

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 497K

Summary Prospectus for certain open-end management investment companies filed pursuant to
Securities Act Rule 497(K)

Filing Date: **2023-10-06**
SEC Accession No. [0001133228-23-005655](#)

([HTML Version](#) on [secdatabase.com](#))

FILER

Morgan Stanley ETF Trust

CIK: [1676326](#) | IRS No.: **000000000** | State of Incorporation: **DE** | Fiscal Year End: **0930**
Type: **497K** | Act: **33** | File No.: [333-266913](#) | Film No.: **231314699**

Mailing Address
*522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK NY 10036*

Business Address
*522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK NY 10036
212.296.1404*

Eaton Vance Ultra-Short Income ETF

Summary Prospectus | October 7, 2023

Ticker Symbols and Exchange
Eaton Vance Ultra-Short Income ETF
EVSB
NYSE Arca

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's statutory prospectus ("Prospectus"), which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund, including the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") and the most recent Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders ("Shareholder Reports"), online at <https://www.morganstanley.com/im/EVUltraShortIncomeETF>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling toll-free 800-836-2414 or by sending an e-mail request to orders@mysummaryprospectus.com. The Fund's Prospectus and SAI, both dated October 7, 2023 (as may be supplemented from time to time), are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

Eaton Vance Ultra-Short Income ETF (the "Fund") seeks to maximize income, to the extent consistent with preservation of capital.

Fees and Expenses

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay fees other than the fees and expenses of the Fund, such as brokerage commissions and other fees charged by financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses¹ (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee ¹	0.17%
Other Expenses ²	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.17%

¹ The Fund's management agreement provides that the Fund's "Adviser," Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., will pay substantially all expenses of the Fund (including expenses of Morgan Stanley ETF Trust (the "Trust") relating to the Fund), except for the distribution fees, if any, brokerage expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, litigation expenses, and other extraordinary expenses, including the costs of proxies, not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business.

² Other Expenses have been estimated for the current fiscal year.

Example

The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes your investment has a 5% return each year and the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years
	\$17	\$55



e-DELIVERY: Go Paperless. It's faster, easier and greener. Sign up today at: www.icsdelivery.com
May not be available for all accounts.

Eaton Vance Ultra-Short Income ETF (Con't)

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund had not commenced operations as of the most recent fiscal year end, no portfolio turnover rate is available for the Fund.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing in a portfolio of investment grade, short-term fixed, variable and floating-rate securities. The Fund is not a money market fund and does not seek to maintain a stable net asset value.

The Fund is actively managed, not designed to track a benchmark, and therefore not constrained by the composition of a benchmark.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund’s weighted average portfolio duration will be one year or less. In certain market or economic conditions, such as in periods of significant volatility in interest rates and spreads, the Fund’s weighted average portfolio duration may be longer than one year. The Fund seeks to manage duration and hedge interest rate risk through the purchase and sale of U.S. Treasury securities. During periods when the Fund’s weighted average portfolio duration is longer than one year, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

The Fund typically invests at least 90% of its net assets in investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities. A debt security is considered investment grade when assigned a credit quality rating of BBB- or higher by S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) or an equivalent rating by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization (“NRSRO”), including Moody’s Investors Service or Fitch Ratings, or Kroll Bond Rating Agency, LLC for securitized debt instruments only (such as asset-backed securities (“ABS”) and mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”)) or if unrated, considered to be of comparable credit quality by the Adviser. For purposes of rating restrictions, if securities are rated differently by two or more rating agencies, the highest rating is used.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest in below-investment grade, high-yield debt instruments (commonly known as “junk bonds”). The Fund’s investment in such instruments is limited to 10% of its net assets, as assessed at time of purchase.

The Fund will concentrate its investments in the banking industry. Therefore, under normal conditions, the Fund will invest more than 25% of its total assets in securities issued by issuers in the banking industry. The Fund may, however, invest less than 25% of its total assets in this industry as a temporary defensive measure.

The Fund invests in bonds issued by U.S. corporations, the U.S. Government or its agencies, and U.S. government-sponsored enterprises (“GSEs”) such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA”) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“FHLMC”). The Fund also may invest in money market instruments and taxable municipal obligations. The Fund may invest in pooled investment vehicles, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) and money market funds, for various portfolio management purposes, such as to maintain exposure to certain investments or for cash management purposes.

