exchange, including NASDAQ, will be valued at the mean between the closing bid and asked price; (ii) on a foreign exchange, including United Kingdom securities, will be valued at the official bid price determined as of the close of the primary exchange.

Futures contracts and options on futures contracts are normally valued at the price that would be required to settle the contract on the market where any such option or futures contract is principally traded. Options on equity securities are normally valued using the last sale price on the relevant securities exchange. Swaps are valued using prices supplied by a pricing vendor based on the underlying characteristics of the swaps. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts are valued at their respective fair values determined on the basis of the mean between the last current bid and asked prices based on quotations supplied to a pricing service by independent dealers.

Debt securities, other than short-term securities with a remaining maturity of less than 60 days at the time they are acquired, are valued using evaluated prices furnished by a pricing service selected by the Adviser and approved by the Board of Trustees. An evaluated price represents an assessment by the pricing service using various market inputs of what the pricing service believes is the fair market value of a security at a particular point in time. The pricing service determines evaluated prices for debt securities that would be transacted at institutional size quantities using inputs including, but not limited to, (i) recent transaction prices and dealer quotes, (ii) transaction prices for what the pricing service believes are securities with similar characteristics, (iii) the pricing vendor's assessment of the risk inherent in the security taking into account criteria such as credit quality, payment history, liquidity and market conditions, and (iv) various correlations and relationships between security price movements and other factors, such as interest rate changes, which are recognized by institutional traders. Because many debt securities trade infrequently, the pricing vendor will often not have current transaction price information available as an input in determining an evaluated price for a particular security. When current transaction price information is available, it is one input into the pricing service's evaluation process, which means that the evaluated price supplied by the pricing service will frequently differ from that transaction price. Short-term securities with a remaining maturity of less than 60 days at the time they are acquired are stated at amortized cost which approximates fair value.

When reliable market quotations, evaluated prices supplied by a pricing vendor or, in the absence of evaluated prices, prices provided by a Subadviser (where permitted under the Funds' valuation procedures) are not readily available or are not believed to accurately reflect fair value, securities are generally priced at their fair value, determined by the Trust's Valuation Committee pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. A Fund may also use fair value pricing if the value of some or all of the Fund's securities have been materially affected by events occurring before the Fund's pricing time but after the close of the primary markets or exchanges on which the security is traded. This most commonly occurs with foreign securities, but may occur with other securities as well. When fair value pricing is employed, the prices of securities used by a Fund to calculate its net asset value may differ from market quotations, official closing prices or evaluated prices for the same securities, which means the Fund may value those securities higher or lower than another fund that uses market quotations, official closing prices or evaluated prices supplied by a pricing vendor.

It is possible that the fair value determined in good faith in accordance with the Funds' valuation procedures may differ from valuations for the same security or other asset determined by other funds using their own valuation procedures. Although the Funds' valuation procedures are designed to value a security at the price a Fund may reasonably expect to receive upon its current sale in an orderly transaction, there can be no assurance that any fair value determination would, in fact, approximate the amount that a Fund would actually realize upon the sale of the security or the price at which the security would trade if a reliable market price were readily available.

Portfolio securities traded on more than one U.S. national securities exchange or foreign securities exchange are valued at the last sale price on the business day as of which such value is being determined at the close of the exchange representing the principal market for such securities. The value of all assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies will be converted into U.S. dollar values at the mean between the buying and selling rates of such currencies against U.S. dollars last quoted by any major bank. If such quotations are not available, the rate of exchange will be determined in good faith by or under procedures established by the Board of Trustees.

Trading in securities on European and Far Eastern securities exchanges and over-the-counter markets is normally completed well before the close of business on each business day in New York (i.e., a day on which the NYSE is scheduled to be open for trading). In addition, European or Far Eastern securities trading generally or in a particular country or countries may not take place on all business days in New York. Furthermore, trading takes place in Japanese markets on certain Saturdays and in various foreign markets on days that are not business days in New York and on which the Funds' net asset values may not be calculated. Such calculation does not take place contemporaneously with the determination of the prices of the majority of the portfolio securities used in such calculation. As a result, closing market prices for foreign securities may not fully reflect events that occur between the time their prices are determined and the close of the regular trading on the NYSE (or such other time at which the Fund calculates NAV consistent with its policies and procedures) and thus may no longer be considered reliable. The Funds will use the fair value of the foreign securities, determined in accordance with the fair value procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees, in place of closing market prices to calculate their net asset values if the Fund believes that events between the close of the foreign market and the close of regular trading on the NYSE (or such other time at which the Fund calculates NAV consistent with its policies and procedures) would materially affect the value of some or all of a particular Fund's securities.

The proceeds received by each Fund for each issue or sale of its shares, and all net investment income, realized and unrealized gain and proceeds thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors, will be specifically allocated to such Fund and constitute the underlying assets of such Fund. The underlying assets of each Fund will be segregated on the books of account, and will be charged with the liabilities in respect to such Fund and with a share of the general liabilities of Harbor ETF Trust. Expenses with respect to any two or more funds are to be allocated in proportion to the net asset values of the respective Funds except where allocations of direct expenses can otherwise be reasonably determined, in which case the expenses are allocated directly to the Fund which incurred that expense.

Income, common expenses and realized and unrealized gains/(losses) are determined at the Fund level and allocated daily.

Each Fund issues and sells shares only in Creation Units on a continuous basis through the Distributor, without a sales load, at the NAV next determined after receipt of an order in proper form as described in the Participant Agreement (as defined below), on any Business Day (as defined below).

Although Creation Units and redemption proceeds will normally be delivered as described below, Creation Units or redemption proceeds may be delayed under certain circumstances, namely: (1) for any period during which there is a non-routine closure of the Fedwire or applicable Federal Reserve Banks; (2) for any period (a) during which the NYSE is closed other than customary weekend and holiday closings or (b) during which trading on the NYSE is restricted; (3) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which (a) disposal of securities owned by the Fund is not reasonably practicable or (b) it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to fairly determine the NAV of Shares of the Fund; (4) for any period during which the SEC has, by rule or regulation, deemed that (a) trading shall be restricted or (b) an emergency exists; (5) for any period that the SEC may by order permit for shareholder protection; or (6) for any period during which the Fund, as part of a necessary liquidation of the Fund, has properly postponed and/or suspended redemption of shares and payment in accordance with federal securities laws. Any such suspension or postponement described above will be consistent with the Fund's obligations under Section 22(e) of the Investment Company Act.

In its discretion, the Adviser reserves the right to increase or decrease the number of a Fund's Shares that constitute a Creation Unit. The Board of Trustees reserves the right to declare a split or a consolidation in the number of shares outstanding of a Fund, and to make a corresponding change in the number of shares constituting a Creation Unit, in the event that the per share price in the secondary market rises (or declines) to an amount that falls outside the range deemed desirable by the Board of Trustees.

A "Business Day" with respect to the Funds is each day NYSE, the listing exchange, and the Trust are open, including any day that a Fund is required to be open under Section 22(e) of the Investment Company Act, which excludes weekends and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Orders from large institutional investors who have entered into agreements with the Funds' Distributor to create or redeem Creation Units will only be accepted on a Business Day.

The time at which transactions and shares are priced and the time by which orders must be received may be changed in case of an emergency or if regular trading on the NYSE is stopped at a time other than its regularly scheduled closing time. A Fund reserves the right to reprocess creation and redemption transactions that were initially processed at a NAV other than a Fund's official closing NAV (as the same may be subsequently adjusted). A Fund reserves the right to recover amounts from (or distribute amounts to) Authorized Participants based on the official closing NAV. A Fund also reserves the right to advance the time by which creation and redemption orders must be received for same business day credit as otherwise permitted by the SEC.

Fund Deposit

The consideration for purchase of Creation Units generally consists of a basket of securities and instruments ("Deposit Securities") and/or a deposit of a specified cash payment (the "Cash Component"). Together, the Deposit Securities and Cash Component constitute the "Fund Deposit," which represents the minimum initial and subsequent investment amount for a Creation Unit of a Fund. The portfolio of securities required may be different than the portfolio of securities the Fund will deliver upon redemption of Fund shares.

The function of the Cash Component is to compensate for any differences between the NAV per Creation Unit and the Deposit Amount (as defined below). The Cash Component would be an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of the shares (per Creation Unit) and the "Deposit Amount," which is an amount equal to the market value of the Deposit Securities. If the Cash Component is a positive number (the NAV per Creation Unit exceeds the Deposit Amount), the Authorized Participant will deliver the Cash Component. If the Cash Component is a negative number (the NAV per Creation Unit is less than the Deposit Amount), the Authorized Participant will receive the Cash Component. Computation of the Cash Component excludes any stamp duty or other similar fees and expenses payable upon transfer of beneficial ownership of the Deposit Securities, which shall be the sole responsibility of the Authorized Participant.

