



PACER ETFs

PROSPECTUS

August 31, 2019

HOTL	Pacer Benchmark Hotel & Lodging Real Estate SCTR SM ETF
PAD	Pacer Benchmark Apartments & Residential Real Estate SCTR SM ETF
DESK	Pacer Benchmark Office Real Estate SCTR SM ETF
RTL	Pacer Benchmark Retail Real Estate SCTR SM ETF
RXRE	Pacer Benchmark Healthcare Real Estate SCTR SM ETF
INDS	Pacer Benchmark Industrial Real Estate SCTR SM ETF
NNNL	Pacer Benchmark Net Lease Real Estate SCTR SM ETF
SRVR	Pacer Benchmark Data & Infrastructure Real Estate SCTR SM ETF

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) has not approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the SEC, paper copies of the Funds’ shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the Funds’ reports from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. Please contact your financial intermediary to elect to receive shareholder reports and other Fund communications electronically.

You may elect to receive all future Fund reports in paper free of charge. Please contact your financial intermediary to inform them that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of Fund shareholder reports and for details about whether your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with your financial intermediary.

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SUMMARY SECTION

Pacer Benchmark Hotel & Lodging Real Estate SCTRSM ETF

Investment Objective

The Pacer Benchmark Hotel & Lodging Real Estate SCTRSM ETF (the “Fund”) is an exchange traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Benchmark Hotel & Lodging Real Estate SCTRSM Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund’s average net assets. This table and the Example below do not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay on their purchases and sales of Fund shares.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.60%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ¹	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.60%

¹ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

Example

The following example is intended to help retail investors compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that such investors would incur over various periods if they were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of the shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that 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
\$61	\$192

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund had not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund employs a “passive management” (or indexing) investment approach designed to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index was developed by Benchmark Investments, LLC (the “Index Provider”), and measures the performance of the hotel, motel, and lodging real estate sectors of the U.S. equity market.

The Index

The Index is generally composed of the U.S.-listed equity securities of companies that derive at least 85% of their earnings or revenues from real estate operations in the hotel, motel, and lodging real estate sectors (“Eligible Companies”). At the time of each reconstitution of the Index, Eligible Companies with a market capitalization of more than \$200 million and average daily traded volume of at least 10,000 shares are included in the Index (the “Index Constituents”). A significant portion of the Index is expected to be composed of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). The real estate companies included in the Index may utilize leverage, and some may be highly leveraged. Additionally, such companies may include significant business operations outside of the United States. As of November 30, 2017, the Index consisted of 27 securities, the three largest of which and their weights were Marriott International Inc. (15.00%), Hilton Worldwide Holdings Inc. (15.00%), and Host Hotels & Resorts Inc. (10.30%).

The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced (*i.e.*, companies are added or deleted and weights are reset based on Index rules) quarterly as of the close of business on the third Friday of March, June, September, and December. Index Constituents are weighted based on their free-float market capitalization (*i.e.*, market capitalization based on the number of shares available to the public), subject to the following constraints as of the time of each reconstitution of the Index. Each Index Constituent’s weight is capped at 15% and the sum of Index Constituents with weights greater than 4.5% cannot exceed 45% of the total Index weight. If the foregoing limits would be exceeded at the time of a reconstitution of the Index, the excess weight is proportionally redistributed to all Index Constituents with weights below such limits.

The Fund’s Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of the Index. Pacer Advisors, Inc. (the “Adviser”) expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund’s performance and that of the Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

The Fund will generally use a “replication” strategy to achieve its investment objective, meaning it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in cash and cash equivalents, other investment companies, as well as securities and other instruments not included in the Index but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

You can lose money on your investment in the Fund. The Fund is subject to the risks summarized below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s prospectus entitled “Additional Information about the Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds.”

- **Calculation Methodology Risk.** The Index relies directly or indirectly on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the Index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither the Fund, the Index Provider, or the Adviser can offer assurances that the Index’s calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or a correct valuation of securities, nor can they guarantee the availability or timeliness of the production of the Index.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Index, and consequently the Fund, is expected to concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold more than 25% of its total assets) in real estate companies. As a result, the value of the Fund’s shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries. In addition, at times, the real estate industry may be out of favor and underperform other industries or groups of industries.
- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund’s portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change.

- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of an ETF's structure, is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants ("APs"), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares of the Fund may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of the Fund.* Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of the Fund, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of the Fund may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of the Fund may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, shares of the Fund may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The price of shares of the Fund, like the price of all traded securities, will be subject to factors such as supply and demand, as well as the current value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the Fund will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
 - *Trading.* Although shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that shares of the Fund will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of the Fund may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the Fund.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in correspondingly greater transaction expenses, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark ups and other transaction costs, on the sale of securities and on reinvestment in other securities and may result in reduced performance and the distribution to shareholders of additional capital gains for tax purposes. These factors may negatively affect the Fund's performance.
- **International Operations Risk.** Investments in companies with significant business operations outside of the United States may involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. companies. For example, international operations may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations; changes in foreign political and economic environments, regionally, nationally, and locally; challenges of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws, including corporate governance, operations, taxes, and litigation; differing lending practices; differences in cultures; changes in applicable laws and regulations in the United States that affect international operations; changes in applicable laws and regulations in foreign jurisdictions; difficulties in managing international operations; and obstacles to the repatriation of earnings and cash. These and other factors can make an investment in the Fund more volatile than other types of investments.
- **Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of large-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of large-capitalization companies underperform securities of smaller-capitalization companies or the market as a whole. The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.
- **Mid-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of mid-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of mid-capitalization companies underperform securities of other capitalization ranges or the market as a whole. Securities of smaller companies trade in smaller volumes and are often more vulnerable to market volatility than securities of larger companies.

- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is new with no operating history. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it may experience greater tracking error to its Index than it otherwise would at higher asset levels, or it could ultimately liquidate. The Fund’s distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Fund shares.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Although the Fund intends to invest in a variety of securities and instruments, the Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance.
- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed and the Adviser would not sell a security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of shares of that security is otherwise required upon a reconstitution of the Index in accordance with the Index methodology. The Fund invests in securities included in the Index, regardless of their investment merits. The Fund does not take defensive positions under any market conditions, including conditions that may prove to be adverse to the performance of the Fund.
- **Real Estate Companies Risk.** The Fund invests in real estate companies, including REITs and real estate holdings companies, which will expose investors to the risks of owning real estate directly, as well as to the risks that relate specifically to the way in which such companies are organized and operated. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments. The U.S. real estate market may, in the future, experience and has, in the past, experienced a decline in value, with certain regions experiencing significant losses in property values. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and the risk normally associated with debt financing, and could potentially increase the Fund’s volatility and losses. Exposure to such real estate may adversely affect Fund performance.

In addition to the foregoing risks common to most real estate companies, companies in certain real estate sectors may have additional unique risks.

Risks of Investing in the Hotel & Lodging Real Estate Sector. Companies in the Hotel & Lodging Real Estate sector may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors. Weak economic conditions in some parts of the world, changes in oil prices and currency values, political instability in some areas, and the uncertainty over how long any of these conditions will continue, could continue to have a negative impact on the lodging industry. As a result of such current economic conditions and uncertainty, the lodging industry may continue to experience weakened demand for occupancy in some markets.

- **REIT Investment Risk.** Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, to the extent the Fund holds interests in REITs, it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level). The risks of investing in REITs include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. These include risks related to general, regional and local economic conditions; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations and other governmental action such as the exercise of eminent domain; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors.

In addition to these risks, REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income, but may be taxable as return of capital. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments.

- **Small-Capitalization Companies Risk.** The equity securities of small-capitalization companies have historically been subject to greater investment risk than securities of larger companies. The prices of equity securities of small-capitalization companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the prices of equity securities of larger companies.
- **Tax Risk.** To qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to regulated investment companies, the Fund must satisfy certain diversification requirements. In particular, the Fund generally may not acquire a security if, as a result of the acquisition, more than 50% of the value of the Fund's assets would be invested in (a) issuers in which the Fund has, in each case, invested more than 5% of the Fund's assets or (b) issuers more than 10% of whose outstanding voting securities are owned by the Fund. While the weighting of the Index is not inconsistent with these rules, given the concentration of the Index in a relatively small number of securities, it may not always be possible for the Fund to fully implement a replication strategy or a representative sampling strategy while satisfying these diversification requirements. The Fund's efforts to satisfy the diversification requirements may affect the Fund's execution of its investment strategy and may cause the Fund's return to deviate from that of the Index, and the Fund's efforts to replicate or represent the Index may cause it inadvertently to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements. If the Fund were to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements, it could incur penalty taxes and be forced to dispose of certain assets, or it could fail to qualify as a regulated investment company. If the Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income.
- **Tracking Risk.** The Fund's return may not track the return of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Index. Additionally, the Fund's return may not track the return of the Index if the Fund is not able to replicate the holdings of the Index due to the diversification requirements described above under "Tax Risk", which apply to the Fund but not the Index.

Fund Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not commence operations prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at www.paceretfs.com or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-877-337-0500.

Management

Investment Adviser

Pacer Advisors, Inc. serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The Fund employs a rules-based, passive investment strategy. The Adviser uses a committee approach to managing the Fund. Bruce Kavanaugh, Vice President of the Adviser, and Michael Mack, Investment Analyst for the Adviser, have primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund and have served as Fund portfolio managers since the Fund's inception.

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

The Fund is an ETF. This means that shares of the Fund are listed on a national securities exchange, the Exchange, and trade at market prices. Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund through brokers. Because Fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund issues and redeems shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares ("Creation Units"), which only institutions or large investors may purchase or redeem. Currently, Creation Units generally consist of 50,000 shares, though this may change from time to time. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities (the "Deposit Securities") and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash that the Fund specifies each day.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged retirement account. Distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from tax-deferred accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

Pacer Benchmark Apartments & Residential Real Estate SCTRSM ETF

Investment Objective

The Pacer Benchmark Apartments & Residential Real Estate SCTRSM ETF (the “Fund”) is an exchange traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Benchmark Apartments & Residential Real Estate SCTRSM Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund’s average net assets. This table and the Example below do not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay on their purchases and sales of Fund shares.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.60%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ¹	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.60%

¹ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

Example

The following example is intended to help retail investors compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that such investors would incur over various periods if they were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of the shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that 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
\$61	\$192

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund had not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund employs a “passive management” (or indexing) investment approach designed to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index was developed by Benchmark Investments, LLC (the “Index Provider”), and measures the performance of the apartment, student housing, and residential rental real estate sectors of the U.S. equity market.

The Index

The Index is generally composed of the U.S.-listed equity securities of companies that derive at least 85% of their earnings or revenues from real estate operations in the apartment, student housing, and residential rental real estate sectors (“Eligible Companies”). At the time of each reconstitution of the Index, Eligible Companies with a market capitalization of more than \$200 million and average daily traded volume of at least 10,000 shares are included in the Index (the “Index Constituents”). A significant portion of the Index is expected to be composed of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). The real estate companies included in the Index may utilize leverage, and some may be highly leveraged. Additionally, such companies may include significant business operations outside of the United States. As of November 30, 2017, the Index consisted of 20 securities, the three largest of which and their weights were AvalonBay Communities Inc. (15.00%), Equity Residential (15.00%), and Essex Property Trust Inc. (12.16%).

The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced (*i.e.*, companies are added or deleted and weights are reset based on Index rules) quarterly as of the close of business on the third Friday of March, June, September, and December. Index Constituents are weighted based on their free-float market capitalization (*i.e.*, market capitalization based on the number of shares available to the public), subject to the following constraints as of the time of each reconstitution of the Index. Each Index Constituent's weight is capped at 15% and the sum of Index Constituents with weights greater than 4.5% cannot exceed 45% of the total Index weight. If the foregoing limits would be exceeded at the time of a reconstitution of the Index, the excess weight is proportionally redistributed to all Index Constituents with weights below such limits.

The Fund's Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of the Index. Pacer Advisors, Inc. (the "Adviser") expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

The Fund will generally use a "replication" strategy to achieve its investment objective, meaning it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in cash and cash equivalents, other investment companies, as well as securities and other instruments not included in the Index but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

You can lose money on your investment in the Fund. The Fund is subject to the risks summarized below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's prospectus entitled "Additional Information about the Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds."