The Fund may invest in ABS and MBS that represent interests in pools of mortgage loans (MBS) or other assets (ABS) assembled for sale to investors by various U.S. governmental agencies, government-related organizations and private issuers (i.e., non-agency). MBS may include collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”), residential mortgage-backed securities (“RMBS”) and commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”). ABS may include collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”). In addition, the Fund may invest in to-be-announced pass-through mortgage securities, which settle on a delayed delivery basis (“TBA”).

The Fund may also invest up to 25% of its net assets in foreign debt securities.

In managing the Fund, the Adviser considers macroeconomic factors in determining the Fund's sector allocation and yield curve positioning and uses fundamental research in selecting individual securities for the portfolio. Macroeconomic factors considered may include, among others, the pace of economic growth, unemployment rates, interest rates, inflation, monetary and fiscal policy, and general trends in global economies and currencies. In combination with the top-down macroeconomic approach, the Adviser employs a bottom-up process of fundamental securities analysis to select the specific securities for investment. This bottom-up, research-driven and value-oriented approach emphasizes the financial strength of issuers, current valuations and the interest rate sensitivity of investments, among other factors. In selecting securities, the Adviser generally seeks issuers with attractive valuations. The Adviser may sell a security when the Adviser's valuation target for the security is reached, the fundamentals of the company deteriorate or to pursue more attractive investment options. When deemed by the Adviser to be relevant to its evaluation of creditworthiness and when applicable information is available, the Adviser considers environmental, social and/or governance issues (referred to as ESG) which may impact the prospects of an issuer (or obligor) or financial performance of an obligation. When considered, one or more ESG issues are taken into account alongside other factors in the investment decision-making process and are not the sole determinant of whether an investment can be made or will remain in the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser also considers

Eaton Vance Ultra-Short Income ETF (Con't)

how purchasing or selling an investment would impact the overall portfolio's potential return (income and capital gains) and risk profile (for example, its sensitivity to currency risk, interest rate risk and sector-specific risk) on both a benchmark-relative and absolute return basis, and may include allocations to securities outside the benchmark.

Principal Risks

There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective, and you can lose money investing in this Fund. The principal risks of investing in the Fund include:

Fixed-Income Securities. Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity (i.e., interest rate risk), market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). For example, a type of fixed-income securities in which the Fund may invest are corporate debt obligations. In addition to interest rate, credit and other risks, corporate debt obligations are also subject to factors directly related to the issuer, such as the credit rating of the corporation, the corporation's performance and perceptions of the corporation in the marketplace, and by factors not directly related to the issuer, such as general market liquidity, economic conditions and inflation. The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board adjusts a quantitative easing program and/or changes rates. A changing interest rate environment increases certain risks, including the potential for periods of volatility, increased redemptions, shortened durations (i.e., prepayment risk) and extended durations (i.e., extension risk). The Fund is not limited as to the maturities (when a debt security provides its final payment) or durations (measure of interest rate sensitivity) of the securities in which it may invest. Securities with longer durations are likely to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, generally making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Lower rated fixed-income securities have greater volatility because there is less certainty that principal and interest payments will be made as scheduled. A portion of the Fund's fixed-income securities may be rated below investment grade. The Fund may be subject to certain liquidity risks that may result from the lack of an active market and the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities.

Credit and Interest Rate Risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable or unwilling or perceived to be unable or unwilling to make interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt. In such instances, the value of the Fund could decline and the Fund could lose money. Interest rate risk refers to the decline in the value of a fixed-income security resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most fixed-income securities go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most fixed-income securities go up. The Fund may invest in variable and floating rate loans and other variable and floating rate securities. Although these instruments are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than fixed rate instruments, the value of variable and floating rate loans and other securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as quickly, or as much, as general interest rates. The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board adjusts a quantitative easing program and/or changes rates. A changing interest rate environment increases certain risks, including the potential for periods of volatility, increased redemptions, shortened durations (i.e., prepayment risk) and extended

durations (i.e., extension risk). For example, during periods when interest rates are low, the Fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or otherwise adversely affected or the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of liquidity or credit risk. Although credit ratings may not accurately reflect the true credit risk of an instrument, a change in the credit rating of an instrument or an issuer can have a rapid, adverse effect on the instrument's liquidity and make it more difficult for the Fund to sell at an advantageous price or time.

High Yield Securities ("Junk Bonds"). The Fund's investments in high yield securities expose it to a substantial degree of credit risk. High yield securities may be more volatile in price in certain environments. High yield securities may be issued by companies that are restructuring, are smaller and less creditworthy or are more highly indebted than other companies, and therefore they may have more difficulty making scheduled payments of principal and interest. High yield securities are subject to greater risk of loss of income and principal than higher rated securities and are considered speculative because of increased credit risk relative to other fixed income investments. High yield securities may experience reduced liquidity, and sudden and substantial decreases in price. An economic downturn affecting an issuer of high yield securities may result in an increased incidence of default. In the event of a default, the Fund may incur additional expenses to seek recovery.