State Street Bank and Trust Company (the "Transfer Agent"), through the NSCC, makes available on each Business Day, prior to the opening of business on the listing exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern time), the identity and the required number or amount of each Deposit Security and the amount of the Cash Component (or cash deposit) to be included in the current Fund Deposit (based on information at the end of the previous Business Day). Such Fund Deposit is applicable, subject to any adjustments as described below, in order to effect purchases of Creation Units of a Fund until such time as the next-announced composition of the Fund Deposit is made available.

CREATIONS AND REDEMPTIONS

Fund Deposit — Continued

A Fund reserves the right to accept a basket of securities and/or cash that differs from a basket of Deposit Securities and/or cash published or transacted on a Business Day, or to permit or require the substitution of an amount of cash (a “cash-in-lieu” amount) to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security.

Procedures for Creating Creation Units

To be eligible to place orders with the Distributor and to create a Creation Unit of a Fund, an entity must be a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC, which has a written agreement with the Fund or one of its service providers that allows the authorized participant to place orders for the purchase and redemption of Creation Units (a “Participant Agreement,” and such participants, an “Authorized Participant”). All shares of the Funds, however created, will be entered on the records of DTC in the name of its nominee for the account of a participant of DTC (“DTC Participant”).

Except as described below, and in all cases subject to the terms of the applicable Participant Agreement, all orders to create Creation Units of a Fund must be received by the Transfer Agent by the closing time of the regular trading session of the listing exchange (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern time). A “Custom Order” may be placed by an Authorized Participant in the event that a Fund accepts (or delivers, in the case of a redemption) a basket of securities and/or cash that differs from a basket of Deposit Securities and/or cash published or transacted on a Business Day. Custom Orders must be received by the Transfer Agent by 3:00 p.m. Eastern time or such earlier time as otherwise specified. The time by which an order must be submitted is referred to as the “order cutoff time.” On days when the exchange closes earlier than normal (such as the day before a holiday), the Funds require standard orders to create Creation Units to be placed by the earlier closing time and Custom Orders to create Creation Units must be received no later than one hour prior to the earlier closing time. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Fund may, but is not required to, permit Custom Orders until 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, or until the market close (in the event an exchange closes early). The date on which an order to create Creation Units (or an order to redeem Creation Units, as discussed below) is placed is referred to as the “Transmittal Date.” Orders must be transmitted by an Authorized Participant through the Transfer Agent’s electronic order system or by telephone or other transmission method acceptable to the Transfer Agent and approved by the Distributor pursuant to procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement. Economic or market disruptions or changes, or telephone or other communication failure may impede the ability to reach the Transfer Agent, Distributor or an Authorized Participant.

All investor orders to create Creation Units shall be placed with an Authorized Participant in the form required by such Authorized Participant. In addition, an Authorized Participant may request that an investor make certain representations or enter into agreements with respect to an order (to provide for payments of cash). Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not have executed a Participant Agreement and, therefore, orders to create Creation Units of a Fund will have to be placed by the investor’s broker through an Authorized Participant. In such cases, there may be additional charges to such investor. A limited number of broker-dealers are expected to execute a Participant Agreement and only a small number of such Authorized Participants are expected to have international capabilities.

Creation Units may be created in advance of the receipt by a Fund of all or a portion of the Fund Deposit. In such cases, the Authorized Participant will remain liable for the full deposit of the missing portion(s) of the Fund Deposit and will be required to post collateral with a Fund consisting of cash at least equal to a percentage of the marked-to-market value of such missing portion(s) that is specified for the Fund. A Fund may use such collateral to buy the missing portion(s) of the Fund Deposit at any time and will subject such Authorized Participant to liability for any shortfall between the cost to the Fund of purchasing such securities and the value of such collateral. A Fund will have no liability for any such shortfall. A Fund will return any unused portion of the collateral to the Authorized Participant once the entire Fund Deposit has been properly received by the Transfer Agent and deposited into the Fund.

Those persons placing orders for Creation Units should ascertain any deadlines applicable to DTC and the Federal Reserve Bank wire system by contacting the operations department of the broker or depository institution effectuating such transfer of Deposit Securities and Cash Component. Orders for creation that are effected outside the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC (the “Clearing Process”) are likely to require transmittal by the DTC Participant earlier on the Transmittal Date than orders effected using the Clearing Process.

Orders to create Creation Units of a Fund may be placed through the Clearing Process utilizing procedures applicable for domestic securities (see “—Placement of Creation Orders Using Clearing Process”) or outside the Clearing Process utilizing the procedures applicable to domestic securities (“Domestic Fund”) (see “—Placement of Creation Orders Outside Clearing Process—Domestic Fund”) or procedures applicable to foreign securities (“Foreign Fund”) (see “—Placement of Creation Orders Outside Clearing Process—Foreign Fund”).

CREATIONS AND REDEMPTIONS

Placement of Creation Orders Using Clearing Process

Fund Deposits created through the Clearing Process, if available, must be delivered through an Authorized Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement.

The Participant Agreement authorizes the Transfer Agent to transmit to NSCC on behalf of the Authorized Participant such trade instructions as are necessary to effect the Authorized Participant's creation order. Pursuant to such trade instructions from the Transfer Agent to NSCC, the Authorized Participant agrees to transfer the requisite Deposit Securities (or contracts to purchase such Deposit Securities that are expected to be delivered in a "regular way" manner) and the Cash Component to the Fund by the second (2nd) Business Day, together with such additional information as may be required by the Transfer Agent and the Distributor. An order to create Creation Units of a Fund through the Clearing Process is deemed received on the Transmittal Date if (i) such order is received by the Transfer Agent not later than the order cutoff time on such Transmittal Date; and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. The delivery of Creation Units so created will occur no later than the second (2nd) Business Day following the day on which the creation order is deemed received by the Transfer Agent ("T+2").

Placement of Creation Orders Outside Clearing Process — Domestic Fund

Fund Deposits must be delivered through a DTC Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement. A DTC Participant who wishes to place an order creating Creation Units of a Fund need not be a broker-dealer or other participant in the Clearing Process ("Participating Party"), but such orders must state that the creation of Creation Units will be effected through a transfer of securities and/or cash. The Fund Deposit transfer must be ordered by the DTC Participant in a timely fashion so as to ensure the delivery of the requisite number of Deposit Securities through DTC to the account of the Fund and the delivery of the Cash Component (if applicable) directly to the Transfer Agent through the Federal Reserve wire system, in each case no later than 11:00 a.m., Eastern time, on the next Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date.

All questions as to the number of Deposit Securities to be delivered, and the validity, form and eligibility (including time of receipt) for the deposit of any tendered securities, will be determined by a Fund, whose determination shall be final and binding. An order to create Creation Units of a Fund is deemed received by the Transfer Agent, and approved by the Distributor on the Transmittal Date if (i) such order is received by the Transfer Agent not later than the order cutoff time on such Transmittal Date; and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. However, if the Transfer Agent does not receive both the requisite Deposit Securities and the Cash Component in a timely fashion, such order will be cancelled. Upon written notice to the Transfer Agent, such cancelled order may be resubmitted the following Business Day using the Fund Deposit as newly constituted to reflect the current NAV of the applicable Fund. The delivery of Creation Units so created will occur no later than the second (2nd) Business Day following the day on which the creation order is deemed received by the Transfer Agent and approved by the Distributor.

Additional transaction fees may be imposed in circumstances in which any cash can be used in lieu of Deposit Securities to create Creation Units. (See "Creation Transaction Fee" section below.)

Placement of Creation Orders Outside Clearing Process — Foreign Fund

The Transfer Agent will inform the Distributor, the Adviser and the Custodian upon receipt of a Creation Order. The Custodian will then provide such information to the appropriate subcustodian. The Custodian will cause the subcustodian of a Fund to maintain an account into which the Deposit Securities (or the cash value of all or part of such securities, in the case of a permitted or required cash purchase or "cash in lieu" amount) will be delivered. Deposit Securities must be delivered to an account maintained at the applicable local custodian. A Fund must also receive, on or before the Settlement Date, immediately available or same day funds estimated by the Custodian to be sufficient to pay the Cash Component next determined after receipt in proper form of the purchase order, together with the creation transaction fee described below. The "Settlement Date" for a Fund is generally the second Business Day following the Transmittal Date.

Once the Distributor has accepted a creation order, the Transfer Agent will confirm the issuance of a Creation Unit of a Fund against receipt of payment, at such NAV as will have been calculated after receipt in proper form of such order. The Transfer Agent will then transmit a confirmation of acceptance of such order.