- **Calculation Methodology Risk.** The Index relies directly or indirectly on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the Index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither the Fund, the Index Provider, or the Adviser can offer assurances that the Index's calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or a correct valuation of securities, nor can they guarantee the availability or timeliness of the production of the Index.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Index, and consequently the Fund, is expected to concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold more than 25% of its total assets) in real estate companies. As a result, the value of the Fund's shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries. In addition, at times, the real estate industry may be out of favor and underperform other industries or groups of industries.
- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of an ETF's structure, is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants ("APs"), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares of the Fund may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of the Fund.* Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of the Fund, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of the Fund may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of the Fund may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, shares of the Fund may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The price of shares of the Fund, like the price of all traded securities, will be subject to factors such as supply and demand, as well as the current value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the Fund will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
 - *Trading.* Although shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that shares of the Fund will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of the Fund may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the Fund.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in correspondingly greater transaction expenses, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark ups and other transaction costs, on the sale of securities and on reinvestment in other securities and may result in reduced performance and the distribution to shareholders of additional capital gains for tax purposes. These factors may negatively affect the Fund's performance.
 - **International Operations Risk.** Investments in companies with significant business operations outside of the United States may involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. companies. For example, international operations may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations; changes in foreign political and economic environments, regionally, nationally, and locally; challenges of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws, including corporate governance, operations, taxes, and litigation; differing lending practices; differences in cultures; changes in applicable laws and regulations in the United States that affect international operations; changes in applicable laws and regulations in foreign jurisdictions; difficulties in managing international operations; and obstacles to the repatriation of earnings and cash. These and other factors can make an investment in the Fund more volatile than other types of investments.
 - **Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of large-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of large-capitalization companies underperform securities of smaller-capitalization companies or the market as a whole. The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.
 - **Mid-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of mid-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of mid-capitalization companies underperform securities of other capitalization ranges or the market as a whole. Securities of smaller companies trade in smaller volumes and are often more vulnerable to market volatility than securities of larger companies.
 - **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is new with no operating history. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it may experience greater tracking error to its Index than it otherwise would at higher asset levels, or it could ultimately liquidate. The Fund's distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Fund shares.
 - **Non-Diversification Risk.** Although the Fund intends to invest in a variety of securities and instruments, the Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests

more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed and the Adviser would not sell a security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of shares of that security is otherwise required upon a reconstitution of the Index in accordance with the Index methodology. The Fund invests in securities included in the Index, regardless of their investment merits. The Fund does not take defensive positions under any market conditions, including conditions that may prove to be adverse to the performance of the Fund.
- **Real Estate Companies Risk.** The Fund invests in real estate companies, including REITs and real estate holdings companies, which will expose investors to the risks of owning real estate directly, as well as to the risks that relate specifically to the way in which such companies are organized and operated. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments. The U.S. real estate market may, in the future, experience and has, in the past, experienced a decline in value, with certain regions experiencing significant losses in property values. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and the risk normally associated with debt financing, and could potentially increase the Fund's volatility and losses. Exposure to such real estate may adversely affect Fund performance.

In addition to the foregoing risks common to most real estate companies, companies in certain real estate sectors may have additional unique risks.

Risks of Investing in the Apartments & Residential Real Estate Sector: Companies in the Apartments & Residential Real Estate sector may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors. Residential real estate development is particularly subject to changes in financing costs, occupancy rates, the ability to obtain zoning or other permits or government approvals, labor costs, and scheduling delays. Additionally, such companies may face significant costs associated with compliance (or failure to comply with) the accessibility provisions of federal, state or local requirements.

- **REIT Investment Risk.** Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, to the extent the Fund holds interests in REITs, it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level). The risks of investing in REITs include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. These include risks related to general, regional and local economic conditions; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations and other governmental action such as the exercise of eminent domain; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values, vacancy, and rental rates; and other factors.

In addition to these risks, REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income, but may be taxable as return of capital. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments.

- **Small-Capitalization Companies Risk.** The equity securities of small-capitalization companies have historically been subject to greater investment risk than securities of larger companies. The prices of equity securities of small-capitalization companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the prices of equity securities of larger companies.
- **Tax Risk.** To qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to regulated investment companies, the Fund must satisfy certain diversification requirements. In particular, the Fund generally may not acquire a security if, as a result of the acquisition, more than 50% of the value of the Fund's assets would be invested in (a) issuers in which the Fund has, in each case, invested more than 5% of the Fund's assets or (b) issuers more than 10% of whose outstanding voting

securities are owned by the Fund. While the weighting of the Index is not inconsistent with these rules, given the concentration of the Index in a relatively small number of securities, it may not always be possible for the Fund to fully implement a replication strategy or a representative sampling strategy while satisfying these diversification requirements. The Fund's efforts to satisfy the diversification requirements may affect the Fund's execution of its investment strategy and may cause the Fund's return to deviate from that of the Index, and the Fund's efforts to replicate or represent the Index may cause it inadvertently to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements. If the Fund were to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements, it could incur penalty taxes and be forced to dispose of certain assets, or it could fail to qualify as a regulated investment company. If the Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income.

- **Tracking Risk.** The Fund's return may not track the return of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Index. Additionally, the Fund's return may not track the return of the Index if the Fund is not able to replicate the holdings of the Index due to the diversification requirements described above under "Tax Risk", which apply to the Fund but not the Index.

Fund Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not commence operations prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at www.paceretfs.com or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-877-337-0500.

Management

Investment Adviser

Pacer Advisors, Inc. serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The Fund employs a rules-based, passive investment strategy. The Adviser uses a committee approach to managing the Fund. Bruce Kavanaugh, Vice President of the Adviser, and Michael Mack, Investment Analyst for the Adviser, have primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund and have served as Fund portfolio managers since the Fund's inception.

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

The Fund is an ETF. This means that shares of the Fund are listed on a national securities exchange, the Exchange, and trade at market prices. Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund through brokers. Because Fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund issues and redeems shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares ("Creation Units"), which only institutions or large investors may purchase or redeem. Currently, Creation Units generally consist of 50,000 shares, though this may change from time to time. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities (the "Deposit Securities") and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash that the Fund specifies each day.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged retirement account. Distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from tax-deferred accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

Pacer Benchmark Office Real Estate SCTRSM ETF

Investment Objective

The Pacer Benchmark Office Real Estate SCTRSM ETF (the “Fund”) is an exchange traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Benchmark Office Real Estate SCTRSM Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund’s average net assets. This table and the Example below do not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay on their purchases and sales of Fund shares.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.60%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ¹	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.60%

¹ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

Example

The following example is intended to help retail investors compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that such investors would incur over various periods if they were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of the shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that 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
\$61	\$192

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund had not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund employs a “passive management” (or indexing) investment approach designed to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index was developed by Benchmark Investments, LLC, the index provider (the “Index Provider”), and measures the performance of the office real estate sectors of the U.S. equity market.

The Index

The Index is generally composed of the U.S.-listed equity securities of companies that derive at least 85% of their earnings or revenues from real estate operations in the office real estate sector (“Eligible Companies”). At the time of each reconstitution of the Index, Eligible Companies with a market capitalization of more than \$200 million and average daily traded volume of at least 10,000 shares are included in the Index (the “Index Constituents”). A significant portion of the Index is expected to be composed of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). The real estate companies included in the Index may utilize leverage, and some may be highly leveraged. Additionally, such companies may include significant business operations outside of the United States. As of November 30, 2017, the Index consisted of 26 securities, the three largest of which and their weights were Boston Properties Inc. (15.00%), Vornado Realty Trust (13.05%), and SL Green Realty Corp. (9.81%).

The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced (*i.e.*, companies are added or deleted and weights are reset based on Index rules) quarterly as of the close of business on the third Friday of March, June, September, and December. Index Constituents are weighted based on their free-float market capitalization (*i.e.*, market capitalization based on the number of shares available to the public), subject to the following constraints as of the time of each reconstitution of the Index. Each Index Constituent's weight is capped at 15% and the sum of Index Constituents with weights greater than 4.5% cannot exceed 45% of the total Index weight. If the foregoing limits would be exceeded at the time of a reconstitution of the Index, the excess weight is proportionally redistributed to all Index Constituents with weights below such limits.

The Fund's Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of the Index. Pacer Advisors, Inc. (the "Adviser") expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

The Fund will generally use a "replication" strategy to achieve its investment objective, meaning it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in cash and cash equivalents, other investment companies, as well as securities and other instruments not included in the Index but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

You can lose money on your investment in the Fund. The Fund is subject to the risks summarized below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's prospectus entitled "Additional Information about the Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds."

- **Calculation Methodology Risk.** The Index relies directly or indirectly on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the Index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither the Fund, the Index Provider, or the Adviser can offer assurances that the Index's calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or a correct valuation of securities, nor can they guarantee the availability or timeliness of the production of the Index.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Index, and consequently the Fund, is expected to concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold more than 25% of its total assets) in real estate companies. As a result, the value of the Fund's shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries. In addition, at times, the real estate industry may be out of favor and underperform other industries or groups of industries.
- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of an ETF's structure, is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants ("APs"), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares of the Fund may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of the Fund.* Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of the Fund, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of the Fund may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of the Fund may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, shares of the Fund may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The price of shares of the Fund, like the price of all traded securities, will be subject to factors such as supply and demand, as well as the current value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the Fund will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
 - *Trading.* Although shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that shares of the Fund will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of the Fund may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the Fund.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in correspondingly greater transaction expenses, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark ups and other transaction costs, on the sale of securities and on reinvestment in other securities and may result in reduced performance and the distribution to shareholders of additional capital gains for tax purposes. These factors may negatively affect the Fund's performance.
 - **International Operations Risk.** Investments in companies with significant business operations outside of the United States may involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. companies. For example, international operations may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations; changes in foreign political and economic environments, regionally, nationally, and locally; challenges of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws, including corporate governance, operations, taxes, and litigation; differing lending practices; differences in cultures; changes in applicable laws and regulations in the United States that affect international operations; changes in applicable laws and regulations in foreign jurisdictions; difficulties in managing international operations; and obstacles to the repatriation of earnings and cash. These and other factors can make an investment in the Fund more volatile than other types of investments.
 - **Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of large-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of large-capitalization companies underperform securities of smaller-capitalization companies or the market as a whole. The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.
 - **Mid-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of mid-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of mid-capitalization companies underperform securities of other capitalization ranges or the market as a whole. Securities of smaller companies trade in smaller volumes and are often more vulnerable to market volatility than securities of larger companies.
 - **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is new with no operating history. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it may experience greater tracking error to its Index than it otherwise would at higher asset levels, or it could ultimately liquidate. The Fund's distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Fund shares.
 - **Non-Diversification Risk.** Although the Fund intends to invest in a variety of securities and instruments, the Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests

more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed and the Adviser would not sell a security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of shares of that security is otherwise required upon a reconstitution of the Index in accordance with the Index methodology. The Fund invests in securities included in the Index, regardless of their investment merits. The Fund does not take defensive positions under any market conditions, including conditions that may prove to be adverse to the performance of the Fund.
- **Real Estate Companies Risk.** The Fund invests in real estate companies, including REITs and real estate holdings companies, which will expose investors to the risks of owning real estate directly, as well as to the risks that relate specifically to the way in which such companies are organized and operated. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments. The U.S. real estate market may, in the future, experience and has, in the past, experienced a decline in value, with certain regions experiencing significant losses in property values. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and the risk normally associated with debt financing, and could potentially increase the Fund's volatility and losses. Exposure to such real estate may adversely affect Fund performance.

In addition to the foregoing risks common to most real estate companies, companies in certain real estate sectors may have additional unique risks.

Risks of Investing in the Office Real Estate Sector: Companies in the Office Real Estate sector may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors. For example, office real estate may be more susceptible to changes in macroeconomic factors, business capital expenditures, tax regulations, and employment trends than other real estate sectors. Office real estate companies are particularly subject to changes in financing costs, economic conditions, vacancies, changes in market rental rates, the costs of repairing or renovating space, insurance and utility expenses, and the risks of a tenant defaulting. Office real estate companies may have properties concentrated in key geographic markets, and changes to the economic condition of one or more such markets may significantly affect such companies' profitability.

- **REIT Investment Risk.** Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, to the extent the Fund holds interests in REITs, it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level). The risks of investing in REITs include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. These include risks related to general, regional and local economic conditions; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations and other governmental action such as the exercise of eminent domain; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors.

In addition to these risks, REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income, but may be taxable as return of capital. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments.

- **Small-Capitalization Companies Risk.** The equity securities of small-capitalization companies have historically been subject to greater investment risk than securities of larger companies. The prices of equity securities of small-capitalization companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the prices of equity securities of larger companies.
- **Tax Risk.** To qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to regulated investment companies, the Fund must satisfy certain diversification requirements. In particular, the Fund generally may not acquire a security if, as a result of the acquisition, more than 50% of the value of the Fund's assets would be invested in (a) issuers in which the Fund

has, in each case, invested more than 5% of the Fund's assets or (b) issuers more than 10% of whose outstanding voting securities are owned by the Fund. While the weighting of the Index is not inconsistent with these rules, given the concentration of the Index in a relatively small number of securities, it may not always be possible for the Fund to fully implement a replication strategy or a representative sampling strategy while satisfying these diversification requirements. The Fund's efforts to satisfy the diversification requirements may affect the Fund's execution of its investment strategy and may cause the Fund's return to deviate from that of the Index, and the Fund's efforts to replicate or represent the Index may cause it inadvertently to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements. If the Fund were to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements, it could incur penalty taxes and be forced to dispose of certain assets, or it could fail to qualify as a regulated investment company. If the Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income.

- **Tracking Risk.** The Fund's return may not track the return of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Index. Additionally, the Fund's return may not track the return of the Index if the Fund is not able to replicate the holdings of the Index due to the diversification requirements described above under "Tax Risk", which apply to the Fund but not the Index.

Fund Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not commence operations prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at www.paceretfs.com or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-877-337-0500.

Management

Investment Adviser

Pacer Advisors, Inc. serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The Fund employs a rules-based, passive investment strategy. The Adviser uses a committee approach to managing the Fund. Bruce Kavanaugh, Vice President of the Adviser, and Michael Mack, Investment Analyst for the Adviser, have primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund and have served as Fund portfolio managers since the Fund's inception.