Asset-Backed Securities. Asset-backed securities are subject to credit (such as a borrower's default on its mortgage obligation and the default or failure of a guarantee underlying the asset-backed security), interest rate and certain additional risks, including the risk that various federal and state consumer laws and other legal and economic factors may result in the collateral backing the securities being insufficient to support payment on the securities. To the extent the Fund invests in asset-backed securities issued by non-governmental issuers, such as commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, and other secondary market issuers, the Fund will be exposed to additional risks because, among other things, there are no direct or indirect government or agency guarantees of payments in the pools underlying the securities. Some asset-backed securities also entail prepayment risk and extension risk, which may vary depending on the type of asset. Due to these and other risks, asset-backed securities may become more volatile in certain interest rate environments.

Eaton Vance Ultra-Short Income ETF (Con't)

Mortgage-Backed Securities. Mortgage-backed securities entail prepayment risk, which generally increases during a period of falling interest rates. Rising interest rates tend to discourage refinancings, with the result that the average life and volatility of mortgage-backed securities will increase and market price will decrease. Rates of prepayment, faster or slower than expected by the Adviser, could reduce the Fund's yield, increase the volatility of the Fund and/or cause a decline in net asset value ("NAV"). Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to extension risk, which is the risk that rising interest rates could cause mortgages or other obligations underlying the securities to be prepaid more slowly than expected, thereby lengthening the duration of such securities, increasing their sensitivity to interest rate changes and causing their prices to decline. Certain mortgage-backed securities may be more volatile and less liquid than other traditional types of debt securities. In addition, mortgage-backed securities are subject to credit risk. The Fund may invest in non-agency mortgage-backed securities offered by non-governmental issuers, such as commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, private mortgage insurance companies, mortgage bankers and other secondary market issuers. Non-agency mortgage-backed securities are not subject to the same underwriting requirements for the underlying mortgages that are applicable to those mortgage-backed securities that have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee. As a result, the mortgage loans underlying non-agency mortgage-backed securities may, and frequently do, have less favorable collateral, credit risk or other underwriting characteristics than government or government-sponsored mortgage-backed securities and have wider variances in a number of terms including interest rate, term, size, purpose and borrower characteristics. To the extent the Fund invests in non-agency mortgage-backed securities offered by non-governmental issuers, the Fund will be exposed to additional risks because, among other things, there are no direct or indirect government or agency guarantees of payments in pools underlying the securities. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool may adversely affect the value of a mortgage-backed security and could result in losses to the Fund. The risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include subprime mortgages. Furthermore, mortgage-backed securities may be subject to risks associated with the assets underlying those securities, such as a decline in value. Investments in mortgage-backed securities may give rise to a form of leverage (indebtedness) and may cause the Fund's portfolio turnover rate to appear higher. Leverage may cause the Fund to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged. The risks associated with mortgage-backed securities typically become elevated during periods of distressed economic, market, health and labor conditions. In particular, increased levels of unemployment, delays and delinquencies in payments of mortgage and rent obligations, and uncertainty regarding the effects and extent of government intervention with respect to mortgage payments and other economic matters may adversely affect the Fund's investments in mortgage-backed securities. In addition, commercial mortgage-backed securities are also subject to risks associated with reduced demand for commercial and office space, tightening lending standards and increased interest and lending rates, and other developments adverse to the commercial real estate market.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities. CMBS are subject to credit risk and prepayment risk. Although prepayment risk is present, it is of a lesser degree in the CMBS market than in the residential mortgage market; commercial real estate property loans often contain provisions which substantially reduce the

likelihood that such securities will be prepaid (e.g., significant prepayment penalties on loans and, in some cases, prohibition on principal payments for several years following origination).

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations. CMOs are comprised of various tranches, the expected cash flows of which have varying degrees of predictability as compared with the underlying mortgage loans or mortgage pass-through entities. The less predictable the cash flow, the higher the yield and the greater the risk. In addition, if the collateral securing CMOs or any third-party guarantees is insufficient to make payments, the Fund could sustain a loss. Like other mortgage backed-securities, some CMOs are subject to credit risk. The Fund invests in both agency and non-agency CMOs. Many agency CMOs do not have credit risk as they are government guaranteed.