Creation Units will not be issued until the transfer of good title to a Fund of the Deposit Securities and the payment of the Cash Component have been completed. When the subcustodian has confirmed to the Custodian that the required Deposit Securities (or the cash value thereof) have been delivered to the account of the relevant subcustodian, the Distributor and the Adviser will be notified of such delivery and the Transfer Agent will issue and cause the delivery of the Creation Units.

CREATIONS AND REDEMPTIONS

Acceptance of Creation Orders

Each Fund and the Distributor reserve the right to reject or revoke acceptance of a creation order transmitted to it in respect to a Fund, if, including but not limited to, the following conditions are present: (i) the order is not in proper form in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement; (ii) the investor(s), upon obtaining the Shares ordered, would own 80% or more of the currently outstanding Shares of such Fund; (iii) acceptance of the Fund Deposit would, in the opinion of counsel, be unlawful; (iv) in the event that circumstances outside the control of the Fund, the Transfer Agent, the Distributor or the Adviser make it for all practical purposes impossible to process creation orders. Examples of such circumstances include acts of God; public service or utility problems such as fires, floods, extreme weather conditions and power outages resulting in telephone, facsimile and computer failures; market conditions or activities causing trading halts; systems failures involving computer or other information systems affecting the Fund, the Adviser, the Distributor, DTC, Federal Reserve, the Transfer Agent or any other participant in the creation process, and other extraordinary events. The Distributor shall notify the Authorized Participant acting on behalf of the creator of a Creation Unit of its rejection of the order of such person. None of a Fund, the Transfer Agent, the Distributor nor the Adviser are under any duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of Fund Deposits nor shall any of them incur any liability for the failure to give any such notification.

All questions as to the number of shares of Deposit Securities and the validity, form, eligibility, and acceptance for deposit of any securities to be delivered and the amount and form of the Cash Component, as applicable, shall be determined by a Fund, and the Fund's determination shall be final and binding.

Creation Transaction Fee

A purchase transaction fee may be imposed for the transfer and other transaction costs associated with the issuance of Creation Units of shares. An Authorized Participant submitting a creation order may be assessed a variable charge on its order up to a maximum amount as indicated in the table below. The table below sets forth the standard and variable creation transaction fees for the Funds. However, the Custodian may increase the standard creation transaction fee for administration and settlement of Custom Orders requiring additional administrative processing by the Custodian. Fixed and variable transaction fees payable in connection with creations and redemptions are collectively referred to as "Transaction Fees."

Fund	Standard Creation Transaction Fee*	Maximum Variable Charge for Creations**
Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF ...	\$200 (in-kind transaction) / \$100 (cash transaction)	2.00%
Harbor Disruptive Innovation ETF.....	\$300 (in-kind transaction) / \$100 (cash transaction)	2.00%
Harbor Long-Term Growers ETF.....	\$200 (in-kind transaction) / \$100 (cash transaction)	2.00%
Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF.....	\$250 (in-kind transaction) / \$100 (cash transaction)	2.00%
Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF.....	\$250 (in-kind transaction) / \$100 (cash transaction)	2.00%

* *Applicable to in-kind purchases only.*

** *As a percentage of the net asset value per Creation Unit purchased, inclusive of the standard creation transaction fee (if imposed).*

In the case of cash creations or where a Fund permits or requires a creator to substitute cash in lieu of depositing a portion of the Deposit Securities, the creator may be assessed a variable charge as set for the above to compensate a Fund for the costs associated with purchasing the applicable securities. (See "Fund Deposit" section above.) As a result, in order to seek to replicate the in-kind creation order process, a Fund expects to purchase, in the secondary market or otherwise gain exposure to, the portfolio securities that could have been delivered as a result of an in-kind creation order pursuant to local law or market convention, or for other reasons ("Market Purchases"). In such cases where a Fund makes Market Purchases, the Authorized Participant may be required to reimburse the Fund for, among other things, any difference between the market value at which the securities and/or financial instruments were purchased by the Fund and the cash in lieu amount (which amount, at the Adviser's discretion, may be capped), applicable registration fees, brokerage commissions and certain taxes ("Transaction Costs"). The Adviser may adjust the Transaction Fees to the extent the composition of the creation securities changes or cash in lieu is added to the Cash Component to protect existing shareholders. Creators of Creation Units are responsible for the costs of transferring the securities constituting the Deposit Securities to the account of the Fund. From time to time, all or a portion of a Fund's Transaction Fees may be waived at the sole discretion of the Adviser, including in connection with an Authorized Participant's investment of seed capital in a Fund or where an Authorized Participant is engaged in certain customized creation and redemption basket activity

CREATIONS AND REDEMPTIONS

Creation Transaction Fee — Continued

that is designed to benefit a Fund by facilitating investment in a tax efficient manner (*i.e.*, to minimize the realization of capital gains). To the extent a Fund does not recoup the amount of Transaction Costs incurred in connection with a creation transaction, those Transaction Costs will be borne by the Fund and may negatively affect the Fund's performance.

Redemption of Creation Units

Shares may be redeemed only in Creation Units at their NAV next determined after receipt of a redemption request in proper form on a Business Day. The Funds will not redeem Shares in amounts less than Creation Units (except the Fund may redeem Shares in amounts less than a Creation Unit in the event such Fund is being liquidated). Beneficial owners must accumulate enough Shares in the secondary market to constitute a Creation Unit in order to have such Shares redeemed by the Fund. There can be no assurance, however, that there will be sufficient liquidity in the public trading market at any time to permit assembly of a Creation Unit. Authorized Participants should expect to incur brokerage and other costs in connection with assembling a sufficient number of Shares to constitute a redeemable Creation Unit. All redemptions are subject to the procedures contained in the applicable Participant Agreement.

With respect to the Fund, the Transfer Agent, through the NSCC, makes available prior to the opening of business on the listing exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern time) on each Business Day, the identity and number or amount of the Fund's securities ("Fund Securities") and/or an amount of cash that will be applicable (subject to possible amendment or correction) to redemption requests received in proper form (as described below) on that day. All orders are subject to acceptance by the Distributor. Fund Securities received on redemption may not be identical to Deposit Securities that are applicable to creations of Creation Units.

Unless cash-only redemptions are available or specified for a Fund, the redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit will generally consist of Fund Securities – as published on the Business Day of the request for a redemption order received in proper form – plus cash in an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of the Shares being redeemed, as next determined after a receipt of a request in proper form, and the value of the Fund Securities, less the redemption transaction fee and variable fees described below. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Fund reserves the right to deliver a basket of securities and/or cash that differs from a basket of Fund Securities and/or cash published or transacted on a Business Day, or to substitute an amount of cash (a "cash-in-lieu" amount) to be added to the cash component to replace any Fund Security. Where "cash-in-lieu" is used, the amount of cash paid out in such cases will be equivalent to the value of the instrument listed as a Fund Security. In the event that the Fund Securities have a value greater than the NAV of the Shares, a compensating cash payment equal to the difference is required to be made by an Authorized Participant.

Redemptions of shares for Fund Securities will be subject to compliance with applicable U.S. federal and state securities laws, and the Fund reserves the right to redeem Creation Units for cash to the extent that the Fund could not lawfully deliver specific Fund Securities upon redemptions or could not do so without first registering the Fund Securities under such laws. An Authorized Participant, or a beneficial owner of shares for which it is acting, subject to a legal restriction with respect to a particular security included in the redemption of a Creation Unit may be paid an equivalent amount of cash. This would specifically prohibit delivery of Fund Securities that are not registered in reliance upon Rule 144A under the 1933 Act to a redeeming beneficial owner of shares that is not a "qualified institutional buyer," as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the 1933 Act. The Authorized Participant may request the redeeming beneficial owner of the shares to complete an order form or to enter into agreements with respect to such matters as compensating cash payment.

The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed with respect to a Fund: (i) for any period during which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings); (ii) for any period during which trading on the NYSE is suspended or restricted; (iii) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of securities it owns or determination of the Fund's NAV is not reasonably practicable; or (iv) in such other circumstances as permitted by the SEC.

If a Fund determines, based on information available to the Fund when a redemption request is submitted by an Authorized Participant, that (i) the short interest of a Fund in the marketplace is greater than or equal to 100% and (ii) the orders in the aggregate from all Authorized Participants redeeming Fund Shares on a Business Day represent 25% or more of the outstanding Shares of the Fund, such Authorized Participant will be required to verify to the Fund the accuracy of its representations that are deemed to have been made by submitting a request for redemption. If, after receiving notice of the verification requirement, the Authorized Participant does not verify the accuracy of its representations that are deemed to have been made by submitting a request for redemption in accordance with this requirement, its redemption request will be considered not to have been received in proper form.