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

The Fund is an ETF. This means that shares of the Fund are listed on a national securities exchange, the Exchange, and trade at market prices. Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund through brokers. Because Fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund issues and redeems shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares ("Creation Units"), which only institutions or large investors may purchase or redeem. Currently, Creation Units generally consist of 50,000 shares, though this may change from time to time. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities (the "Deposit Securities") and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash that the Fund specifies each day.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged retirement account. Distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from tax-deferred accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

Pacer Benchmark Retail Real Estate SCTRSM ETF

Investment Objective

The Pacer Benchmark Retail Real Estate SCTRSM ETF (the “Fund”) is an exchange traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Benchmark Retail Real Estate SCTRSM Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund’s average net assets. This table and the Example below do not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay on their purchases and sales of Fund shares.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.60%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.60%

Example

The following example is intended to help retail investors compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that such investors would incur over various periods if they were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of the shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that 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	5 Years	10 Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal period May 15, 2018 (commencement of operations) through April 30, 2019, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 60% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund employs a “passive management” (or indexing) investment approach designed to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index was developed by Benchmark Investments, LLC (the “Index Provider”), and measures the performance of the retail real estate sectors of the U.S. equity market.

The Index

The Index is generally composed of the U.S.-listed equity securities of companies that derive at least 85% of their earnings or revenues from real estate operations in the retail real estate sector (“Eligible Companies”). At the time of each reconstitution of the Index, Eligible Companies with a market capitalization of more than \$200 million and average daily traded volume of at least 10,000 shares are included in the Index (the “Index Constituents”). A significant portion of the Index is expected to be composed of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). The real estate companies included in the Index may utilize leverage, and some may be highly leveraged. Additionally, such companies may include significant business operations outside of the United States. As of June 30, 2019, the Index consisted of 35 securities, the three largest of which and their weights were Simon Property Group Inc. (14.93%), Realty Income Corp. (14.91%), and Regency Centers Corp. (8.76%).

The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced (*i.e.*, companies are added or deleted and weights are reset based on Index rules) quarterly as of the close of business on the third Friday of March, June, September, and December. Index Constituents are weighted based on their free-float market capitalization (*i.e.*, market capitalization based on the number of shares available

to the public), subject to the following constraints as of the time of each reconstitution of the Index. Each Index Constituent's weight is capped at 15% and the sum of Index Constituents with weights greater than 4.5% cannot exceed 45% of the total Index weight. If the foregoing limits would be exceeded at the time of a reconstitution of the Index, the excess weight is proportionally redistributed to all Index Constituents with weights below such limits.

The Fund's Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of the Index. Pacer Advisors, Inc. (the "Adviser") expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

The Fund will generally use a "replication" strategy to achieve its investment objective, meaning it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in cash and cash equivalents, other investment companies, as well as securities and other instruments not included in the Index but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

You can lose money on your investment in the Fund. The Fund is subject to the risks summarized below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's prospectus entitled "Additional Information about the Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds."

- **Calculation Methodology Risk.** The Index relies directly or indirectly on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the Index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither the Fund, the Index Provider, or the Adviser can offer assurances that the Index's calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or a correct valuation of securities, nor can they guarantee the availability or timeliness of the production of the Index.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Index, and consequently the Fund, is expected to concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold more than 25% of its total assets) in real estate companies. As a result, the value of the Fund's shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries. In addition, at times, the real estate industry may be out of favor and underperform other industries or groups of industries.
- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of an ETF's structure, is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants ("APs"), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares of the Fund may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of the Fund.* Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of the Fund, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of the Fund may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of the Fund may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

- *Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, shares of the Fund may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The price of shares of the Fund, like the price of all traded securities, will be subject to factors such as supply and demand, as well as the current value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the Fund will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
- *Trading.* Although shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that shares of the Fund will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of the Fund may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the Fund.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in correspondingly greater transaction expenses, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark ups and other transaction costs, on the sale of securities and on reinvestment in other securities and may result in reduced performance and the distribution to shareholders of additional capital gains for tax purposes. These factors may negatively affect the Fund's performance.
- **International Operations Risk.** Investments in companies with significant business operations outside of the United States may involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. companies. For example, international operations may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations; changes in foreign political and economic environments, regionally, nationally, and locally; challenges of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws, including corporate governance, operations, taxes, and litigation; differing lending practices; differences in cultures; changes in applicable laws and regulations in the United States that affect international operations; changes in applicable laws and regulations in foreign jurisdictions; difficulties in managing international operations; and obstacles to the repatriation of earnings and cash. These and other factors can make an investment in the Fund more volatile than other types of investments.
- **Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of large-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of large-capitalization companies underperform securities of smaller-capitalization companies or the market as a whole. The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.
- **Mid-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of mid-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of mid-capitalization companies underperform securities of other capitalization ranges or the market as a whole. Securities of smaller companies trade in smaller volumes and are often more vulnerable to market volatility than securities of larger companies.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is newer with limited operating history. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it may experience greater tracking error to its Index than it otherwise would at higher asset levels, or it could ultimately liquidate. The Fund's distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Fund shares.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Although the Fund intends to invest in a variety of securities and instruments, the Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed and the Adviser would not sell a security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of shares of that security is otherwise required upon a reconstitution of the Index in accordance with the Index methodology. The Fund invests in securities included in the Index, regardless of their investment merits. The Fund does not take defensive positions under any market conditions, including conditions that may prove to be adverse to the performance of the Fund.
- **REIT Investment Risk.** Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, to the extent the Fund holds interests in REITs, it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level). The risks of investing in REITs include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. These include risks related to general, regional and local economic conditions; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations and other governmental action such as the exercise of eminent domain; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors.

In addition to these risks, REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income, but may be taxable as return of capital. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments.

- **Real Estate Companies Risk.** The Fund invests in real estate companies, including REITs and real estate holdings companies, which will expose investors to the risks of owning real estate directly, as well as to the risks that relate specifically to the way in which such companies are organized and operated. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments. The U.S. real estate market may, in the future, experience and has, in the past, experienced a decline in value, with certain regions experiencing significant losses in property values. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and the risk normally associated with debt financing, and could potentially increase the Fund’s volatility and losses. Exposure to such real estate may adversely affect Fund performance.

In addition to the foregoing risks common to most real estate companies, companies in certain real estate sectors may have additional unique risks.

Risks of Investing in the Retail Real Estate Sector. Companies in the Retail Real Estate sector may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors. Retail companies are particularly subject to changes in international, national, regional, and local economic conditions; tenant bankruptcies; the increasing use of the Internet by retailers and consumers; local real estate conditions; levels of consumer spending, changes in consumer confidence, and fluctuations in seasonal spending; increased operating costs; and perceptions by consumers of the safety, convenience, and attractiveness of retail properties.

- **Small-Capitalization Companies Risk.** The equity securities of small-capitalization companies have historically been subject to greater investment risk than securities of larger companies. The prices of equity securities of small-capitalization companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the prices of equity securities of larger companies.
- **Tax Risk.** To qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to regulated investment companies, the Fund must satisfy certain diversification requirements. In particular, the Fund generally may not acquire a security if, as a result of the acquisition, more than 50% of the value of the Fund’s assets would be invested in (a) issuers in which the Fund has, in each case, invested more than 5% of the Fund’s assets or (b) issuers more than 10% of whose outstanding voting securities are owned by the Fund. While the weighting of the Index is not inconsistent with these rules, given the concentration of the Index in a relatively small number of securities, it may not always be possible for the Fund to fully implement a replication strategy or a representative sampling strategy while satisfying these diversification requirements.

The Fund's efforts to satisfy the diversification requirements may affect the Fund's execution of its investment strategy and may cause the Fund's return to deviate from that of the Index, and the Fund's efforts to replicate or represent the Index may cause it inadvertently to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements. If the Fund were to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements, it could incur penalty taxes and be forced to dispose of certain assets, or it could fail to qualify as a regulated investment company. If the Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income.

- **Tracking Risk.** The Fund's return may not track the return of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Index. Additionally, the Fund's return may not track the return of the Index if the Fund is not able to replicate the holdings of the Index due to the diversification requirements described above under "Tax Risk", which apply to the Fund but not the Index.

Fund Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not have a full calendar year of performance prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.paceretfs.com or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-877-337-0500.

Management

Investment Adviser

Pacer Advisors, Inc. serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The Fund employs a rules-based, passive investment strategy. The Adviser uses a committee approach to managing the Fund. Bruce Kavanaugh, Vice President of the Adviser, and Michael Mack, Investment Analyst for the Adviser, have primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund and have served as Fund portfolio managers since the Fund's inception.

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

The Fund is an ETF. This means that shares of the Fund are listed on a national securities exchange, the Exchange, and trade at market prices. Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund through brokers. Because Fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund issues and redeems shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares ("Creation Units"), which only institutions or large investors may purchase or redeem. Currently, Creation Units generally consist of 50,000 shares, though this may change from time to time. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities (the "Deposit Securities") and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash that the Fund specifies each day.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged retirement account. Distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from tax-deferred accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

Pacer Benchmark Healthcare Real Estate SCTRSM ETF

Investment Objective

The Pacer Benchmark Healthcare Real Estate SCTRSM ETF (the “Fund”) is an exchange traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Benchmark Healthcare Real Estate SCTRSM Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund’s average net assets. This table and the Example below do not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay on their purchases and sales of Fund shares.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.60%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ¹	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.60%

¹ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

Example

The following example is intended to help retail investors compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that such investors would incur over various periods if they were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of the shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that 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
\$61	\$192

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund had not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund employs a “passive management” (or indexing) investment approach designed to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index was developed by Benchmark Investments, LLC (the “Index Provider”), and measures the performance of the healthcare real estate sectors of the U.S. equity market.

The Index

The Index is generally composed of the U.S.-listed equity securities of companies that derive at least 85% of their earnings or revenues from real estate operations in the healthcare real estate sectors (“Eligible Companies”). At the time of each reconstitution of the Index, Eligible Companies with a market capitalization of more than \$200 million and average daily traded volume of at least 10,000 shares are included in the Index (the “Index Constituents”). A significant portion of the Index is expected to be composed of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). The real estate companies included in the Index may utilize leverage, and some may be highly leveraged. Additionally, such companies may include significant business operations outside of the United States. As of November 30, 2017, the Index consisted of 20 securities, the three largest of which and their weights were Welltower Inc. (15.00%), Ventas Inc. (15.00%), and HCP Inc. (13.14%).

The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced (*i.e.*, companies are added or deleted and weights are reset based on Index rules) quarterly as of the close of business on the third Friday of March, June, September, and December. Index Constituents are weighted based on their free-float market capitalization (*i.e.*, market capitalization based on the number of shares available to the public), subject to the following constraints as of the time of each reconstitution of the Index. Each Index Constituent's weight is capped at 15% and the sum of Index Constituents with weights greater than 4.5% cannot exceed 45% of the total Index weight. If the foregoing limits would be exceeded at the time of a reconstitution of the Index, the excess weight is proportionally redistributed to all Index Constituents with weights below such limits.

The Fund's Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of the Index. Pacer Advisors, Inc. (the "Adviser") expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

The Fund will generally use a "replication" strategy to achieve its investment objective, meaning it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in cash and cash equivalents, other investment companies, as well as securities and other instruments not included in the Index but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

You can lose money on your investment in the Fund. The Fund is subject to the risks summarized below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's prospectus entitled "Additional Information about the Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds."

- **Calculation Methodology Risk.** The Index relies directly or indirectly on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the Index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither the Fund, the Index Provider, or the Adviser can offer assurances that the Index's calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or a correct valuation of securities, nor can they guarantee the availability or timeliness of the production of the Index.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Index, and consequently the Fund, is expected to concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold more than 25% of its total assets) in real estate companies. As a result, the value of the Fund's shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries. In addition, at times, the real estate industry may be out of favor and underperform other industries or groups of industries.
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- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of the Fund.* Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of the Fund, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of the Fund may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of the Fund may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, shares of the Fund may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The price of shares of the Fund, like the price of all traded securities, will be subject to factors such as supply and demand, as well as the current value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the Fund will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
 - *Trading.* Although shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that shares of the Fund will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of the Fund may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the Fund.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in correspondingly greater transaction expenses, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark ups and other transaction costs, on the sale of securities and on reinvestment in other securities and may result in reduced performance and the distribution to shareholders of additional capital gains for tax purposes. These factors may negatively affect the Fund's performance.
 - **International Operations Risk.** Investments in companies with significant business operations outside of the United States may involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. companies. For example, international operations may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations; changes in foreign political and economic environments, regionally, nationally, and locally; challenges of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws, including corporate governance, operations, taxes, and litigation; differing lending practices; differences in cultures; changes in applicable laws and regulations in the United States that affect international operations; changes in applicable laws and regulations in foreign jurisdictions; difficulties in managing international operations; and obstacles to the repatriation of earnings and cash. These and other factors can make an investment in the Fund more volatile than other types of investments.
 - **Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of large-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of large-capitalization companies underperform securities of smaller-capitalization companies or the market as a whole. The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.
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 - **Non-Diversification Risk.** Although the Fund intends to invest in a variety of securities and instruments, the Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests

more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed and the Adviser would not sell a security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of shares of that security is otherwise required upon a reconstitution of the Index in accordance with the Index methodology. The Fund invests in securities included in the Index, regardless of their investment merits. The Fund does not take defensive positions under any market conditions, including conditions that may prove to be adverse to the performance of the Fund.
- **Real Estate Companies Risk.** The Fund invests in real estate companies, including REITs and real estate holdings companies, which will expose investors to the risks of owning real estate directly, as well as to the risks that relate specifically to the way in which such companies are organized and operated. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments. The U.S. real estate market may, in the future, experience and has, in the past, experienced a decline in value, with certain regions experiencing significant losses in property values. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and the risk normally associated with debt financing, and could potentially increase the Fund's volatility and losses. Exposure to such real estate may adversely affect Fund performance.

In addition to the foregoing risks common to most real estate companies, companies in certain real estate sectors may have additional unique risks.