Collateralized Loan Obligations Risk. CLOs are a type of asset-backed security that is typically structured as a trust collateralized by a pool of loans. The cash flows from the trust are split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. The risks of an investment in a CLO depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the instrument in which the Fund invests. In addition to the normal risks associated with fixed income securities, CLOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that 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) the Fund may invest in CLOs 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.

U.S. Government Securities. Different types of U.S. government securities are subject to different levels of credit risk, including the risk of default, depending on the nature of the particular government support for that security. For example, a U.S. government-sponsored entity, such as Federal National Mortgage Association or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, although chartered or sponsored by an Act of Congress, may issue securities that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and, therefore, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. With respect to U.S. government securities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, there is the risk that the U.S. Government will not provide financial support to such U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law.

Foreign Securities. Investments in foreign markets entail special risks such as currency, political (including geopolitical), economic and market risks. There also may be greater market volatility, less reliable financial information, less stringent investor protections and disclosure standards, higher transaction and custody costs, decreased market liquidity and less government and exchange

Eaton Vance Ultra-Short Income ETF (Con't)

regulation associated with investments in foreign markets. In addition, investments in certain foreign markets that have historically been considered stable may become more volatile and subject to increased risk due to ongoing developments and changing conditions in such markets. Moreover, the growing interconnectivity of global economies and financial markets has increased the probability that adverse developments and conditions in one country or region will affect the stability of economies and financial markets in other countries or regions. Certain foreign markets may rely heavily on particular industries or foreign capital and are more vulnerable to diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, organizations, companies, entities and/or individuals, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers and other protectionist or retaliatory measures. Investments in foreign markets may also be adversely affected by governmental actions such as the imposition of capital controls, nationalization of companies or industries, expropriation of assets or the imposition of punitive taxes. The governments of certain countries may prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on foreign investing in their capital markets or in certain sectors or industries. In addition, a foreign government may limit or cause delay in the convertibility or repatriation of its currency which would adversely affect the U.S. dollar value and/or liquidity of investments denominated in that currency. Certain foreign investments may become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions, or become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. When the Fund holds illiquid investments, its portfolio may be harder to value. The issuer or governmental authority that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or pay interest when due in accordance with the terms of such obligations. In addition, foreign governments may default on their debt securities, which may require holders of such securities to participate in debt rescheduling or additional lending to defaulting governments. Moreover, there is no bankruptcy proceeding by which defaulted sovereign debt may be collected in whole or in part. In addition, the Fund's investments in foreign issuers may be denominated in foreign currencies and therefore, to the extent unhedged, the value of those investments will fluctuate with U.S. dollar exchange rates. To the extent hedged by the use of foreign currency forward exchange contracts, the precise matching of the foreign currency forward exchange contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible because 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 on which the contract is entered into and the date it matures. There is additional risk that such transactions may reduce or preclude the opportunity for gain if the value of the currency should move in the direction opposite to the position taken and that foreign currency forward exchange contracts create exposure to currencies in which the Fund's securities are not denominated. The use of foreign currency forward exchange contracts involves the risk of loss from the insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty to the contract or the failure of the counterparty to make payments or otherwise comply with the terms of the contract.

When-Issued Securities, Delayed Delivery Securities, TBAs and Forward Commitments. The Fund may purchase or sell securities that it is entitled to receive on a when-issued, delayed delivery or through a forward commitment basis. For example, the Fund may invest in TBAs, which settle on a delayed delivery basis. These investments may result in a form of leverage and may increase volatility in the Fund's share price. In a TBA transaction, the seller agrees to deliver the MBS for an agreed upon price

on an agreed upon future date, but makes no guarantee as to which or how many securities are to be delivered. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in TBAs are subject to risks such as failure of the counterparty to perform its obligation to deliver the security, the characteristics of a security delivered to the Fund may be less favorable than expected and the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. The Fund's purchase of other securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or through a forward commitment basis are subject to similar risks. When the Fund has sold a security on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis, the Fund does not benefit if the value of the security appreciates above the sale price during the commitment period and the Fund is subject to failure of the counterparty to pay for the securities.

Market and Geopolitical Risk. The value of your investment in the Fund is based on the values of the Fund's investments, which may change due to economic and other events that affect markets generally, as well as those that affect particular regions, countries, industries, companies or governments. These events may be sudden and unexpected, and could adversely affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments, which may in turn impact valuation, the Fund's ability to sell securities and/or its ability to meet redemptions. The risks associated with these developments may be magnified if certain social, political, economic and other conditions and events (such as war, natural disasters, epidemics and pandemics, terrorism, conflicts, social unrest, recessions, inflation, rapid interest rate changes and supply chain disruptions) adversely interrupt the global economy and financial markets. It is difficult to predict when events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects (which may last for extended periods). These events may negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations and have a significant and rapid negative impact on the performance of the Fund's investments, adversely affect and increase the volatility of the Fund's share price and exacerbate pre-existing risks to the Fund.