CREATIONS AND REDEMPTIONS

Redemption Transaction Fee

A redemption transaction fee may be imposed to offset transfer and other transaction costs. An Authorized Participant submitting a redemption order may be assessed a variable charge on its order up to a maximum amount as indicated in the table below. The table below sets forth the standard and variable redemption transaction fees for the Funds. However, the Custodian may increase the standard redemption transaction fee for administration and settlement of Custom Orders requiring additional administrative processing by the Custodian.

Fund	Redemption Transaction Fee*	Maximum Variable Charge For Redemptions**
Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF ...	\$200 (in-kind transaction) / \$100 (cash transaction)	2.00%
Harbor Disruptive Innovation ETF.....	\$300 (in-kind transaction) / \$100 (cash transaction)	2.00%
Harbor Long-Term Growers ETF	\$200 (in-kind transaction) / \$100 (cash transaction)	2.00%
Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF	\$250 (in-kind transaction) / \$100 (cash transaction)	2.00%
Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF.....	\$250 (in-kind transaction) / \$100 (cash transaction)	2.00%

* Applicable to in-kind redemptions only.

** As a percentage of the net asset value per Creation Unit redeemed, inclusive of the standard redemption transaction fee (if imposed).

An additional variable charge for cash redemptions or partial cash redemptions (when cash redemptions are permitted or required for a Fund) may be imposed as set forth above to compensate each applicable Fund for the costs associated with selling the applicable securities. As a result, in order to seek to replicate the in-kind redemption order process, a Fund expects to sell, in the secondary market, the portfolio securities or settle any financial instruments that may not be permitted to be re-registered in the name of the Participating Party as a result of an in-kind redemption order pursuant to local law or market convention, or for other reasons (“Market Sales”). In such cases where a Fund makes Market Sales, the Authorized Participant may be required to reimburse the Fund for Transaction Costs. The Adviser may adjust the Transaction Fees to the extent the composition of the redemption securities changes or cash-in-lieu is added to the cash component to protect ongoing shareholders. In no event will fees charged by a Fund in connection with a redemption exceed 2% of the value of each Creation Unit. Investors who use the services of a broker or other such intermediary may be charged a fee for such services. From time to time, all or a portion of a Fund’s Transaction Fees may be waived at the sole discretion of the Adviser, including in connection with an Authorized Participant’s redemption of seed capital invested in a Fund or where an Authorized Participant is engaged in certain customized creation and redemption basket activity that is designed to benefit a Fund by facilitating investment in a tax efficient manner (*i.e.*, to minimize the realization of capital gains). To the extent a Fund does not recoup the amount of Transaction Costs incurred in connection with a redemption from the redeeming shareholder because of the 2% cap or otherwise, those Transaction Costs will be borne by the Fund and may negatively affect the Fund’s performance.

Placement of Redemption Orders Using Clearing Process

Orders to redeem Creation Units of a Fund through the Clearing Process, if available, must be delivered through an Authorized Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement. An order to redeem Creation Units of a Fund using the Clearing Process is deemed received on the Transmittal Date if (i) such order is received by the Transfer Agent not later than the order cutoff time on such Transmittal Date; and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. Such order will be effected based on the NAV of the applicable Fund as next determined. An order to redeem Creation Units of a Fund using the Clearing Process made in proper form but received by the Transfer Agent after 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, will be deemed received on the next Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date. The requisite Fund Securities (or contracts to purchase such Fund Securities which are expected to be delivered in a “regular way” manner) and the applicable cash payment will be transferred by the second (2nd) Business Day following the date on which such request for redemption is deemed received.

Placement of Redemption Orders Outside Clearing Process—Domestic Fund

Orders to redeem Creation Units of a Fund must be delivered through a DTC Participant that has executed the Participant Agreement. A DTC Participant who wishes to place an order for redemption of Creation Units of a Fund need not be a Participating Party, but such orders must state that redemption of Creation Units of the Fund will be effected through transfer of Creation Units of the Fund directly through DTC.

CREATIONS AND REDEMPTIONS

Placement of Redemption Orders Outside Clearing Process—Domestic Fund — Continued

An order to redeem Creation Units of a Fund is deemed received by the Transfer Agent, and accepted by the Distributor on the Transmittal Date if (i) such order is received by the Transfer Agent not later than the order cutoff time on such Transmittal Date; (ii) such order is preceded or accompanied by the requisite number of Shares of Creation Units specified in such order, which delivery must be made through DTC to the Transfer Agent no later than 11:00 a.m., Eastern time on such Settlement Date; and (iii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed.

Placement of Redemption Orders Outside Clearing Process—Foreign Fund

Arrangements satisfactory to a Fund must be in place for the Participating Party to transfer the Creation Units through DTC on or before the Settlement Date. Redemptions of Shares for Fund Securities will be subject to compliance with applicable U.S. federal and state securities laws and a Fund (whether or not it otherwise permits or requires cash redemptions) reserves the right to redeem Creation Units for cash to the extent that the Fund could not lawfully deliver specific Fund Securities upon redemptions or could not do so without first registering the Fund Securities under such laws.

In connection with taking delivery of Shares for Fund Securities upon redemption of Creation Units, a redeeming shareholder or entity acting on behalf of a redeeming shareholder must maintain appropriate custody arrangements with a qualified broker-dealer, bank or other custody providers in each jurisdiction in which any Fund Securities are customarily traded, to which account such Fund Securities will be delivered. If neither the redeeming shareholder nor the entity acting on behalf of a redeeming shareholder has appropriate arrangements to take delivery of Fund Securities in the applicable foreign jurisdiction and it is not possible to make other such arrangements, or if it is not possible to effect deliveries of the Fund Securities in such jurisdictions, the Fund may, in its discretion, exercise its option to redeem such Shares in cash, and the redeeming shareholder will be required to receive its redemption proceeds in cash.

Regular Foreign Holidays

A Fund generally intends to effect deliveries of Creation Units and portfolio securities on a basis of “T” plus two Business Days (*i.e.*, days on which the national securities exchange is open) (“T+2”). A Fund may effect deliveries of Creation Units and portfolio securities on a basis other than T + 2 in order to accommodate local holiday schedules, to account for different treatment among foreign and U.S. markets of dividend record dates and ex-dividend dates or under certain other circumstances. The ability of a Fund to effect in-kind creations and redemptions within two Business Days of receipt of an order in good form is subject, among other things, to the condition that, within the time period from the date of the order to the date of delivery of the securities, there are no days that are holidays in the applicable foreign market. For every occurrence of one or more intervening holidays in the applicable foreign market that are not holidays observed in the U.S. equity market, the redemption settlement cycle may be extended by the number of such intervening holidays. In addition to holidays, other unforeseeable closings in a foreign market due to emergencies may also prevent a Fund from delivering securities within normal settlement periods. The securities delivery cycles currently practicable for transferring portfolio securities to redeeming Authorized Participants, coupled with foreign market holiday schedules, will require a delivery process longer than seven calendar days for a Fund, in certain circumstances. In such cases, the local market settlement procedures will not commence until the end of the local holiday periods. The timing of settlement may also be affected by the proclamation of new holidays, the treatment by market participants of certain days as “informal holidays” (*e.g.*, days on which no or limited securities transactions occur, as a result of substantially shortened trading hours), the elimination of existing holidays or changes in local securities delivery practices. Because the portfolio securities of a Fund may trade on days that the Fund’s listing exchange is closed or on days that are not Business Days for the Fund, Authorized Participants may not be able to redeem their shares of a Fund, or to purchase and sell shares of the Fund on an exchange, on days when the NAV of the Fund could be significantly affected by events in the relevant non-U.S. markets.

Book Entry Only System

DTC acts as securities depository for the Shares. Shares of the Funds are represented by securities registered in the name of DTC or its nominee and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC. Certificates will not be issued for Shares.

DTC, a limited-purpose trust company, was created to hold securities of the DTC Participants and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among the DTC Participants in such securities through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of the DTC Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC. More specifically, DTC is owned by a number of its DTC Participants and by the NYSE and FINRA. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly (the “Indirect Participants”).

CREATIONS AND REDEMPTIONS

Book Entry Only System — Continued

Beneficial ownership of Shares is limited to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in Shares (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to herein as “Beneficial Owners”) is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners that are not DTC Participants). Beneficial Owners will receive from or through the DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase of Shares.

Conveyance of all notices, statements and other communications to Beneficial Owners is effected as follows. Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement between the Trust and DTC, DTC is required to make available to a Fund upon request and for a fee to be charged to the Fund a listing of the Shares holdings of each DTC Participant. A Fund shall inquire of each such DTC Participant as to the number of Beneficial Owners holding Shares, directly or indirectly, through such DTC Participant. A Fund shall provide each such DTC Participant with copies of such notice, statement or other communication, in such form, number and at such place as such DTC Participant may reasonably request, in order that such notice, statement or communication may be transmitted by such DTC Participant, directly or indirectly, to such Beneficial Owners. In addition, a Fund shall pay to each such DTC Participant a fair and reasonable amount as reimbursement for the expenses attendant to such transmittal, all subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

Share distributions shall be made to DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., as the registered holder of all Shares. DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any such distributions, shall credit immediately DTC Participants’ accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in Shares as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners of Shares held through such DTC Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in a “street name,” and will be the responsibility of such DTC Participants.

A Fund has no responsibility or liability for any aspects of the records relating to or notices to Beneficial Owners, or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in such Shares, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests or for any other aspect of the relationship between DTC and the DTC Participants or the relationship between such DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners owning through such DTC Participants.

DTC may determine to discontinue providing its service with respect to the Shares at any time by giving reasonable notice to a Fund and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances, a Fund shall take action either to find a replacement for DTC to perform its functions at a comparable cost or, if such a replacement is unavailable, to issue and deliver printed certificates representing ownership of Shares, unless the Fund makes other arrangements with respect thereto satisfactory to an exchange.

Each Fund is treated as a separate taxpayer for federal income tax purposes.

Each Fund has elected or intends to elect to be treated, has qualified, and intends to continue to qualify each year as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code, which requires meeting certain requirements relating to its sources of income, diversification of its assets, and distribution of its income to shareholders. In order to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code, each Fund must, among other things, (i) derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including gains from options, futures and forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership (as defined in Section 851(h) of the Code) (the “90% income test”) and (ii) diversify its holdings so that at the end of each quarter of each taxable year: (a) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is represented by (1) cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and (2) other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and to not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer and (b) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is invested in (1) the securities (other than U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer, (2) the securities (other than securities of other regulated investment companies) of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are engaged in the same, similar, or related trades or businesses, or (3) the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. For purposes of the 90% income test, the character of income earned by certain entities in which a Fund invests that are not treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes (i.e., partnerships (other than qualified publicly traded partnerships) or trusts) will generally pass through to the Fund. Consequently, the Fund may be required to limit its equity investments in such entities that earn fee income, rental income or other non-qualifying income.

If a Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company and distributes to its shareholders each taxable year an amount equal to or exceeding the sum of (i) 90% of its “investment company taxable income” as that term is defined in the Code (which includes, among other things, dividends, taxable interest, and the excess of any net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses, as reduced by certain deductible expenses) without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and (ii) 90% of the excess of its gross tax-exempt interest, if any, over certain disallowed deductions, the Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any income of the Fund, including “net capital gain” (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), distributed to shareholders. However, if the Fund meets such distribution requirements, but chooses to retain a portion of its investment company taxable income or net capital gain, it generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained. Each Fund intends to distribute at least annually all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income, net tax-exempt interest, and net capital gain. If a Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, it will be treated as a U.S. corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax, thereby subjecting any income earned by a Fund to tax at the corporate level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed.

Each Fund will be subject to a 4% nondeductible U.S. federal excise tax on certain amounts not distributed (and not treated as having been distributed) on a timely basis in accordance with annual minimum distribution requirements. Each Fund intends under normal circumstances to seek to avoid liability for such tax by satisfying such distribution requirements.

Certain dividends and distributions declared by a Fund as of a record date in October, November or December and paid by the Fund in January of the following year will be taxable to shareholders as if received on December 31 of the prior year. In addition, certain other distributions made after the close of a taxable year of a Fund may be “spilled back” and treated as paid by the Fund (except for the purposes of the 4% excise tax) during such taxable year. In such case, shareholders generally will be treated as having received such dividends in the taxable year in which the distributions were actually made.

In general, assuming the distributing Fund has sufficient earnings and profits, dividends from investment company taxable income will be taxable either as ordinary income or, if so reported by a Fund and certain other requirements are met by the Fund and the shareholder, as “qualified dividend income,” which is taxable to individual shareholders at a maximum 15% or 20% U.S. federal income tax rate.

Dividend income distributed to individual shareholders will qualify for the maximum 15% or 20% U.S. federal income tax rate to the extent that such dividends are attributable to “qualified dividend income,” as that term is defined in Section 1(h)(11)(B) of the Code, from a Fund’s (or, if applicable, underlying fund’s) investments in common and preferred stock of U.S. companies and stock of certain qualified foreign corporations, provided that certain holding period and other requirements are met by the Fund (and, if applicable, underlying fund) and the shareholders. A foreign corporation generally

is treated as a qualified foreign corporation if it is incorporated in a possession of the U.S. or it is eligible for the benefits of certain income tax treaties with the U.S. A foreign corporation that does not meet such requirements will be treated as qualifying with respect to dividends paid by it if the stock with respect to which the dividends are paid is readily tradable on an established securities market in the U.S. Dividends from passive foreign investment companies do not qualify for the maximum 15% or 20% U.S. federal income tax rate.

A dividend that is attributable to qualified dividend income of a Fund that is paid by the Fund to an individual shareholder will not be taxable as qualified dividend income to such shareholder if (1) the dividend is received with respect to any share of the Fund held for fewer than 61 days during the 121 day-period beginning on the date which is 60 days before the date on which such share became ex-dividend with respect to such dividend, (2) to the extent that the shareholder is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property, or (3) the shareholder elects to have the dividend treated as investment income for purposes of the limitation on deductibility of investment interest.

Distributions from net capital gain, if any, that are reported as capital gain dividends are taxable as long-term capital gains for U.S. federal income tax purposes without regard to the length of time the shareholder has held shares of a Fund. Capital gain dividends distributed by a Fund to individual shareholders generally will qualify for the maximum 15% or 20% U.S. federal income tax rate on long-term capital gains, subject to limited exceptions. A shareholder should also be aware that the benefits of the favorable tax rate applicable to long-term capital gains and qualified dividend income may be impacted by the application of the alternative minimum tax to individual shareholders. The maximum individual rate applicable to “qualified dividend income” and long-term capital gains is generally either 15% or 20%, depending on whether the individual’s income exceeds certain threshold amounts.

Distributions by a Fund in excess of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of (and in reduction of) the shareholder’s tax basis in its shares and any such amount in excess of that basis will be treated as gain from the sale of shares, as discussed below. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, all dividends and distributions are taxable whether a shareholder receives them in cash or reinvests them in additional shares of the distributing Fund. The U.S. federal income tax status of all distributions will be reported to shareholders annually.

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

As a result of tax requirements, the Trust on behalf of the Fund has the right to reject an order to purchase Shares if the purchaser (or group of purchasers) would, upon obtaining the Shares so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding Shares of such Fund and if, pursuant to section 351 of the Code, that Fund would have a basis in the Deposit Securities different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. The Trust also has the right to require information necessary to determine beneficial Share ownership for purposes of the 80% determination.

Distributions from net investment income of the Funds may qualify in part for a dividends-received deduction for shareholders that are corporations. The dividends-received deduction is reduced to the extent that shares of the payor of the dividend or a Fund are treated as debt-financed under the Code and is eliminated if such shares are deemed to have been held for less than a minimum period, generally 46 days, extending before and after each dividend. Any corporate shareholder should consult its tax adviser regarding the possibility that its tax basis in its shares may be reduced for federal income tax purposes by reason of “extraordinary dividends” received with respect to the shares. To the extent such basis would be reduced below zero, current recognition of income may be required.

If a Fund acquires an equity interest in a passive foreign investment company (PFIC), it could become liable for U.S. federal income tax and additional interest charges upon the receipt of certain distributions from, or the disposition of its investment in, the PFIC, even if all such income or gain is timely distributed to its shareholders. In general, a foreign corporation is classified as a PFIC for a taxable year if at least one-half of its assets constitute investment-type assets or 75% or more of its gross income is investment-type income. Because any credit or deduction for this tax could not be passed through to such Fund’s shareholders, the tax would in effect reduce the Fund’s economic return from its PFIC investment. Elections may generally be available to these Funds that would lessen the effect of these adverse tax consequences. However, such elections could also require these Funds to recognize income (which would have to be distributed to the Funds’ shareholders to avoid a tax on the Fund) without any distribution from the PFIC of cash corresponding to such income and could result in the treatment of capital gains as ordinary income.

The federal income tax rules applicable to certain investments or transactions within each Fund are unclear in certain respects, and a Fund will be required to account for these investments or transactions under tax rules in a manner that, under certain circumstances, may affect the amount, timing or character of its distributions to shareholders. Each Fund will monitor these investments or transactions to seek to ensure that it continues to comply with the tax requirements necessary to maintain its status as a regulated investment company.

Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF and Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF may invest significantly in debt obligations that are in the lowest rating categories or are unrated, including debt obligations of issuers not currently paying interest or who are in default. Investments in debt obligations that are at risk of, or in, default present special tax issues for such a Fund. Tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as when a Fund may cease to accrue interest, original issue discount or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless securities, or how payments received on obligations in a workout context are taxable. These and other issues will be addressed by a Fund, in the event it invests in such securities, in order to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to preserve its taxation as a regulated investment company and does not become subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

Certain Funds may invest in zero coupon securities, deferred interest securities or other securities with original issue discount (or with market discount that the Fund elects to include market discount in income currently). Such Funds must accrue income on such investments for each taxable year, which generally will be prior to the receipt of the corresponding cash payments. However, each Fund must distribute, at least annually, all or substantially all of its net income, including such accrued income, to shareholders to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Code and avoid U.S. federal income and excise taxes. Therefore, such Funds may have to dispose of their portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances to generate cash, or may have to leverage themselves by borrowing the cash, to satisfy distribution requirements.

Due to certain adverse tax consequences, the Funds do not intend, absent a change in applicable law, to acquire residual interests in REMICs. If a Fund invests in certain REITs or in REMIC residual interests, a portion of the Fund's income may be classified as "excess inclusion income." A shareholder that is otherwise not subject to tax may be taxable on their share of any such excess inclusion income as "unrelated business taxable income." In addition, tax may be imposed on the Fund on the portion of any excess inclusion income allocable to any shareholders that are classified as disqualified organizations.

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

Shareholders subject to the information reporting requirements of the Code, including most non-corporate shareholders, must provide their social security or other taxpayer identification numbers and certain required certifications. Backup withholding may be required currently at a rate of 24% of reportable payments, including dividends and capital gains distributions, if correct numbers and certifications are not provided or if a shareholder is notified by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") that they are subject to backup withholding for failure to report all taxable interest or dividend payments.

Investors other than U.S. persons may be subject to different U.S. federal income tax treatment, including withholding tax at the rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty) on amounts treated as ordinary dividends from a Fund (other than certain dividends derived from short-term capital gains and qualified U.S. source interest income of the Fund, provided that the Fund chooses to make a specific report relating to such dividends). However, depending on the circumstances, a Fund may report all, some or none of its potentially eligible dividends as eligible for this exemption, and a portion of a Fund's distributions (i.e. interest and dividends from non-U.S. sources or any foreign currency gains) would be ineligible for this potential exemption from withholding. The 15% or 20% maximum rate applicable to qualified dividend income is applicable only to investors that are U.S. persons. If an effective IRS Form W-8BEN or IRS Form W-8BEN-E, as applicable, is provided, a non-U.S. person may qualify for a lower treaty rate on amounts treated as ordinary dividends from a Fund. Further, unless an effective IRS Form W-8BEN, IRS Form W-8BEN-E or other authorized withholding certificate is on file, backup withholding is withheld on certain other payments from the Fund. None of the Funds expects to be a "U.S. real property holding corporation" as defined in Section 897(c)(2) of the Code and, therefore, none expects to be subject to look-through rules for gains from the sale or exchange of U.S. real property interests. If a Fund were a U.S. real property holding corporation, certain distributions by the Fund to non-U.S.

shareholders would be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a rate of up to 21% and non-U.S. shareholders owning more than 5% of the Fund within one year of certain distribution would be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return to report such gains. Also, non-U.S. shareholders may be subject to U.S. estate tax with respect to their Fund shares. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers on these matters.

U.S. tax withholding (at a 30% rate or lower applicable treaty rate) is required on payments of dividends made to certain non-U.S. entities that fail to comply with extensive reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. Shareholders may be requested to provide additional information to enable a determination of whether withholding is required.

For taxable years before 2026, non-corporate taxpayers generally may deduct 20% of “qualified business income” derived either directly or through partnerships or S corporations. For this purpose, “qualified business income” generally includes ordinary REIT dividends and income derived from MLP investments. Final regulations permit a Fund to pass through to non-corporate shareholders the character of ordinary REIT dividends so as to allow such shareholders to claim this deduction. There currently is no mechanism for a Fund that invests in MLPs to similarly pass through to non-corporate shareholders the character of income derived from MLP investments. The likelihood and timing of any legislation or other guidance that would enable the Funds to pass through to non-corporate shareholders the ability to claim this deduction with respect to income derived from MLP investments is uncertain.

Certain distributions reported by a Fund as Section 163(j) interest dividends may be treated as interest income by shareholders for purposes of the tax rules applicable to interest expense limitations under Code Section 163(j). Such treatment by the shareholder is generally subject to holding period requirements and other potential limitations, although the holding period requirements are generally not applicable to dividends declared by money market funds and certain other funds that declare dividends daily and pay such dividends on a monthly or more frequent basis. The amount that a Fund is eligible to report as a Section 163(j) dividend for a tax year is generally limited to the excess of the Fund's business interest income over the sum of the Fund's (i) business interest expense and (ii) other deductions properly allocable to the Fund's business interest income.

In general, provided that a Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company under the Code, such Fund will be exempt from Delaware corporation income tax.

At the time of an investor's purchase of a Fund's shares, a portion of the purchase price may be attributable to realized or unrealized appreciation in the Fund's portfolio or undistributed taxable income of the Fund. Consequently, subsequent distributions by the Fund with respect to these shares from such appreciation or income may be taxable to such investor even if the net asset value of the investor's shares is, as a result of the distributions, reduced below the investor's cost for such shares and the distributions economically represent a return of a portion of the investment.

Sales are taxable events for shareholders that are subject to tax. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers with reference to their individual circumstances to determine whether any particular transaction in a Fund's shares is properly treated as a sale for tax purposes, as the following discussion assumes, and the tax treatment of any gains or losses recognized in such transactions. In general, if Fund shares are sold, the shareholder will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale and the shareholder's adjusted basis in the shares sold. Any loss realized by a shareholder upon the sale or other disposition of shares with a tax holding period of six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions of long-term capital gain with respect to such shares. All or a portion of any loss realized on a sale or other disposition of shares may be disallowed under tax rules relating to wash sales to the extent of other investments in such Fund (including pursuant to the reinvestment of dividends and/or capital gain distributions) within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after a redemption or other disposition of shares.

Under Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to fund shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder, or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, in any single taxable year (or a greater amount over a combination of years), the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Shareholders who own portfolio securities directly are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement but, under current guidance, shareholders of regulated investment companies are not excepted. A shareholder who fails to make the required disclosure to the IRS may be subject to substantial penalties. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether or not the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult with their tax advisers to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

TAX INFORMATION

Each Fund that invests in foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding or other foreign taxes on its income from foreign securities (possibly including, in some cases, capital gains) which would, if imposed, reduce the yield on or return from those investments. The Fund may be eligible to elect to pass certain of such taxes as related foreign tax credits or deductions through to shareholders and if eligible may or may not choose to make such election. If this election is made, a shareholder generally subject to tax will be required to include in gross income (in addition to taxable dividends actually received) its pro rata share of the foreign taxes paid by the applicable Fund, and may be entitled either to deduct (as an itemized deduction) his or her pro rata share of foreign taxes in computing his taxable income or to use it (subject to limitations) as a foreign tax credit against his or her U.S. federal income tax liability. The availability of such credits or deductions is subject to certain requirements, restrictions and limitations under the Code. For taxable years beginning before 2026, miscellaneous itemized deductions generally are not deductible. Other funds may also be subject to foreign taxes with respect to their foreign investments. Such funds may make this election, provided that at least 50% of the Fund's total assets are invested in other regulated investment companies at the end of each quarter of the tax year. Certain foreign exchange gains and losses realized by a Fund may be treated as ordinary income and losses.

At October 31, 2021, the following Funds had capital loss carryforwards for federal tax purposes which will reduce each Fund's taxable income arising from future net realized gain on investments to the extent permitted by the Code. This will reduce the amount of the distribution to shareholders that would otherwise be necessary to relieve each Fund of any federal tax liability. The capital loss carryforwards do not expire.

	Capital Loss Carryforwards (\$000s):		
	Short-Term	Long-Term	Total
HARBOR ETF TRUST			
Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF	\$84	\$97	\$181

The foregoing discussion relates solely to U.S. federal income tax law for shareholders who are U.S. persons (i.e., U.S. citizens or residents and U.S. domestic corporations, partnerships, trusts or estates) and who are subject to tax under such law. Except as otherwise provided, this discussion does not address special tax rules that may be applicable to certain classes of investors, such as tax-exempt or tax-deferred plans, accounts or entities, insurance companies, and financial institutions. Dividends, capital gain distributions, and ownership of or gains realized on the sale of shares of the Fund may also be subject to state, local or foreign taxes. In some states, a state and/or local tax exemption may be available to the extent distributions of a Fund are attributable to the interest it receives on (or in the case of intangible property taxes, the value of its assets is attributable to) direct obligations of the U.S. government, provided that in some states certain thresholds for holdings of such obligations and/or reporting requirements are satisfied. A Fund will not seek to satisfy any threshold or reporting requirement that may apply in particular taxing jurisdictions. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers as to the federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences of ownership of shares of the Fund in their particular circumstances.

Changes in applicable tax authority could materially affect the conclusions discussed above and could adversely affect the Funds, and such changes often occur.

ORGANIZATION AND CAPITALIZATION

General

Harbor ETF Trust is an open-end investment company established as a Delaware statutory trust on April 13, 2021. Each share represents an equal proportionate interest in the Fund to which it relates with each other share in that Fund. Shares entitle their holders to one vote per share or one vote per dollar of NAV, as determined by the Trustees with respect to a matter submitted to Shareholders. Shares have noncumulative voting rights, do not have preemptive or subscription rights and are transferable. Pursuant to the Investment Company Act, shareholders of each Fund are required to approve the adoption of any investment advisory agreement relating to such Fund and of any changes in fundamental investment restrictions or policies of such Fund. Pursuant to an exemptive order granted by the SEC, shareholders are not required to vote to approve a new or amended subadvisory agreement for subadvisers unaffiliated with the Adviser. Shares of a Fund will be voted with respect to that Fund only, except for the election of Trustees and the ratification of independent accountants. The Trustees are empowered, without shareholder approval, by the Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust") and By-Laws to create additional series of shares and to classify and reclassify any new or existing series of shares into one or more classes. In addition, the Board of Trustees may determine to close, merge, liquidate or reorganize a Fund at any time in accordance with the Declaration of Trust and governing law.

Unless otherwise required by the Investment Company Act or the Declaration of Trust, Harbor has no intention of holding annual meetings of shareholders. Shareholders may remove a Trustee by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the Trust's outstanding shares, and the Trustees shall promptly call a meeting for such purpose when requested to do so in writing by the record holders of not less than 10% of the outstanding shares of the Trust. Shareholders may, under certain circumstances, communicate with other shareholders in connection with requesting a special meeting of shareholders. However, at any time that less than a majority of the Trustees holding office were elected by the shareholders, the Trustees will call a special meeting of shareholders for the purpose of electing Trustees.

The prospectuses and this Statement of Additional Information do not purport to create any contractual obligations between Harbor ETF Trust or any Fund and its shareholders. Rather, shareholders' rights under the prospectuses and Statement of Additional Information are based on federal and, as applicable, state securities laws. Further, shareholders are not intended third-party beneficiaries of any contracts entered into by (or on behalf of) the Funds, including contracts with the Adviser and other service providers.

Shareholder and Trustee Liability

Harbor ETF Trust is organized as a Delaware statutory trust, and, under Delaware law, the shareholders of such a trust are not generally subject to liability for the debts or obligations of the trust. Similarly, Delaware law provides that no Fund will be liable for the debts or obligations of any other Fund. However, no similar statutory or other authority limiting statutory trust shareholder liability exists in many other states. As a result, to the extent that a Delaware statutory trust or a shareholder is subject to the jurisdiction of courts in such other states, the courts may not apply Delaware law and may thereby subject the Delaware statutory trust shareholders to liability. To guard against this risk, the Declaration of Trust contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for acts or obligations of the Adviser. Notice of such disclaimer will normally be given in each agreement, obligation or instrument entered into or executed by the Adviser or the Trustees. The Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification by the relevant Fund for any loss suffered by a shareholder as a result of an obligation of the Fund. The Declaration of Trust also provides that the Adviser shall, upon request, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of the Adviser and satisfy any judgment thereon. The Trustees believe that, in view of the above, the risk of personal liability of shareholders is remote.

The Declaration of Trust further provides that the Trustees will not be liable for errors of judgment or mistakes of fact or law, but nothing in the Declaration of Trust protects a Trustee against any liability to which he or she would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office.

Share Ownership

Although the Funds do not have information concerning beneficial ownership held in the names of DTC Participants, to the best knowledge of the Funds, as of January 31, 2022, the following DTC Participants and Harbor-related parties owned of record 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the fund.

HARBOR ETFs					
Shareholder Name	Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF ¹	Harbor Disruptive Innovation ETF	Harbor Long-Term Growers ETF ¹	Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF	Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF
HARBOR CAPITAL ADVISORS INC CHICAGO, IL	—	88%	—	86%	86%

ORGANIZATION AND CAPITALIZATION

Share Ownership — Continued

Shareholder Name	HARBOR ETFs – Continued				
	Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF ¹	Harbor Disruptive Innovation ETF	Harbor Long-Term Growers ETF ¹	Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF	Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF
JP MORGAN SECURITIES LLC NORTH BROOKLYN, NY	—	—	—	11%	11%

¹ The Fund had not commenced operations as of January 31, 2022, and therefore, no shares were outstanding as of that date.

For so long as Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc. has a greater than 25% interest in a Fund, Harbor Capital Advisors, Inc. may be deemed a “control person” of the such fund for purposes of the Investment Company Act.

CUSTODIAN AND TRANSFER AGENT

State Street Bank and Trust Company

State Street Bank and Trust Company (“State Street”) has been retained to act as custodian of the Funds’ assets as well as those of Harbor Cayman Commodity Focus Ltd and, in that capacity, maintains certain financial and accounting records of the Funds. State Street has also been retained as the Funds’ transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent. State Street’s mailing address is State Street Financial Center, 1 Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111-2900.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Ernst & Young LLP

Ernst & Young LLP, 155 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606, serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, providing audit and tax services. The financial statements of Harbor Scientific Alpha High-Yield ETF and Harbor Scientific Alpha Income ETF as of and for the period ended October 31, 2021 have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, and are incorporated by reference in this Statement of Additional Information. No audited financial statements exist for Harbor All-Weather Inflation Focus ETF, Harbor Disruptive Innovation ETF or Harbor Long-Term Growers ETF, which had not commenced operations as of October 31, 2021.

BlueCove Limited

INTRODUCTION

BlueCove Limited (“BlueCove”), in compliance with the principles of Rule 204-2 of the Advisers Act, has adopted and implemented policies and procedures for voting proxies in the best interest of clients, to describe the procedures to clients, and to tell clients how they may obtain information about how BlueCove has actually voted their proxies. While decisions about how to vote must be determined on a case-by-case basis, BlueCove’s general policies and procedures for voting proxies are set forth below.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Proxy Voting Explained: In its capacity as an investment manager, BlueCove may have authority to vote as a proxy on behalf of client funds and managed or segregated accounts. BlueCove will vote proxies in the best interests of clients. BlueCove’s Policy acknowledges that from time to time refraining from voting may be in the best interests of clients. The Head of Portfolio Management is responsible for monitoring for situations that require a proxy vote.

Maintenance of Records: The Head of Compliance will maintain a record of any proxy voting situations that may occur. The records will include the decision of how BlueCove voted and supporting documentation. BlueCove’s Policy and the records of any proxy votes carried out by BlueCove will be available to clients upon request.

Resolution of Conflicts of Interest: BlueCove is privately owned and has no affiliations with any other company or entity, and BlueCove does not hold or manage any proprietary funds or investments. As such, BlueCove does not anticipate that it will find itself in conflict with client funds when considering a proxy vote. However, should BlueCove ever find itself in conflict with the interests of a client, BlueCove’s interests will be subordinate to the interests of the client.

It is also possible that various client funds or portfolios may find themselves in conflict in the context of a proxy vote. Should there be a situation in which client Fund A is in conflict with client Fund B, then BlueCove will consider the relative number of relevant shares or bonds held by Fund A and B and will vote in favor of the Fund which has the proportionally largest position in the relevant shares or bonds in terms of the NAV of the relevant client fund. For example, if Fund A has 50,000 of XYZ bonds which constitute 1% of Fund A’s NAV, and Fund B has 20,000 of XYZ bonds which constitute 10% of Fund B’s NAV, then BlueCove will vote in favor of Fund B. Should multiple client funds find themselves in conflict, then BlueCove will vote in favor of the client fund with the biggest proportionate position.

Should Fund A and B have the same proportionate position to two decimal places in the relevant shares or bonds, then BlueCove will refrain from voting the position.

Exceptions from BlueCove’s Policy: Exceptions from BlueCove’s Policy may be granted by way of the written approval of BlueCove’s Chief Investment Officer. Any exceptions and supporting documentation will be recorded by the Head of Compliance.

Approval: BlueCove’s Policy was adopted by the BlueCove Board in November 2019 and reviewed by the Head of Compliance in July 2020. BlueCove’s Policy was most recently reviewed by the BlueCove Board in October 2020.

Jennison Associates, LLC

I. POLICY

Jennison (or the “Company”) has adopted the following policy and related procedures to guide the voting of proxies in a manner that is consistent with Jennison’s fiduciary duties and the requirements of Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act.

In the absence of any written delegation or when proxy voting authority has been delegated in writing to Jennison by clients, Jennison will exercise this voting authority in each client’s best interests. The Company will not consider its own interests, or those of any affiliates, when voting proxies.

Unless otherwise specified by a client, “best interest” means the client’s best economic interest over the long term, as determined by Jennison’s portfolio managers and analysts (“Investment Professionals”) covering the issuer. We recognize that the nature of ballot issues, including environmental and social issues (“ESG”), can vary widely depending on the company, industry practices, the company’s operations and geographic footprint, to name a few, and will consider relevant issues, including ESG issues, in a manner consistent with our fiduciary duties and the goal of maximizing shareholder value

Jennison’s proxy voting policy and procedures and proxy voting records are publically available on our website. Clients may obtain a copy of our guidelines, as well as the proxy voting records for that client’s securities, by contacting the client service representative responsible for the client’s account.

II. PROCEDURES

Proxy Voting Guidelines

Jennison has adopted proxy voting guidelines (“Guidelines”) with respect to certain recurring issues. When Jennison is responsible for voting proxies, Jennison considers these guidelines except, where appropriate, when Jennison accepts custom guidelines.

The Guidelines are reviewed annually and as necessary by the Company’s Proxy Voting Committee and Investment Professionals, and are revised when a change is appropriate. The Proxy Team maintains the Guidelines and distributes copies to the Investment Professionals following confirmation of any change. The Guidelines are meant to convey Jennison’s general approach to voting decisions on certain issues. Nevertheless, Investment Professionals are responsible for reviewing all proposals related to fundamental strategies individually and making final decisions based on the merits of each voting opportunity.

If an Investment Professional believes that Jennison should vote in a way that is different from the Guidelines, the Proxy Team is notified. In certain circumstances, an Investment Professional may conclude that different clients should vote in different ways, or that it is in the best interests of some or all clients to abstain from voting. The Proxy Team will notify each Investment Professional’s supervisor of any Guideline overrides authorized by that Investment Professional.

The Proxy Team is responsible for maintaining Investment Professionals’ reasons for deviating from the Guidelines.

Client-Specific Voting Mandates

Any client’s specific voting instructions must be communicated or confirmed by the client in writing, either through a provision in the investment advisory contract or through other written correspondence. Such instructions may call for Jennison to vote the client’s securities according to the client’s own voting guidelines, or may indicate that the Company is not responsible for voting the client’s proxies. We try to accommodate such requests where appropriate.

The Proxy Team reviews client specific voting instructions and approves operational implementation, and certain instructions may only be implemented on a best efforts basis. The Proxy Team is responsible for communicating such instructions to the third party vendor.

Use of a Third Party Voting Service

Jennison has engaged an independent third party proxy voting vendor that provides research and analytical services, operational implementation and recordkeeping and reporting services. The proxy voting vendor will cast votes in accordance with the Company’s Guidelines; however, notwithstanding the Guidelines, Investment Professionals for fundamental strategies are responsible for reviewing the facts and circumstances related to each proposal in order to make all final voting decisions.

Identifying and Addressing Potential Material Conflicts of Interest

There may be instances where Jennison’s interests conflict materially, or appear to conflict materially, with the interests of clients in connection with a proxy vote (a “Material Conflict”). Examples of potential Material Conflicts include, but are not limited to:

- Jennison managing the pension plan of the issuer.
- Jennison or its affiliates have a material business relationship with the issuer.
- Jennison investment professionals who are related to a person who is senior management or a director at a public company.
- Jennison has a material investment in a security that the investment professional who is responsible for voting that security’s proxy also holds the same security personally.

If an Investment Professional or any other employee perceives a Material Conflict, he or she must promptly report the matter to the Chief Compliance Officer.

If the Proxy Voting Committee determines that a Material Conflict is present and if the Investment Professional is recommending a vote that deviates from the Guidelines or there is no specific recommended Guideline vote and decisions are made on a case-by-case basis, then the voting decision must be reviewed and approved by the Investment Professional’s supervisor and the Proxy Committee prior to casting the vote.

Jennison will not abstain from voting a proxy for the purpose of avoiding a Material Conflict.

Quantitatively Derived Holdings and the Jennison Managed Accounts

In voting proxies for non-fundamental strategies such as quantitatively derived holdings and Jennison Managed Accounts (i.e. “wrap”) where the securities are not held elsewhere in the firm, proxies will be voted utilizing the Guidelines. Additionally, in those circumstances where no specific Guidelines exist, the Company will consider the recommendations of the proxy voting vendor.

International Holdings

Jennison Associates, LLC — Continued

Jennison will exercise opportunities to vote on international holdings on a best efforts basis. Such votes will be cast based on the same principles that govern domestic holdings.

In some countries casting a proxy vote can adversely affect a client, such as countries that restrict stock sales around the time of the proxy vote by requiring “share blocking” as part of the voting process. The Investment Professional covering the issuer will weigh the expected benefits of voting proxies on international holdings against any anticipated costs or limitations, such as those associated with share blocking. Jennison may abstain from voting if it anticipates that the costs or limitations associated with voting outweigh the benefits.

Securities Lending

Jennison may be unable to vote proxies when the underlying securities have been lent out pursuant to a client’s securities lending program. The Company does not know when securities are on loan and are therefore not available to be voted. In rare circumstances, Investment Professionals may ask the Proxy Team to work with the client’s custodian to recall the shares so that Jennison can vote. Efforts to recall loaned securities are not always effective since such requests must be submitted prior to the record date for the upcoming proxy vote; therefore voting shares on loan is on a best efforts basis. In determining whether to call back securities that are out on loan, the Investment Professional will consider whether the benefit to the client in voting the matter outweighs the benefit to the client in keeping the security out on loan.

Disclosure to Advisory Clients

Jennison will provide a copy of these Policies and Procedures and the Guidelines to any client upon request. The Company will also provide any client with information about how Jennison has voted that client’s proxies upon request. Any such requests should be directed to the client service representative responsible for the client’s account who will coordinate with the Proxy Team.

Compliance Reporting for Investment Companies

Upon request, the Proxy Team will provide to each investment company for which Jennison acts as sub-adviser reporting needed to satisfy their regulatory and board requirements, including, but not limited to, information required for Form NP-X.

III. INTERNAL CONTROLS

Supervisory Notification

The Proxy Team will notify each Investment Professional’s supervisor of any Guideline overrides authorized by that Investment Professional. The supervisor reviews the overrides ensuring that they were made based on clients’ best interests, and that they were not influenced by any Material Conflict or other considerations.

The Proxy Voting Committee

The Proxy Voting Committee consists of representatives from Operations, Operational Risk, Legal, and Compliance. It meets at least quarterly, and has the following responsibilities:

- Review potential Material Conflicts and decide whether a material conflict is present, and needs to be addressed according to these policies and procedures.
- Review the Guidelines in consultation with the Investment Professionals and make revisions as appropriate.
- Review these Policies and Procedures annually for accuracy and effectiveness, and recommend and adopt any necessary changes.
- Review all Guideline overrides.
- Review quarterly voting metrics and analysis published by the Proxy Team.
- Review the performance of the proxy voting vendor and determine whether Jennison should continue to retain their services.
- The Committee will consider the following factors while conducting their review:
 - Accuracy and completeness of research reports.
 - Engagement with issuers.
 - Potential conflicts of interest.
- Overall administration of Jennison’s proxy voting recommendations.

IV. ESCALATING CONCERNS

Any concerns about aspects of the policy that lack specific escalation guidance may be reported to the reporting employee's supervisor, the Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Legal Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Ethics Officer, Chief Operating Officer or Chief Executive Officer. Alternatively Jennison has an Ethics Reporting Hotline phone number and email address that enable employees to raise concerns anonymously. Information about the Ethics Reporting Hotline phone number and email address can be found on the Jennison intranet's "Ethics" web page.

V. DISCIPLINE AND SANCTIONS

All Jennison employees are responsible for understanding and complying with the policies and procedures outlined in this policy. The procedures described in this policy are intended to ensure that Jennison and its employees act in full compliance with the law. Violations of this policy and related procedures will be communicated to your supervisor and to senior management through Jennison's Compliance Council, and may lead to disciplinary action.



HarborSM

ETF TRUST

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