Risks of Investing in the Healthcare Real Estate Sector. Companies in the Healthcare Real Estate sector may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors. Such companies may be subject to risks related to severe cold and flu seasons, epidemics, or any other widespread illnesses that could affect the occupancy of healthcare properties, including seniors housing. Additionally, healthcare companies may be significantly dependent on one or a small number of long-term management agreements for seniors housing communities, which may subject such companies to the risks affecting such management companies.

- **REIT Investment Risk.** Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, to the extent the Fund holds interests in REITs, it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level). The risks of investing in REITs include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. These include risks related to general, regional and local economic conditions; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations and other governmental action such as the exercise of eminent domain; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors.

In addition to these risks, REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income, but may be taxable as return of capital. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments.

- **Small-Capitalization Companies Risk.** The equity securities of small-capitalization companies have historically been subject to greater investment risk than securities of larger companies. The prices of equity securities of small-capitalization companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the prices of equity securities of larger companies.
- **Tax Risk.** To qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to regulated investment companies, the Fund must satisfy certain diversification requirements. In particular, the Fund generally may not acquire a security if, as a result of the acquisition, more than 50% of the value of the Fund's assets would be invested in (a) issuers in which the Fund has, in each case, invested more than 5% of the Fund's assets or (b) issuers more than 10% of whose outstanding voting securities are owned by the Fund. While the weighting of the Index is not inconsistent with these rules, given the

concentration of the Index in a relatively small number of securities, it may not always be possible for the Fund to fully implement a replication strategy or a representative sampling strategy while satisfying these diversification requirements. The Fund's efforts to satisfy the diversification requirements may affect the Fund's execution of its investment strategy and may cause the Fund's return to deviate from that of the Index, and the Fund's efforts to replicate or represent the Index may cause it inadvertently to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements. If the Fund were to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements, it could incur penalty taxes and be forced to dispose of certain assets, or it could fail to qualify as a regulated investment company. If the Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income.

- **Tracking Risk.** The Fund's return may not track the return of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Index. Additionally, the Fund's return may not track the return of the Index if the Fund is not able to replicate the holdings of the Index due to the diversification requirements described above under "Tax Risk", which apply to the Fund but not the Index.

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Buying and Selling Fund Shares

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Tax Information

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

Pacer Benchmark Industrial Real Estate SCTRSM ETF

Investment Objective

The Pacer Benchmark Industrial Real Estate SCTRSM ETF (the “Fund”) is an exchange traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Benchmark Industrial Real Estate SCTRSM Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund’s average net assets. This table and the Example below do not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay on their purchases and sales of Fund shares.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.60%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.60%

Example

The following example is intended to help retail investors compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that such investors would incur over various periods if they were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of the shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that 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	5 Years	10 Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal period May 14, 2018 (commencement of operations) through April 30, 2019, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 36% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund employs a “passive management” (or indexing) investment approach designed to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index was developed by Benchmark Investments, LLC (the “Index Provider”), and measures the performance of the industrial real estate sector of the U.S. equity market, which includes warehouse and self-storage real estate sub-sectors.

The Index

The Index is generally composed of the U.S.-listed equity securities of companies that derive at least 85% of their earnings or revenues from real estate operations in the industrial real estate sector (“Industrial Companies”), including companies that derive at least 85% of their earnings or revenues from self-storage real estate operations (“Self-Storage Companies”). At the time of each reconstitution of the Index, Industrial Companies with a market capitalization of more than \$200 million and average daily traded volume of at least 10,000 shares are included in the Index (the “Index Constituents”). A significant portion of the Index is expected to be composed of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). The real estate companies included in the Index may utilize leverage, and some may be highly leveraged. Additionally, such companies may include significant business operations outside of the United States. As of June 30, 2019, the Index consisted of 16 securities, the three largest of which and their weights were Prologis Inc. (15.26%), Duke Realty Corp. (14.74%), and Liberty Property Trust (11.33%).

The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced (*i.e.*, companies are added or deleted and weights are reset based on Index rules) quarterly as of the close of business on the third Friday of March, June, September, and December. Index Constituents are weighted based on their free-float market capitalization (*i.e.*, market capitalization based on the number of shares available to the public), subject to the following constraints as of the time of each reconstitution of the Index. The sum of all Industrial Companies that are not Self-Storage Companies cannot exceed 80% of the total Index weight, and the remaining weight will be composed of Self-Storage Companies. Additionally, each Index Constituent's weight is capped at 15% and the sum of Index Constituents with weights greater than 4.5% cannot exceed 45% of the total Index weight. If the foregoing limits would be exceeded at the time of a reconstitution of the Index, the excess weight is proportionally redistributed to all Index Constituents with weights below such limits.

The Fund's Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of the Index. Pacer Advisors, Inc. (the "Adviser") expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

The Fund will generally use a "replication" strategy to achieve its investment objective, meaning it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in cash and cash equivalents, other investment companies, as well as securities and other instruments not included in the Index but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

You can lose money on your investment in the Fund. The Fund is subject to the risks summarized below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's prospectus entitled "Additional Information about the Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds."

- **Concentration Risk.** The Index, and consequently the Fund, is expected to concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold more than 25% of its total assets) in real estate companies. As a result, the value of the Fund's shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries. In addition, at times, the real estate industry may be out of favor and underperform other industries or groups of industries.
- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of an ETF's structure, is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants ("APs"), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares of the Fund may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of the Fund.* Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of the Fund, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of the Fund may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of the Fund may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

- *Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, shares of the Fund may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The price of shares of the Fund, like the price of all traded securities, will be subject to factors such as supply and demand, as well as the current value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the Fund will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
- *Trading.* Although shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that shares of the Fund will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of the Fund may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the Fund.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in correspondingly greater transaction expenses, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark ups and other transaction costs, on the sale of securities and on reinvestment in other securities and may result in reduced performance and the distribution to shareholders of additional capital gains for tax purposes. These factors may negatively affect the Fund's performance.
- **International Operations Risk.** Investments in companies with significant business operations outside of the United States may involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. companies. For example, international operations may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations; changes in foreign political and economic environments, regionally, nationally, and locally; challenges of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws, including corporate governance, operations, taxes, and litigation; differing lending practices; differences in cultures; changes in applicable laws and regulations in the United States that affect international operations; changes in applicable laws and regulations in foreign jurisdictions; difficulties in managing international operations; and obstacles to the repatriation of earnings and cash. These and other factors can make an investment in the Fund more volatile than other types of investments.
- **Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of large-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of large-capitalization companies underperform securities of smaller-capitalization companies or the market as a whole. The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.
- **Mid-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of mid-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of mid-capitalization companies underperform securities of other capitalization ranges or the market as a whole. Securities of smaller companies trade in smaller volumes and are often more vulnerable to market volatility than securities of larger companies.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is newer with limited operating history. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it may experience greater tracking error to its Index than it otherwise would at higher asset levels, or it could ultimately liquidate. The Fund's distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Fund shares.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Although the Fund intends to invest in a variety of securities and instruments, the Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed and the Adviser would not sell a security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of shares of that security is otherwise required upon a reconstitution of the Index in accordance with the Index methodology. The Fund invests in securities included in the Index, regardless of their investment merits. The Fund does not take defensive positions under any market conditions, including conditions that may prove to be adverse to the performance of the Fund.
- **Real Estate Companies Risk.** The Fund invests in real estate companies, including REITs and real estate holdings companies, which will expose investors to the risks of owning real estate directly, as well as to the risks that relate specifically to the way in which such companies are organized and operated. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments. The U.S. real estate market may, in the future, experience and has, in the past, experienced a decline in value, with certain regions experiencing significant losses in property values. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and the risk normally associated with debt financing, and could potentially increase the Fund's volatility and losses. Exposure to such real estate may adversely affect Fund performance.

In addition to the foregoing risks common to most real estate companies, companies in certain real estate sectors may have additional unique risks.

Risks of Investing in the Industrial Real Estate Sector. Companies in the Industrial Real Estate sector may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors. For example, industrial real estate may be more susceptible to changes in interest rates, macroeconomic trends, government regulation, and tax regulation than other real estate sectors. Industrial real estate may also be concentrated in logistics-related industries, which could expose industrial real estate companies to the risks of a downturn affecting logistics companies.

- **REIT Investment Risk.** Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, to the extent the Fund holds interests in REITs, it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level). The risks of investing in REITs include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. These include risks related to general, regional and local economic conditions; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations and other governmental action such as the exercise of eminent domain; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors.

In addition to these risks, REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income, but may be taxable as return of capital. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments.

- **Small-Capitalization Companies Risk.** The equity securities of small-capitalization companies have historically been subject to greater investment risk than securities of larger companies. The prices of equity securities of small-capitalization companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the prices of equity securities of larger companies.
- **Tax Risk.** To qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to regulated investment companies, the Fund must satisfy certain diversification requirements. In particular, the Fund generally may not acquire a security if, as a result of the acquisition, more than 50% of the value of the Fund's assets would be invested in (a) issuers in which the Fund has, in each case, invested more than 5% of the Fund's assets or (b) issuers more than 10% of whose outstanding voting securities are owned by the Fund. While the weighting of the Index is not inconsistent with these rules, given the concentration of the Index in a relatively small number of securities, it may not always be possible for the Fund to fully implement a replication strategy or a representative sampling strategy while satisfying these diversification requirements. The Fund's efforts to satisfy the diversification requirements may affect the Fund's execution of its investment strategy

and may cause the Fund's return to deviate from that of the Index, and the Fund's efforts to replicate or represent the Index may cause it inadvertently to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements. If the Fund were to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements, it could incur penalty taxes and be forced to dispose of certain assets, or it could fail to qualify as a regulated investment company. If the Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income.

- **Tracking Risk.** The Fund's return may not track the return of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Index. Additionally, the Fund's return may not track the return of the Index if the Fund is not able to replicate the holdings of the Index due to the diversification requirements described above under "Tax Risk", which apply to the Fund but not the Index.

Fund Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not have a full calendar year of performance prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.paceretfs.com or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-877-337-0500.

Management

Investment Adviser

Pacer Advisors, Inc. serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The Fund employs a rules-based, passive investment strategy. The Adviser uses a committee approach to managing the Fund. Bruce Kavanaugh, Vice President of the Adviser, and Michael Mack, Investment Analyst for the Adviser, have primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund and have served as Fund portfolio managers since the Fund's inception.

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

The Fund is an ETF. This means that shares of the Fund are listed on a national securities exchange, the Exchange, and trade at market prices. Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund through brokers. Because Fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund issues and redeems shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares ("Creation Units"), which only institutions or large investors may purchase or redeem. Currently, Creation Units generally consist of 50,000 shares, though this may change from time to time. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities (the "Deposit Securities") and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash that the Fund specifies each day.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged retirement account. Distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from tax-deferred accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

Pacer Benchmark Net Lease Real Estate SCTRSM ETF

Investment Objective

The Pacer Benchmark Net Lease Real Estate SCTRSM ETF (the “Fund”) is an exchange traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Benchmark Net Lease Real Estate SCTRSM Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund’s average net assets. This table and the Example below do not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay on their purchases and sales of Fund shares.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.60%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ¹	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.60%

¹ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

Example

The following example is intended to help retail investors compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that such investors would incur over various periods if they were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of the shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that 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
\$61	\$192

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund had not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund employs a “passive management” (or indexing) investment approach designed to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index was developed by Benchmark Investments, LLC (the “Index Provider”), and measures the performance of the net lease real estate sectors of the U.S. equity market. A “net lease” is an arrangement, typically associated with commercial real estate, that requires the tenant to pay a portion or all of the taxes, fees, and maintenance costs for a property in addition to rent.

The Index

The Index is generally composed of the U.S.-listed equity securities of companies that derive at least 85% of their earnings or revenues from real estate operations in the net lease real estate sector (“Eligible Companies”). At the time of each reconstitution of the Index, Eligible Companies with a market capitalization of more than \$200 million and average daily traded volume of at least 10,000 shares are included in the Index (the “Index Constituents”). A significant portion of the Index is expected to be composed of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). The real estate companies included in the Index may utilize leverage, and some may be highly leveraged. Additionally, such companies may include significant business operations outside of the United States. As of November 30, 2017, the Index consisted of 20 securities, the three largest of which and their weights were Realty Income Corp. (15.00%), VEREIT Inc. (10.20%), and WP Carey Inc. (10.11%).

The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced (*i.e.*, companies are added or deleted and weights are reset based on Index rules) quarterly as of the close of business on the third Friday of March, June, September, and December. Index Constituents are weighted based on their free-float market capitalization (*i.e.*, market capitalization based on the number of shares available to the public), subject to the following constraints as of the time of each reconstitution of the Index. Each Index Constituent's weight is capped at 15% and the sum of Index Constituents with weights greater than 4.5% cannot exceed 45% of the total Index weight. If the foregoing limits would be exceeded at the time of a reconstitution of the Index, the excess weight is proportionally redistributed to all Index Constituents with weights below such limits.

The Fund's Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of the Index. Pacer Advisors, Inc. (the "Adviser") expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

The Fund will generally use a "replication" strategy to achieve its investment objective, meaning it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in cash and cash equivalents, other investment companies, as well as securities and other instruments not included in the Index but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

You can lose money on your investment in the Fund. The Fund is subject to the risks summarized below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's prospectus entitled "Additional Information about the Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds."

- **Calculation Methodology Risk.** The Index relies directly or indirectly on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the Index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither the Fund, the Index Provider, or the Adviser can offer assurances that the Index's calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or a correct valuation of securities, nor can they guarantee the availability or timeliness of the production of the Index.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Index, and consequently the Fund, is expected to concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold more than 25% of its total assets) in real estate companies. As a result, the value of the Fund's shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries. In addition, at times, the real estate industry may be out of favor and underperform other industries or groups of industries.
- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of an ETF's structure, is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants ("APs"), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares of the Fund may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of the Fund.* Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of the Fund, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of the Fund may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of the Fund may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, shares of the Fund may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The price of shares of the Fund, like the price of all traded securities, will be subject to factors such as supply and demand, as well as the current value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the Fund will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
 - *Trading.* Although shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that shares of the Fund will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of the Fund may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the Fund.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in correspondingly greater transaction expenses, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark ups and other transaction costs, on the sale of securities and on reinvestment in other securities and may result in reduced performance and the distribution to shareholders of additional capital gains for tax purposes. These factors may negatively affect the Fund's performance.
 - **International Operations Risk.** Investments in companies with significant business operations outside of the United States may involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. companies. For example, international operations may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations; changes in foreign political and economic environments, regionally, nationally, and locally; challenges of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws, including corporate governance, operations, taxes, and litigation; differing lending practices; differences in cultures; changes in applicable laws and regulations in the United States that affect international operations; changes in applicable laws and regulations in foreign jurisdictions; difficulties in managing international operations; and obstacles to the repatriation of earnings and cash. These and other factors can make an investment in the Fund more volatile than other types of investments.
 - **Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of large-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of large-capitalization companies underperform securities of smaller-capitalization companies or the market as a whole. The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.
 - **Mid-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of mid-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of mid-capitalization companies underperform securities of other capitalization ranges or the market as a whole. Securities of smaller companies trade in smaller volumes and are often more vulnerable to market volatility than securities of larger companies.
 - **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is new with no operating history. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it may experience greater tracking error to its Index than it otherwise would at higher asset levels, or it could ultimately liquidate. The Fund's distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Fund shares.

- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Although the Fund intends to invest in a variety of securities and instruments, the Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.
- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed and the Adviser would not sell a security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of shares of that security is otherwise required upon a reconstitution of the Index in accordance with the Index methodology. The Fund invests in securities included in the Index, regardless of their investment merits. The Fund does not take defensive positions under any market conditions, including conditions that may prove to be adverse to the performance of the Fund.
- **Real Estate Companies Risk.** The Fund invests in real estate companies, including REITs and real estate holdings companies, which will expose investors to the risks of owning real estate directly, as well as to the risks that relate specifically to the way in which such companies are organized and operated. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments. The U.S. real estate market may, in the future, experience and has, in the past, experienced a decline in value, with certain regions experiencing significant losses in property values. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and the risk normally associated with debt financing, and could potentially increase the Fund's volatility and losses. Exposure to such real estate may adversely affect Fund performance.

In addition to the foregoing risks common to most real estate companies, companies in certain real estate sectors may have additional unique risks.

Risks of Investing in the Net Lease Real Estate Sector. Companies in the Net Lease Real Estate sector may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors. Net lease real estate typically involves office, retail, or industrial real estate and consequently may be affected by the risks associated with such real estate sectors.

Risks of Investing in the Industrial Real Estate Sector. Companies in the Industrial Real Estate sector may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors. For example, industrial real estate may be more susceptible to changes in interest rates, macroeconomic trends, government regulation, and tax regulation than other real estate sectors. Industrial real estate may also be concentrated in logistics-related industries, which could expose industrial real estate companies to the risks of a downturn affecting logistics companies.

Risks of Investing in the Office Real Estate Sector. Companies in the Office Real Estate sector may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors. For example, office real estate may be more susceptible to changes in macroeconomic factors, business capital expenditures, tax regulations, and employment trends than other real estate sectors. Office real estate companies are particularly subject to changes in financing costs, economic conditions, vacancies, changes in market rental rates, the costs of repairing or renovating space, insurance and utility expenses, and the risks of a tenant defaulting. Office real estate companies may have properties concentrated in key geographic markets, and changes to the economic condition of one or more such markets may significantly affect such companies' profitability.

Risks of Investing in the Retail Real Estate Sector. Companies in the Retail Real Estate sector may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors. Retail companies are particularly subject to changes in international, national, regional, and local economic conditions; tenant bankruptcies; the increasing use of the Internet by retailers and consumers; local real estate conditions; levels of consumer spending, changes in consumer confidence, and fluctuations in seasonal spending; increased operating costs; and perceptions by consumers of the safety, convenience, and attractiveness of retail properties.

- **REIT Investment Risk.** Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, to the extent the Fund holds interests in REITs, it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level). The risks of investing in REITs include

certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. These include risks related to general, regional and local economic conditions; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations and other governmental action such as the exercise of eminent domain; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors.

In addition to these risks, REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income, but may be taxable as return of capital. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments.

- **Small-Capitalization Companies Risk.** The equity securities of small-capitalization companies have historically been subject to greater investment risk than securities of larger companies. The prices of equity securities of small-capitalization companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the prices of equity securities of larger companies.
- **Tax Risk.** To qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to regulated investment companies, the Fund must satisfy certain diversification requirements. In particular, the Fund generally may not acquire a security if, as a result of the acquisition, more than 50% of the value of the Fund’s assets would be invested in (a) issuers in which the Fund has, in each case, invested more than 5% of the Fund’s assets or (b) issuers more than 10% of whose outstanding voting securities are owned by the Fund. While the weighting of the Index is not inconsistent with these rules, given the concentration of the Index in a relatively small number of securities, it may not always be possible for the Fund to fully implement a replication strategy or a representative sampling strategy while satisfying these diversification requirements. The Fund’s efforts to satisfy the diversification requirements may affect the Fund’s execution of its investment strategy and may cause the Fund’s return to deviate from that of the Index, and the Fund’s efforts to replicate or represent the Index may cause it inadvertently to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements. If the Fund were to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements, it could incur penalty taxes and be forced to dispose of certain assets, or it could fail to qualify as a regulated investment company. If the Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income.
- **Tracking Risk.** The Fund’s return may not track the return of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund’s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Index. Additionally, the Fund’s return may not track the return of the Index if the Fund is not able to replicate the holdings of the Index due to the diversification requirements described above under “Tax Risk”, which apply to the Fund but not the Index.

Fund Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not commence operations prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund’s website at www.paceretfs.com or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-877-337-0500.

Management

Investment Adviser

Pacer Advisors, Inc. serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The Fund employs a rules-based, passive investment strategy. The Adviser uses a committee approach to managing the Fund. Bruce Kavanaugh, Vice President of the Adviser, and Michael Mack, Investment Analyst for the Adviser, have primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund and have served as Fund portfolio managers since the Fund’s inception.

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

The Fund is an ETF. This means that shares of the Fund are listed on a national securities exchange, the Exchange, and trade at market prices. Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund through brokers. Because Fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund issues and redeems shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares (“Creation Units”), which only institutions or large investors may purchase or redeem. Currently, Creation Units generally consist of 50,000 shares, though this may change from time to time. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities (the “Deposit Securities”) and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash that the Fund specifies each day.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged retirement account. Distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from tax-deferred accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

Pacer Benchmark Data & Infrastructure Real Estate SCTRSM ETF

Investment Objective

The Pacer Benchmark Data & Infrastructure Real Estate SCTRSM ETF (the “Fund”) is an exchange traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Benchmark Data & Infrastructure Real Estate SCTRSM Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund’s average net assets. This table and the Example below do not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay on their purchases and sales of Fund shares.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.60%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.60%

Example

The following example is intended to help retail investors compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that such investors would incur over various periods if they were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of the shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that 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	5 Years	10 Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal period May 15, 2018 (commencement of operations) through April 30, 2019, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 27% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund employs a “passive management” (or indexing) investment approach designed to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index was developed by Benchmark Investments, LLC (the “Index Provider”), and measures the performance of the data and infrastructure real estate sectors of the U.S. equity market.

The Index

The Index is generally composed of the U.S.-listed equity securities of companies that derive at least 85% of their earnings or revenues from real estate operations in the data and infrastructure real estate sectors (“Eligible Companies”). At the time of each reconstitution of the Index, Eligible Companies with a market capitalization of more than \$200 million and average daily traded volume of at least 10,000 shares are included in the Index (the “Index Constituents”). A significant portion of the Index is expected to be composed of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). The real estate companies included in the Index may utilize leverage, and some may be highly leveraged. Additionally, such companies may include significant business operations outside of the United States. As of June 30, 2019, the Index consisted of 18 securities, the three largest of which and their weights were Equinix, Inc. (15.30%), Crown Castle International Corp. (14.78%), and American Tower Corporation (14.43%).

The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced (*i.e.*, companies are added or deleted and weights are reset based on Index rules) quarterly as of the close of business on the third Friday of March, June, September, and December. Index Constituents are weighted based on their free-float market capitalization (*i.e.*, market capitalization based on the number of shares available to the public), subject to the following constraints as of the time of each reconstitution of the Index. Each Index Constituent's weight is capped at 15% and the sum of Index Constituents with weights greater than 4.5% cannot exceed 45% of the total Index weight. If the foregoing limits would be exceeded at the time of a reconstitution of the Index, the excess weight is proportionally redistributed to all Index Constituents with weights below such limits.

The Fund's Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of the Index. Pacer Advisors, Inc. (the "Adviser") expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

The Fund will generally use a "replication" strategy to achieve its investment objective, meaning it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in cash and cash equivalents, other investment companies, as well as securities and other instruments not included in the Index but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

You can lose money on your investment in the Fund. The Fund is subject to the risks summarized below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's prospectus entitled "Additional Information about the Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds."

- **Calculation Methodology Risk.** The Index relies directly or indirectly on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the Index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither the Fund, the Index Provider, or the Adviser can offer assurances that the Index's calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or a correct valuation of securities, nor can they guarantee the availability or timeliness of the production of the Index.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Index, and consequently the Fund, is expected to concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold more than 25% of its total assets) in real estate companies. As a result, the value of the Fund's shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries. In addition, at times, the real estate industry may be out of favor and underperform other industries or groups of industries.
- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of an ETF's structure, is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants ("APs"), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares of the Fund may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of the Fund.* Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of the Fund, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of the Fund may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of the Fund may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, shares of the Fund may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The price of shares of the Fund, like the price of all traded securities, will be subject to factors such as supply and demand, as well as the current value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the Fund will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
 - *Trading.* Although shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that shares of the Fund will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of the Fund may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the Fund.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in correspondingly greater transaction expenses, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark ups and other transaction costs, on the sale of securities and on reinvestment in other securities and may result in reduced performance and the distribution to shareholders of additional capital gains for tax purposes. These factors may negatively affect the Fund's performance.
 - **International Operations Risk.** Investments in companies with significant business operations outside of the United States may involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. companies. For example, international operations may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations; changes in foreign political and economic environments, regionally, nationally, and locally; challenges of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws, including corporate governance, operations, taxes, and litigation; differing lending practices; differences in cultures; changes in applicable laws and regulations in the United States that affect international operations; changes in applicable laws and regulations in foreign jurisdictions; difficulties in managing international operations; and obstacles to the repatriation of earnings and cash. These and other factors can make an investment in the Fund more volatile than other types of investments.
 - **Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of large-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of large-capitalization companies underperform securities of smaller-capitalization companies or the market as a whole. The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.
 - **Mid-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of mid-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of mid-capitalization companies underperform securities of other capitalization ranges or the market as a whole. Securities of smaller companies trade in smaller volumes and are often more vulnerable to market volatility than securities of larger companies.
 - **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is newer with limited operating history. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it may experience greater tracking error to its Index than it otherwise would at higher asset levels, or it could ultimately liquidate. The Fund's distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Fund shares.
 - **Non-Diversification Risk.** Although the Fund intends to invest in a variety of securities and instruments, the Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests

more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed and the Adviser would not sell a security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of shares of that security is otherwise required upon a reconstitution of the Index in accordance with the Index methodology. The Fund invests in securities included in the Index, regardless of their investment merits. The Fund does not take defensive positions under any market conditions, including conditions that may prove to be adverse to the performance of the Fund.
- **Real Estate Companies Risk.** The Fund invests in real estate companies, including REITs and real estate holdings companies, which will expose investors to the risks of owning real estate directly, as well as to the risks that relate specifically to the way in which such companies are organized and operated. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments. The U.S. real estate market may, in the future, experience and has, in the past, experienced a decline in value, with certain regions experiencing significant losses in property values. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and the risk normally associated with debt financing, and could potentially increase the Fund's volatility and losses. Exposure to such real estate may adversely affect Fund performance.

In addition to the foregoing risks common to most real estate companies, companies in certain real estate sectors may have additional unique risks.

Risks of Investing in the Data & Infrastructure Real Estate Sector. Companies in the Data & Infrastructure Real Estate sector may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors, such as changes in demand for communications infrastructure, consolidation of tower sites, new technologies that may affect demand for communications towers, and changes in demand for wireless infrastructure and wireless connectivity.

- **REIT Investment Risk.** Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, to the extent the Fund holds interests in REITs, it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level). The risks of investing in REITs include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. These include risks related to general, regional and local economic conditions; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations and other governmental action such as the exercise of eminent domain; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors.

In addition to these risks, REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income, but may be taxable as return of capital. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments.

- **Small-Capitalization Companies Risk.** The equity securities of small-capitalization companies have historically been subject to greater investment risk than securities of larger companies. The prices of equity securities of small-capitalization companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the prices of equity securities of larger companies.
- **Tax Risk.** To qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to regulated investment companies, the Fund must satisfy certain diversification requirements. In particular, the Fund generally may not acquire a security if, as a result of the acquisition, more than 50% of the value of the Fund's assets would be invested in (a) issuers in which the Fund has, in each case, invested more than 5% of the Fund's assets or (b) issuers more than 10% of whose outstanding voting securities are owned by the Fund. While the weighting of the Index is not inconsistent with these rules, given the concentration of the Index in a relatively small number of securities, it may not always be possible for the Fund to fully

implement a replication strategy or a representative sampling strategy while satisfying these diversification requirements. The Fund's efforts to satisfy the diversification requirements may affect the Fund's execution of its investment strategy and may cause the Fund's return to deviate from that of the Index, and the Fund's efforts to replicate or represent the Index may cause it inadvertently to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements. If the Fund were to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements, it could incur penalty taxes and be forced to dispose of certain assets, or it could fail to qualify as a regulated investment company. If the Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income.

- **Tracking Risk.** The Fund's return may not track the return of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Index. Additionally, the Fund's return may not track the return of the Index if the Fund is not able to replicate the holdings of the Index due to the diversification requirements described above under "Tax Risk", which apply to the Fund but not the Index.

Fund Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not have a full calendar year of performance prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.paceretfs.com or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-877-337-0500.

Management

Investment Adviser

Pacer Advisors, Inc. serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The Fund employs a rules-based, passive investment strategy. The Adviser uses a committee approach to managing the Fund. Bruce Kavanaugh, Vice President of the Adviser, and Michael Mack, Investment Analyst for the Adviser, have primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund and have served as Fund portfolio managers since the Fund's inception.

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

The Fund is an ETF. This means that shares of the Fund are listed on a national securities exchange, the Exchange, and trade at market prices. Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund through brokers. Because Fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund issues and redeems shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares ("Creation Units"), which only institutions or large investors may purchase or redeem. Currently, Creation Units generally consist of 50,000 shares, though this may change from time to time. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities (the "Deposit Securities") and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash that the Fund specifies each day.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged retirement account. Distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from tax-deferred accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

Additional Information About Each Fund’s Investment Objective

Each Fund’s investment objective has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without a vote of shareholders upon written notice to shareholders.

Additional Information About Each Fund’s Principal Investment Strategy

Each Fund will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of the value of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in...

Pacer Benchmark Hotel & Lodging Real Estate SCTR ETF (the “Hotel & Lodging ETF”)	...companies in the hotel and lodging real estate sector. The Fund defines the hotel and lodging real estate sector as consisting of companies that derive at least 50% of their revenues or profits from owning or managing hotels, motels, resorts, or other lodging properties that rent space to guests.
Pacer Benchmark Apartments & Residential Real Estate SCTR ETF (the “Residential ETF”)	...companies in the apartments and residential real estate sector. The Fund defines the apartments and residential real estate sector as consisting of companies that derive at least 50% of their revenues or profits from owning or managing apartment buildings, student housing, manufactured homes, and single-family homes.
Pacer Benchmark Office Real Estate SCTR ETF (the “Office ETF”)	...companies in the office real estate sector. The Fund defines the office real estate sector as consisting of companies that derive at least 50% of their revenues or profits from owning or managing office real estate.
Pacer Benchmark Retail Real Estate SCTR ETF (the “Retail ETF”)	...companies in the retail real estate sector. The Fund defines the retail real estate sector as consisting of companies that derive at least 50% of their revenues or profits from owning or managing retail real estate used to market consumer products or services (e.g., shopping malls).
Pacer Benchmark Healthcare Real Estate SCTR ETF (the “Healthcare ETF”)	...companies in the healthcare real estate sector. The Fund defines the healthcare real estate sector as consisting of companies that derive at least 50% of their revenues or profits from owning or managing healthcare real estate (e.g., senior living facilities, hospitals, medical office buildings, skilled nursing facilities).
Pacer Benchmark Industrial Real Estate SCTR ETF (the “Industrial ETF”)	...companies in the industrial real estate sector. The Fund defines the industrial real estate sector as consisting of companies that derive at least 50% of their revenues or profits from owning or managing land or buildings used for industrial purposes (e.g., warehouses, distribution facilities, storage or self-storage facilities).
Pacer Benchmark Net Lease Real Estate SCTR ETF (the “Net Lease ETF”)	...companies in the net lease real estate sector. The Fund defines the net lease real estate sector as consisting of companies that derive at least 50% of their revenues or profits from owning or managing commercial real estate that is subject to an agreement requiring the tenant to pay a portion or all of the taxes, fees, and maintenance costs for the applicable property in addition to rent.
Pacer Benchmark Data & Infrastructure Real Estate SCTR ETF (the “Data & Infrastructure ETF”)	...companies in the data and infrastructure real estate sector. The Fund defines the data and infrastructure real estate sector as consisting of companies that derive at least 50% of their revenues or profits from owning or managing real estate used to store, compute, or transmit large amounts of data (e.g., data centers, communications towers).

Each Fund will provide its shareholders with 60 days’ written notice of any change in their 80% strategy.

Additional Information About Each Index

The security types eligible for inclusion in each Index include common stocks, REITs, American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), limited partnership interests, shares or units of beneficial interest, and shares of limited liability companies.

If at any time a security no longer meets the eligibility criteria for being included in an Index, the security is removed from such Index and not replaced.

Each Index is the exclusive property of the Index Provider, which has contracted with Nasdaq, Inc. (collectively, with its subsidiaries and affiliates, “NASDAQ”) to calculate and maintain the each Index. NASDAQ shall have no liability for any errors or omissions in calculating any Index.

Additional Information about the Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds

This section provides additional information regarding the principal risks described under “Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund” in each of the Fund Summaries. Each of the factors below could have a negative impact on the applicable Fund’s performance and trading prices.

Calculation Methodology Risk

The Index relies directly or indirectly on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the Index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither the Fund, the Index Provider, or the Adviser can offer assurances that the Index’s calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or a correct valuation of securities, nor can they guarantee the availability or timeliness of the production of the Index.

Concentration Risk

Each Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse occurrences affecting a Fund more than the market as a whole, to the extent that a Fund’s investments are concentrated in the securities of a particular issuer or issuers, country, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector, or asset class. In addition, at times, real estate companies may be out of favor and underperform other industries or groups of industries.

Equity Market Risk

Equity securities may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific industries, sectors or companies. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors including: expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction; and global or regional political, economic and banking crises.

ETF Risks

The Funds are ETFs and, as a result of an ETF’s structure, are exposed to the following risks:

- *APs, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Funds have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares of a Fund may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of a Fund.* Investors buying or selling shares of a Fund in the secondary market will pay 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 for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of shares of a Fund. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy shares (the “bid” price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell shares (the “ask” price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the “spread” or “bid/ask spread.” The bid/ask spread varies over time for shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Funds, asset swings in the Funds and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading

of shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

- *Shares of a Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, shares of a Fund may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of a Fund will approximate a Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly, including due to supply and demand of a Fund's shares and/or during periods of market volatility. Thus, you may pay more (or less) than NAV intra-day when you buy shares in the secondary market, and you may receive more (or less) than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Because securities held by the Funds may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of a security and the security's last quoted price from the closed foreign market. This may result in premiums and discounts that are greater than those experienced by domestic ETFs.
- *Trading.* Although shares of the Funds are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares of a Fund will develop or be maintained. Trading in shares of a Fund may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares in such Fund inadvisable. In addition, trading in shares of a Fund on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500 Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in shares of a Fund when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of shares of such Fund. There can be no assurance that shares of a Fund will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of a Fund may begin to mirror the liquidity of a Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of such Fund.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk

At times, a Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in correspondingly greater transaction costs, including brokerage commissions, dealer markups and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and on reinvestment in other securities and may result in reduced performance and the distribution to shareholders of additional capital gains for tax purposes. These factors may negatively affect a Fund's performance.

International Operations Risk

Investments in companies with significant business operations outside of the United States may involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. companies. For example, international operations may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations; changes in foreign political and economic environments, regionally, nationally, and locally; challenges of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws, including corporate governance, operations, taxes, and litigation; differing lending practices; differences in cultures; changes in applicable laws and regulations in the United States that affect international operations; changes in applicable laws and regulations in foreign jurisdictions; difficulties in managing international operations; and obstacles to the repatriation of earnings and cash. These and other factors can make an investment in a Fund more volatile than other types of investments.

Large-Capitalization Investing Risk

The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.

Mid-Capitalization Investing Risk

The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some medium capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to large-capitalization companies.

New Fund Risk (each Fund other than the Pacer Benchmark Retail Real Estate SCTRSM ETF, Pacer Benchmark Industrial Real Estate SCTRSM ETF, and Pacer Benchmark Data & Infrastructure Real Estate SCTRSM ETF).

Each Fund is new with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decisions. An investment in a Fund may therefore involve greater uncertainty than an investment in a fund with an established record of performance. In addition, there can be no assurance that a Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it may experience greater tracking error to its Index than it otherwise would at higher asset levels, or it could ultimately liquidate. Each Fund's distributor does not maintain an active market in Fund shares.

New Fund Risk (Pacer Benchmark Retail Real Estate SCTRSM ETF, Pacer Benchmark Industrial Real Estate SCTRSM ETF, and Pacer Benchmark Data & Infrastructure Real Estate SCTRSM ETF only). Each Fund is newer with limited operating history. As a result, there can be no assurance that a Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it may experience greater tracking error to its Index than it otherwise would at higher asset levels, or it could ultimately liquidate. The Funds' distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Fund shares.

Non-Diversification Risk

Although each Fund intends to invest in a variety of securities and instruments, each Fund will be considered to be non-diversified. This means that a Fund may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified Fund. As a result, each Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase a Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on a Fund's performance.

Passive Investment Risk

Each Fund is not actively managed and the Adviser would not sell a security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of shares of that security is otherwise required upon a reconstitution of the Index in accordance with the Index methodology. Each Fund invests in securities included in, or representative of securities included in the Index, regardless of their investment merits. Each Fund does not take defensive positions under any market conditions, including conditions that may prove to be adverse to the performance of the Fund.

Real Estate Companies Risk

The Funds invest in real estate companies, including REITs and real estate holdings companies, which will expose investors to the risks of owning real estate directly, as well as to the risks that relate specifically to the way in which such companies are organized and operated. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments and is characterized by intense competition and periodic overbuilding. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and the risk normally associated with debt financing, and could potentially increase a Fund's volatility and losses. The U.S. real estate market may, in the future, experience and has, in the past, experienced a decline in value, with certain regions experiencing significant losses in property values. Exposure to such real estate may adversely affect Fund performance. In addition, many investors may already have exposure to residential real estate through ownership of a home. So called "Acts of God," such as hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunamis, and other natural disasters, as well as the effects of climate change, terrorist activity, political unrest, or civil strife may result in physical damage to properties or a decrease in demand, which can affect profits.

In addition to the foregoing risks common to most real estate companies, companies in certain real estate sectors may have additional unique risks.

Risks of Investing in the Apartments & Residential Real Estate Sector (Residential ETF only). Companies in the Apartments & Residential Real Estate sector may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors. Residential real estate development is particularly subject to changes in financing costs, occupancy rates, the ability to obtain zoning or other permits or government approvals, labor costs, and scheduling delays. Residential real estate companies may be more dependent on short-term leases (e.g., one year or less), which may expose such companies to the effects of declining market rents more than other types of real estate companies. Additionally, such companies may face significant costs associated with compliance (or failure to comply with) the accessibility provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Acts, the Fair Housing Act or other federal, state or local requirements.

Risks of Investing in the Data & Infrastructure Real Estate Sector (Data & Infrastructure ETF only). Companies in the Data & Infrastructure Real Estate sector may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors, such as changes in demand for communications infrastructure, consolidation of tower sites, and new technologies that may affect demand for communications towers. Data and infrastructure real estate companies are particularly affected by changes in demand for wireless infrastructure and wireless connectivity. Such demand is affected by numerous factors, including consumer demand for wireless connectivity; availability or capacity of wireless infrastructure or associated land interests; location of wireless infrastructure; financial condition of customers, including their profitability and availability or cost of capital; availability and cost of spectrum for commercial use; increased use of network sharing, roaming, joint development, or resale agreements by customers; mergers or consolidations by and among customers; governmental regulations, including local or state restrictions on the proliferation of wireless infrastructure; cost of constructing wireless infrastructure; and technological changes, including those affecting the number or type of wireless infrastructure needed to provide wireless connectivity to a given geographic area or resulting in the obsolescence or decommissioning of certain existing wireless networks.

Risks of Investing in the Healthcare Real Estate Sector (Healthcare ETF only). Companies in the Healthcare Real Estate sector may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors. Such companies may be subject to risks related to severe cold and flu seasons, epidemics, or any other widespread illnesses that could affect the occupancy of healthcare properties, including seniors housing. Additionally, healthcare companies may be significantly dependent on one or a small number of long-term management agreements for seniors housing communities, which may subject such companies to the risks affecting such management companies. Legislation to address federal government operations and administration decisions affecting the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services could significantly affect healthcare real estate companies and their tenants, operators, and borrowers by reducing their liquidity, impairing their financial condition, or negatively affecting the results of their operations. Healthcare properties may also face high levels of regulation and the need to obtain governmental approvals or permits.

Risks of Investing in the Hotel & Lodging Real Estate Sector (Hotel & Lodging ETF only). Companies in the Hotel & Lodging Real Estate sector may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors. Weak economic conditions in some parts of the world, the strength or continuation of recovery in countries that have experienced improved economic conditions, changes in oil prices and currency values, potential disruptions in the U.S. economy that might result from the new U.S. administration's policies in such areas as trade, immigration, healthcare, and related issues, political instability in some areas, and the uncertainty over how long any of these conditions will continue, could continue to have a negative impact on the lodging industry. U.S. government travel is also a significant part of the lodging industry, and this aspect of the industry may continue to suffer due to U.S. federal spending cuts or government hiring freezes and any further limitations that may result from presidential or congressional action or inaction. As a result of such current economic conditions and uncertainty, the lodging industry may continue to experience weakened demand for occupancy in some markets.

Man-made disasters in recent years as well as the potential spread of contagious diseases such as MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome), Zika virus, and Ebola in locations lodging companies own, manage, or franchise significant properties and areas of the world from which they draw a large number of customers, could cause a decline in business or leisure travel and reduce demand for lodging. Actual or threatened war, terrorist activity, political unrest, or civil strife, such as recent events in Fort Lauderdale, Orlando, Charlotte, Berlin, Brussels, Paris, Turkey, Ukraine and Russia, the Middle East, and other geopolitical uncertainty could have a similar effect. Any one or more of these events may reduce the overall demand for hotel rooms and corporate apartments or limit the prices that can be obtained for them, both of which could adversely affect company profits.

Risks of Investing in the Industrial Real Estate Sector (Industrial ETF and Net Lease ETF only). Companies in the Industrial Real Estate sector may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors. For example, industrial real estate may be more susceptible to changes in interest rates, macroeconomic trends, government regulation, and tax regulation than other real estate sectors. Industrial real estate may also be concentrated in logistics-related industries, which could expose industrial real estate companies to the risks of a downturn affecting logistics companies.

Risks of Investing in the Net Lease Real Estate Sector (Net Lease ETF only). Companies in the Net Lease Real Estate sector may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors. Net lease real estate typically involves office, retail, or industrial real estate and consequently may be affected by the risks associated with such real estate sectors.

Risks of Investing in the Office Real Estate Sector (Office ETF and Net Lease ETF only). Companies in the Office Real Estate sector may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors. For example, office real estate may be more susceptible to changes in macroeconomic factors, business capital expenditures, tax regulations, and employment trends than other real estate sectors. Office real estate companies are particularly subject to changes in financing costs, economic conditions, vacancies, changes in market rental rates, the costs of repairing or renovating space, insurance and utility expenses, and the risks of a tenant defaulting. Office real estate companies may have properties concentrated in key geographic markets, and changes to the economic condition of one or more such markets may significantly affect such companies' profitability. Office real estate companies may also be particularly dependent on one or a small number of large tenants, which may have significant negotiating power and may also pose greater default risks. Significant job losses in the financial and professional services industries could decrease demand for office space, causing market rental rates and property values to be negatively impacted.

Man-made disasters in recent years as well as the potential spread of contagious diseases such as MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome), Zika virus, and Ebola in locations where office real estate companies own significant properties could cause a decline in rental rates and reduce demand for occupancy. Actual or threatened war, terrorist activity, political unrest, or civil strife, such as recent events in Fort Lauderdale, Orlando, Charlotte, Berlin, Brussels, Paris, Turkey, Ukraine and Russia, the Middle East, and other geopolitical uncertainty could have a similar effect. Any one or more of these events may reduce the overall demand for office space or limit rental prices, both of which could adversely affect company profits.

Risks of Investing in the Retail Real Estate Sector (Retail ETF and Net Lease ETF only). Companies in the Retail Real Estate sector may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors. Retail companies are particularly subject to changes in international, national, regional, and local economic conditions; tenant bankruptcies; the increasing use of the Internet by retailers and consumers; local real estate conditions; levels of consumer spending, changes in consumer confidence, and fluctuations in seasonal spending; increased operating costs; and perceptions by consumers of the safety, convenience, and attractiveness of retail properties.

Retail properties may be dependent on anchor stores (*e.g.*, department stores) or other major tenants (*e.g.*, "big box" stores) to attract shoppers and could be adversely affected by the loss of one or more of such anchor stores or major tenants. Certain department stores and other national retailers have experienced, and may continue to experience for the foreseeable future given current macroeconomic uncertainty and less-than-desirable levels of consumer confidence, considerable decreases in customer traffic in their retail stores, increased competition from alternative retail options such as those accessible via the Internet and other forms of pressure on their business models. As pressure on these department stores and national retailers increases, their ability to maintain their stores, meet their lease and lending obligations, withstand takeover attempts by investors or rivals, or avoid bankruptcy and/or liquidation may be impaired and result in closures of their stores or their seeking of less favorable lease terms.

REIT Investment Risk

Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, to the extent the Fund holds interests in REITs, it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level). The risks of investing in REITs include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. These include risks related to general, regional and local economic conditions; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations and other governmental action such as the exercise of eminent domain; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors.

In addition to these risks, REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income, but may be taxable as return of capital. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments.

Small-Capitalization Investing Risk

The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of larger-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small-capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to larger-capitalization companies.

Tax Risk

To qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to regulated investment companies, a Fund must satisfy certain diversification requirements. In particular, a Fund generally may not acquire a security if, as a result of the acquisition, more than 50% of the value of such Fund’s assets would be invested in (a) issuers in which such Fund has, in each case, invested more than 5% of its assets or (b) issuers more than 10% of whose outstanding voting securities are owned by the Fund. While the weighting of the Index is not inconsistent with these rules, given the concentration of the Index in a relatively small number of securities, it may not always be possible for a Fund to fully implement a replication strategy or a representative sampling strategy while satisfying these diversification requirements. A Fund’s efforts to satisfy the diversification requirements may affect such Fund’s execution of its investment strategy and may cause the Fund’s return to deviate from that of the Index, and a Fund’s efforts to replicate or represent the Index may cause it inadvertently to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements. If a Fund were to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements, it could incur penalty taxes and be forced to dispose of certain assets, or it could fail to qualify as a regulated investment company. If a Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by such Fund in computing its taxable income.

Tracking Risk

Each Fund seeks to track the performance of its underlying index. Under normal market conditions, the Adviser expects that the performance of each Fund over time, before expenses, will track the performance of its underlying index within a 0.95 correlation coefficient. Each Fund is subject to the risk of tracking variance. Tracking variance may result from share purchases and redemptions, transaction costs, expenses and other factors. Tracking variance may prevent a Fund from achieving its investment objective. Additionally, a Fund’s return may not track the return of the Index if the Fund is not able to replicate the holdings of the Index due to the diversification requirements described above under “Tax Risk”, which apply to the Fund but not the Index.

ADDITIONAL NON-PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY INFORMATION

Each Fund will generally use a “replication” strategy to achieve its investment objective, meaning it will invest in all of the component securities of the applicable Index, but may, when the Adviser believes it is in the best interests of a Fund, use a “representative sampling” strategy, meaning it may invest in a sample of the securities in the applicable Index whose risk, return, and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return, and other characteristics of such Index as a whole.

Each Fund will not concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold more than 25% of its total assets) in any industry or group of related industries, except that each Fund will concentrate to approximately the same extent that its Index concentrates in the securities of such particular industry or group of related industries. As of the date of this Prospectus, each Index was concentrated in real estate companies.

ADDITIONAL NON-PRINCIPAL RISK INFORMATION

Risk of Investing in the United States. Certain changes in the U.S. economy, such as when the U.S. economy weakens or when its financial markets decline, may have an adverse effect on the securities to which the Funds have exposure. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, and/or an economic recession in the United States may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy and the securities listed on U.S. exchanges. Proposed and adopted policy and legislative changes in the United States are changing many aspects of financial and other regulation and may have a significant effect on the U.S. markets generally, as well as on the value of certain securities. In addition, a continued rise in the U.S. public debt level or the imposition of U.S. austerity measures may adversely affect U.S. economic growth and the securities to which the Fund has exposure. The United States has developed increasingly strained relations with a number of foreign countries. If relations with certain countries continue to worsen, it could adversely affect U.S. issuers as well as non-U.S. issuers that rely on the United States for trade. The United States has also experienced increased internal unrest and discord. If this trend were to continue, it may have an adverse impact on the U.S. economy and the issuers in which the Fund invests.

Securities Lending Risk. There are certain risks associated with securities lending, including the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities on a timely basis or even the loss of rights in the collateral deposited by the borrower, if the borrower should fail financially. As a result, a Fund may lose money. A Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for a Fund.

Tracking Risk. When a Fund uses a representative sampling approach, the Fund may not be as well correlated with the return of the applicable Index as when the Fund purchases all of the securities in such Index in the proportions in which they are represented in the Index.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about each Fund's daily portfolio holdings is available at www.paceretfs.com. A summarized description of each Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of each Fund's portfolio holdings is available in each Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

MANAGEMENT

The Funds are series of Pacer Funds Trust (the "Trust"), a Delaware statutory trust, which is overseen by a board of trustees.

Investment Adviser

The Adviser has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Trust and each of its separate investment portfolios. The Adviser is a registered investment adviser with offices located at 500 Chesterfield Parkway, Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355. The Adviser has managed ETFs since 2015. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, securities lending and all other related services necessary for each Fund to operate. For its services, the Adviser receives a fee from each Fund, computed daily and paid monthly, based on a percentage of each Fund's average daily net assets, of 0.60%.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Adviser and the Trust, on behalf of the Funds (the "Investment Advisory Agreement"), the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of each Fund, except for: the fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, interest charges on any borrowings, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution (12b-1) fees and expenses.

The basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement for the Pacer Benchmark Retail Real Estate SCTRSM ETF, Pacer Benchmark Industrial Real Estate SCTRSM ETF, and Pacer Benchmark Data & Infrastructure Real Estate SCTRSM ETF is available in the Funds' Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal period ending April 30, 2019. The basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement for each other Fund will be available in such Fund(s)' first Annual or Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders.

Portfolio Managers

The Funds' portfolio management team consists of Bruce Kavanaugh and Michael Mack, who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund.

Mr. Kavanaugh has been Vice President of the Adviser since it began operations in 2004. He has been a portfolio manager with the Adviser since 2013. Mr. Kavanaugh has more than 25 years of experience in financial services.

Mr. Mack has been an Investment Analyst for the Adviser since joining it in 2012. Prior to his position with the Adviser, Mr. Mack was an Associate with Cameron Capital Management from 2011 to 2012. He also served as an Analyst/Trader for Simitec Inc., a business and technology consulting firm, from 2005 to 2009.

The SAI provides additional information about each Portfolio Manager's compensation structure, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of shares of each Fund.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Funds through brokers. Shares of each Fund trade on the Exchange and elsewhere during the trading day and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other shares of publicly traded securities. When buying or selling shares through a broker, most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges. Shares of each Fund trade under the trading symbol listed on the cover of this Prospectus. Only authorized participants ("Authorized Participants" or "APs") who have entered into agreements with the Funds' distributor may acquire shares directly from a Fund, and only APs may tender their shares for redemption directly to each Fund, at NAV in Creation Units. Once created, shares trade in the secondary market in amounts less than a Creation Unit.

Shares of the Pacer Benchmark Hotel & Lodging Real Estate SCTRSM ETF, Pacer US Export Leaders ETF, Pacer Benchmark Office Real Estate SCTRSM ETF, Pacer Benchmark Healthcare Real Estate SCTRSM ETF, and Pacer Benchmark Net Lease Real Estate SCTRSM ETF are not currently offered for purchase.

Share Trading Prices

Transactions in each Fund's shares will be priced at NAV only if you purchase shares directly from each Fund in Creation Units. As with other types of securities, the trading prices of shares in the secondary market can be affected by market forces such as supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors. The price you pay or receive when you buy or sell your shares in the secondary market may be more or less than the NAV of such shares.

The approximate value of shares of each Fund is disseminated every 15 seconds throughout the trading day by the Exchange or by other information providers. This approximate value should not be viewed as a real-time update of each Fund's NAV, because (i) the approximate value may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once a day, generally at the end of the business day, (ii) the calculation of NAV may be subject to fair valuation at different prices than those used in the calculations of the approximate value, (iii) unlike the calculation of NAV, the approximate value does not take into account Fund expenses, and (iv) the approximate value is based on the published basket of portfolio securities and not on the Fund's actual holdings. The approximate value is not related to the price at which a Fund's shares are trading on the Exchange and is different from the Fund's NAV. The approximate value calculations are based on local market prices and may not reflect events that occur subsequent to the local market's close, which could affect premiums and discounts between the approximate value and the market price of a Fund's shares. The Funds, the Adviser, the Administrator and their affiliates are not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate value, and the Funds, the Adviser, the Administrator and their affiliates do not make any warranty as to the accuracy of the approximate value.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The NAV of each Fund's shares is calculated each day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for trading as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time (the "NAV Calculation Time"). If the NYSE closes before 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, as it occasionally does, the NAV Calculation Time will be the time the NYSE closes. In addition, any U.S. fixed-income assets may be valued as of the announced closing time of trading in fixed income instruments on any day that the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association announces an early closing time. Each Fund's NAV per share is calculated by dividing the Fund's net assets by the number of Fund shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, each Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. Debt obligations with maturities of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost.

Fair Value Pricing

The Board has adopted procedures and methodologies to fair value Fund securities whose market prices are not “readily available” or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) a security has been de-listed or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) a security’s primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) a security’s primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) a security’s value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the security’s primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing a security, the Adviser will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer’s business, recent trades or offers of the security, general and/or specific market conditions and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the security. The Adviser makes fair value determinations in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies included in the Board-adopted valuation procedures. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to obtain the fair value assigned to the security upon the sale of such security.

Dividends and Distributions

Each of the Funds expects to pay out dividends on an annual basis. Nonetheless, each Fund may make more frequent dividend payments. Each Fund expects to distribute its net realized capital gains to investors annually. Each Fund occasionally may be required to make supplemental distributions at some other time during the year. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole shares only if the broker through whom you purchased shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Book Entry

Shares of each Fund are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding shares of each Fund.

Investors owning shares of each Fund are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all shares of each Fund. Participants include DTC, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any securities that you hold in book-entry or “street name” form. Your broker will provide you with account statements, confirmations of your purchases and sales, and tax information.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of each Fund. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for each Fund is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares

Each Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Fund shares. In determining not to impose such restrictions, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem shares directly with a Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Fund share trading prices in line with NAV. As such, each Fund accommodates frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, each Fund imposes transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effective trades. In addition, each Fund and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time. Although the Funds do not impose restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions, the Board has adopted a policy discouraging Fund market timing and requiring the Funds' service providers to maintain adequate procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that market timing activity will be identified and terminated. In the event that the Funds become aware of market timing activities affecting the Funds, the Board may impose restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Fund shares in the future.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including shares of each Fund. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in each Fund beyond the limits set forth in section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in an SEC exemptive order issued to the Trust, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the applicable Fund(s).

ADDITIONAL TAX INFORMATION

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in each Fund. Your investment in each Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Fund shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws.

Each Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company. If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a regulated investment company is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and investment gains that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, each Fund's failure to qualify as a regulated investment company or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless you are a tax-exempt entity or your investment in Fund shares is made through a tax advantaged retirement account, such as an individual retirement account, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when:

- A Fund makes distributions;
- You sell Fund shares; and
- You purchase or redeem Creation Units (institutional investors only).

Taxes on Distributions

For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income or "qualified dividend income." Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) depend on how long a Fund owned the assets that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Fund shares. Sales of assets held by a Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by a Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of a Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") are taxable as long-term capital gains. For noncorporate shareholders, long-term capital gains are generally subject to tax at reduced rates and currently set at a maximum rate of 20%. Distributions of short-term capital gain are generally taxable as ordinary income. Distributions of investment income reported by a Fund as derived from "qualified dividend income" will be taxed at long term capital gain rates for non-corporate shareholders.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gain distributions and capital gains realized on the sale or exchange of Fund shares).

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable even if they are paid from income or gains earned by a Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Fund shares’ NAV when you purchased your Fund shares).

A Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. The Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

Nonresident aliens, foreign corporations and other foreign shareholders in a Fund will generally be exempt from U.S. federal income tax on Capital Gain Dividends. The exemption may not apply, however, if the investment in the Fund is connected to a trade or business for the foreign shareholder in the United States or if the foreign shareholder is present in the United States for 183 days or more in a year and certain other conditions are met.

Distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to individual shareholders that are neither citizens nor residents of the U.S. or to foreign entities will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. A Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Short-term capital gain dividends received by a nonresident alien individual who is present in the U.S. for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the taxable year are not exempt from this 30% withholding tax. Gains realized by foreign shareholders from the sale or other disposition of shares of a Fund generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless the recipient is an individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year.

A Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which shareholders own Fund shares) generally is required to withhold and to remit to the US Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and the sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that he, she or it is not subject to such withholding.

A U.S. withholding tax at a 30% rate will be imposed on dividends effective July 1, 2014 (and proceeds of sales in respect of Fund shares (including certain capital gain dividends) received by Fund shareholders beginning after December 31, 2018) for shareholders who own their shares through foreign accounts or foreign intermediaries if certain disclosure requirements related to U.S. accounts or ownership are not satisfied. A Fund will not pay any additional amounts in respect to any amounts withheld.

To the extent a Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest the Fund received from sources in foreign countries. If more than 50% of the total assets of a Fund consists of foreign securities, such Fund will be eligible to elect to treat some of those taxes as a distribution to shareholders, which would allow shareholders to offset some of their U.S. federal income tax. A Fund (or its administrative agent) will notify you if it makes such an election and provide you with the information necessary to reflect foreign taxes paid on your income tax return.

Taxes When Fund Shares Are Sold

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund shares is generally treated as a long-term gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund shares held for one year or less is generally treated as a short-term gain or loss, except that any capital loss on a sale of shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that Capital Gain Dividends were paid with respect to such shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited depending on your circumstances.

A foreign shareholder will generally not be subject to U.S. tax on gains realized on sales or exchange of Fund Shares unless the investment in the Fund is connected to a trade or business of the investor in the United States or if the shareholder is present in the United States for 183 days or more in a year and certain other conditions are met. All foreign shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences in their country of residence of an investment in the Fund.

Creation and Redemption Units

An Authorized Participant who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time and the sum of the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus the amount of cash paid for such Creation Units. A person who redeems Creation Units will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the sum of the aggregate market value of any securities received plus the amount of any cash received for such Creation Units. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon the creation of Creation Units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the securities exchanged for such Creation Units have been held for more than one year. Any capital gain or loss realized upon the redemption of Creation Units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares comprising the Creation Units have been held for more than one year. Otherwise, such capital gains or losses will be treated as short-term capital gains or losses. Persons purchasing or redeeming Creation Units should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax treatment of any creation or redemption transaction.

A Fund has the right to reject an order for Creation Units if the purchaser (or group of purchasers) would, upon obtaining the shares so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund and if, pursuant to section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code, the respective Fund would have a basis in the deposit securities different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. A Fund also has the right to require information necessary to determine beneficial Share ownership for purposes of the 80% determination.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Fund shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Fund shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled "Federal Income Taxes" in the SAI.

State and Local Taxes

Shareholders may also be subject to state and local taxes on income and gain attributable to your ownership of Fund shares. State income taxes may not apply, however, to the portions of a Fund's distributions, if any, that are attributable to interest earned by the Fund on U.S. government securities. You should consult your tax professional regarding the tax status of distributions in your state and locality.

DISTRIBUTION

The Distributor, Pacer Financial, Inc., is a broker-dealer registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for each Fund on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of each Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by each Fund. The Distributor's principal address is 500 Chesterfield Parkway, Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355. The Distributor is an affiliate of the Adviser.

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, each Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities and shareholder services.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Funds, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of a Fund's assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

The Pacer Benchmark Hotel & Lodging Real Estate SCTRSM ETF, Pacer Benchmark Apartments & Residential Real Estate SCTRSM ETF, Pacer Benchmark Office Real Estate SCTRSM ETF, Pacer Benchmark Healthcare Real Estate SCTRSM ETF, and Pacer Benchmark Net Lease Real Estate SCTRSM ETF have not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus and therefore do not have any information regarding how often shares of the Funds traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV of the applicable Fund.

Information regarding how often shares of the Pacer Benchmark Retail Real Estate SCTRSM ETF, Pacer Benchmark Industrial Real Estate SCTRSM ETF, and Pacer Benchmark Data & Infrastructure Real Estate SCTRSM ETF traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV of such Funds are available on the Funds' website at www.paceretfs.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

Benchmark Investments, LLC and its affiliates (collectively, “Benchmark”) have not passed on the legality or suitability of, or the accuracy or adequacy of descriptions and disclosures relating to the Funds. Benchmark makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Funds or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Funds particularly, or the ability of any Index to track general market performance. Benchmark’s only relationship to the Adviser is in the licensing of each Index, related trademarks, and certain trade names of Benchmark and the use of each Index which is determined, composed, and calculated independently by a third party on behalf of Benchmark without regard to the Adviser or the Funds. Benchmark has no obligation to take the needs of the Adviser or the owners of the Funds into consideration in determining, composing, or calculating any Index. Benchmark is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the Funds to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which shares of the Funds are to be converted into cash. Benchmark has no liability in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of the Funds.

BENCHMARK DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR UNINTERRUPTED CALCULATION OF ANY INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. BENCHMARK MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE ADVISER, OWNERS OF THE FUNDS, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF ANY INDEX. BENCHMARK MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO ANY INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL BENCHMARK HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY LOST PROFITS OR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

Shares of each Fund are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the shares of the Funds or any member of the public regarding the ability of the Funds to track the total return performance of the Indexes or the ability of the Indexes identified herein to track stock market performance. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in, the determination of the compilation or the calculation of the Indexes, nor in the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of the shares of each Fund to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of the shares of each Fund in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of the shares of each Fund.

The Exchange does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the Indexes or the data included therein. The Exchange makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the Trust on behalf of each Fund, owners of the shares, or any other person or entity from the use of the Index or the data included therein. The Exchange makes no express or implied warranties, and hereby expressly disclaims all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose with respect to the Indexes or the data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

The Adviser and each Fund make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of shares of each Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in each Fund particularly. The Adviser has no obligation to take the needs of each Fund or the owners of shares of each Fund into consideration in determining, composing, or calculating each Index.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for the period of each Fund's operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the applicable Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Sanville & Company, the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, is included in the Funds' annual report, which is available upon request. No financial information has been included for the Pacer Benchmark Hotel & Lodging Real Estate SCTRSM ETF, Pacer Benchmark Apartments & Residential Real Estate SCTRSM ETF, Pacer Benchmark Office Real Estate SCTRSM ETF, Pacer Benchmark Healthcare Real Estate SCTRSM ETF, and Pacer Benchmark Net Lease Real Estate SCTRSM ETF because such Funds were not in operation as of April 30, 2019.

Pacer Benchmark Retail Real Estate SCTRSM ETF

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

For a capital share outstanding throughout the period

	For the Period Ended April 30, 2019 ^(a)
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$ 24.30
INCOME FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:	
Net Investment Income ^(b)	0.87
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain on Investments ^(f)	3.50
Total from Investment Operations	4.37
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:	
Distributions from:	
Net Investment Income	(0.83)
Long-Term Capital Gain	(0.06)
Return of Capital	(0.21)
Total Distributions	(1.10)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$ 27.57
Total Return	18.30% ^(c)
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:	
Net Assets at End of Period (000's)	\$ 1,379
RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:	
Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.60% ^(d)
Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	3.33% ^(d)
Portfolio Turnover Rate ^(e)	60% ^(c)

(a) Commencement of operations on May 15, 2018.

(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Not annualized.

(d) Annualized.

(e) Excluded impact of in-kind transactions.

(f) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in this caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile to the change in net asset value for the period and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the statement of operations due to the share transactions for the period.

Pacer Benchmark Industrial Real Estate SCTRSM ETF

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

For a capital share outstanding throughout the period

	For the Period Ended April 30, 2019 ^(a)
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$ 24.83
INCOME FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:	
Net Investment Income ^(b)	0.65
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain on Investments ^(g)	4.61
Total from Investment Operations	5.26
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:	
Distributions from Net Investment Income ^(f)	(0.67)
Total Distributions	(0.67)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$ 29.42
Total Return	21.62% ^(c)
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:	
Net Assets at End of Period (000's)	\$ 7,356
RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:	
Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.60% ^(d)
Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	2.60% ^(d)
Portfolio Turnover Rate ^(e)	36% ^(c)

(a) Commencement of operations on May 14, 2018.

(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Not annualized.

(d) Annualized.

(e) Excluded impact of in-kind transactions.

(f) These amounts are comprised of only net investment income.

(g) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in this caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile to the change in net asset value for the period and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the statement of operations due to the share transactions for the period.

Pacer Benchmark Data & Infrastructure Real Estate SCTRSM ETF

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

For a capital share outstanding throughout the period

	For the Period Ended April 30, 2019	^(a)
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	<u>\$ 24.67</u>	
INCOME FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:		
Net Investment Income ^(b)	0.39	
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain on Investments ^(f)	<u>3.93</u>	
Total from Investment Operations	<u>4.32</u>	
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:		
Distributions from:		
Net Investment Income	(0.44)	
Long-Term Capital Gain	(0.01)	
Return of Capital	(0.18)	
Total Distributions	<u>(0.63)</u>	
Net Asset Value, End of Period	<u>\$ 28.36</u>	
Total Return	<u>17.89%</u>	^(c)
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:		
Net Assets at End of Period (000's)	\$ 22,691	
RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:		
Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.60%	^(d)
Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.55%	^(d)
Portfolio Turnover Rate ^(e)	27%	^(c)

(a) Commencement of operations on May 15, 2018.

(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Not annualized.

(d) Annualized.

(e) Excluded impact of in-kind transactions.

(f) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in this caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile to the change in net asset value for the period and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the statement of operations due to the share transactions for the period.



Adviser	Pacer Advisors, Inc. 500 Chesterfield Parkway Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355	Distributor	Pacer Financial, Inc. 500 Chesterfield Parkway Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355
Index Provider	Benchmark Investments LLC 1115 Broadway, 12th Floor New York, New York 10010	Administrator, Index Receipt Agent and Transfer Agent	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Drive Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	Legal Counsel	Practus LLP 137 Airdale Road Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania 19010
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Sanville & Company 1514 Old York Road Abington, PA 19001		

The Trust's current SAI provides additional detailed information about each Fund. A current SAI dated August 31, 2019 is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus.

Additional information about each Fund's investments is available in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders (when available). In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund's performance after the first fiscal year each Fund is in operation.

To make shareholder inquiries, for more detailed information on each Fund, or to request the SAI or annual or semi-annual shareholder reports (once available) free of charge, please:

Call: 1-800-617-0004
Monday through Friday
8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. (Central time)

Write: Pacer Funds Trust, (Name of Fund)
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Visit: www.pacerefts.com

Reports and other information about each Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at www.sec.gov, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations about each Fund and its shares not contained in this Prospectus and you should not rely on any other information. Read and keep this Prospectus for future reference.

(The Trust's SEC Investment Company Act file number is 811-23024)