ETF Structure Risks.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of intermediaries that act as authorized participants and none of these authorized participants is or will be obligated to engage in creation or redemption transactions. There can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Fund's shares will develop or be maintained. To the extent that these intermediaries exit the business or are unable to or choose not to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund, such as during periods

Eaton Vance Ultra-Short Income ETF (Con't)

of market stress, and no other authorized participant creates or redeems, shares may trade at a discount to net asset value ("NAV") and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting.

Cash Transactions Risk. Unlike certain ETFs, the Fund may effect creations and redemptions in cash or partially in cash. Therefore, it may be required to sell portfolio securities and subsequently recognize gains on such sales that the Fund might not have recognized if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind. As such, investments in shares may be less tax-efficient than an investment in an ETF that distributes portfolio securities entirely in-kind.

Trading Risk. The market prices of shares are expected to fluctuate, in some cases materially, in response to changes in the Fund's NAV, the intra-day value of the Fund's holdings, and supply and demand for shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at their NAV. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of significant market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for the shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in the shares trading significantly above (at a premium) or below (at a discount) to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund's holdings. You may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than NAV during periods when there is a significant premium or discount. Buying or selling shares in the secondary market may require paying brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost when seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of shares. In addition, the market price of shares, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a "bid-ask spread" charged by the market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. The spread of the Fund's shares varies over time based on the Fund's trading volume and market liquidity and may increase if the Fund's trading volume, the spread of the Fund's underlying securities, or market liquidity decrease.

Active Management Risk. In pursuing the Fund's investment objective, the Adviser has considerable leeway in deciding which investments to buy, hold or sell on a day-to-day basis, and which trading strategies to use. For example, the Adviser, in its discretion, may determine to use some permitted trading strategies while not using others. The success or failure of such decisions will affect the Fund's performance.

Banking Industry. Investment opportunities in investment grade securities may be concentrated in the banking industry. Under normal conditions, the Fund will invest more than 25% of its total assets in securities issued by issuers in the banking industry. As a result, the Fund may have a high concentration of investments in the banking industry. The banking industry can be affected by global and local economic conditions, such as the levels and liquidity of the global and local financial and asset markets, the absolute and relative level and volatility of interest rates and equity prices, investor sentiment, inflation, the availability and cost of credit and other factors and such effects can at times be significant. The enactment of new legislation or regulations, as well as changes in interpretation and enforcement of current laws, may affect the manner of operations and profitability of the banking industry. Because the

Fund's investments will be concentrated in the banking industry, factors that have an adverse impact on this industry may have a disproportionate impact on the Fund's performance.

New Fund Risk. A new fund's performance may not represent how the fund is expected to or may perform in the long term. In addition, new funds have limited operating histories for investors to evaluate and new funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment and trading efficiencies.

Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Performance Information

As of the date hereof, the Fund has not yet completed a full calendar year of investment operations. Upon the completion of a full calendar year of investment operations by the Fund, this section will include charts that provide some indication of the risks of an investment in the Fund, by showing the difference in annual total returns, highest and lowest quarterly returns and average annual total returns (before and after taxes) compared to the benchmark index selected for the Fund. Performance information for the Fund will be available online at www.eatonvance.com or by calling toll-free 800-836-2414.

Fund Management

Adviser. Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.

Portfolio Managers. Information about the members jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund is shown below:

Name	Title with Adviser	Date Began Managing Fund
Brian S. Ellis, CFA	Executive Director	Since Inception
Eric Jesionowski	Executive Director	Since Inception
Brandon Matsui, CFA	Executive Director	Since Inception

Eaton Vance Ultra-Short Income ETF (Con't)

Name	Title with Adviser	Date Began Managing Fund
Kinzer Jennings, CFA	Vice President	Since Inception
Alec Schaefer	Vice President	Since Inception

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Individual shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through a broker or dealer at market price. Because shares trade at market prices, rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (i.e., a premium) or less than NAV (i.e., a discount).

You may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay for shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares (ask) (the “bid-ask spread”) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market.

Recent information, including information about the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads (when available), will be available on the Fund’s website at www.eatonvance.com.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser and/or Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”) may pay the financial intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments, which may be significant in amount, may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

(THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK)