



**Pacer WealthShield ETF**  
**Trading Symbol: PWS**  
**Listed on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.**  
*Summary Prospectus*  
*August 31, 2019*  
**www.paceretfs.com**

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund’s prospectus and statement of additional information (“SAI”), which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current prospectus and SAI dated August 31, 2019, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus. You can find the Fund’s prospectus, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at [www.paceretfs.com/media/](http://www.paceretfs.com/media/). You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-617-0004 or by sending an e-mail request to [ETF@usbank.com](mailto:ETF@usbank.com).

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Beginning on January 1, 2021, paper copies of the Fund’s shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the shareholder reports from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the shareholder 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.

You may elect to receive all future Fund shareholder reports in paper, free of charge. 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 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.

**Investment Objective**

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

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> (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	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>0.60%</b>

**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:

<b>1 Year</b>	<b>3 Years</b>	<b>5 Years</b>	<b>10 Years</b>
\$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 year ended April 30, 2019, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 542% 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 is based on a proprietary methodology developed and maintained by Index Design Group (the “Index Provider”), an affiliate of Pacer Advisors, Inc., the Fund’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”). The Index utilizes a systematic risk management strategy that directs the Index’s exposure to U.S. equity securities, U.S. Treasury securities, or a mix of each.

### *The Index*

The Index uses an objective, rules-based methodology to implement a trend-following strategy that directs some or all of the Index’s exposure to (i) U.S. equity securities or (ii) U.S. Treasury securities depending on the strength of the high-yield corporate (“junk”) bond market relative to U.S. Treasury bonds and the momentum of certain U.S. equity sectors or industries and of long-term U.S. Treasury bonds, as described below.

**Exponential Moving Average:** An exponential moving average (EMA) is a type of moving average that reacts faster to recent price changes than a simple moving average.

## Exposure to Equities or Fixed Income

On the third-to-last business day of each month (the “Selection Date”), the Index will observe the ratio between the S&P U.S. High Yield Corporate Bond Index and the S&P U.S. Treasury Bond 7-10 Year Index (the “Risk Ratio”). The Risk Ratio relative to its 5-month exponential moving average determines whether the Index will be in Equity Mode or Fixed Income Exposure, each as described below, for the following month effective on the first day of such month. If the Risk Ratio is at or above its 5-month exponential moving average, the Index will be in Equity Exposure for the following month. If the Risk Ratio is below its 5-month exponential moving average, the Index will be in Fixed Income Exposure for the following month.

## Equity Exposure

If the Risk Ratio dictates that the Index will be in Equity Exposure for the following month, the Index will select the five U.S. equity market components (“Equity Components”) from the list below with the best performance. The performance of each Equity Component is updated quarterly as of the Selection Date in each March, June, September, and December, and is based on the total return for the 6-month period ending on such Selection Date.

S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Energy Sector Total Return Index  
S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Information Technology Sector Total Return Index  
S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Financials Sector Total Return Index  
S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Utilities Sector Total Return Index  
S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Consumer Staples Sector Total Return Index  
S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Consumer Discretionary Sector Total Return Index

S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Materials Sector Total Return Index  
S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Industrials Sector Total Return Index  
S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Health Care Sector Total Return Index  
S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Real Estate Sector Total Return Index  
S&P Biotechnology Select Industry Total Return Index  
Dow Jones Internet Composite Index

Each of the five Equity Components selected will be equally weighted (*i.e.*, 20% to each Equity Component). However, if the value of any of the Equity Components selected is below such Equity Component’s 7-month exponential moving average, the 20% allocation to each such Equity Component will instead be allocated to 3-month U.S. Treasury bills. For each Equity Component included in the Index, the individual equity securities of such Equity Component will be included in the Index holdings in the proportion they had as of the Selection Date. When all five Equity Components selected are included in the Index, the Index will be comprised of approximately 400 individual equity securities.

## **Fixed Income Exposure**

If the Risk Ratio dictates that the Index will be in Fixed Income Exposure for the following month, the Index will be 100% allocated to the S&P U.S. Treasury Bond 20+ Year Total Return Index (the “20+ Year Index”). However, if the value of the 20+ Year Index is below its 7-month exponential moving average, the Index will instead be 100% allocated to 3-month U.S. Treasury bills.

The constituents identified as of the Selection Date will become effective on the first business day of the month following the Selection Date.

### *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 (i) the component securities of the Index or (ii) ETFs that seek to track the performance of some or all of the component securities of the Index in the same approximate weight as such component securities. 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 in the same approximate proportion as in the Index.

The Fund may invest in other ETFs whose holdings correspond to the holdings of an Equity Component when such Equity Component is included in the Index. Similarly, the Fund may invest in other ETFs whose holdings correspond to the holdings of the 20+ Year Index or are comprised of 3-month U.S. Treasury bills when such components are included in the Index.

The Fund will be 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 Fund.”

- **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.** If the Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries, the Fund's investments may be concentrated accordingly. In such event, 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, an industry or group of industries in which the Fund is concentrated 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 Cboe BZX Exchange, 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.
- **Fixed Income Risk.** The value of the Fund’s direct or indirect investments in fixed income securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by the Fund. On the other hand, if rates fall, the value of the fixed income securities generally increases. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. The value of the Fund’s direct or indirect investments in fixed income securities may be affected by the inability of issuers to repay principal and interest or illiquidity in debt securities markets.
- **Government Obligations Risk.** The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government. There can be no guarantee that the United States will be able to meet its payment obligations with respect to such securities. Additionally, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government may decline or be negative for short or long periods of time.
- **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.
- **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.

- **Limited Operating History.** The Fund is a recently organized, non-diversified management investment company with limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record on which to base their investment decision. An investment in the Fund may therefore involve greater uncertainty than an investment in a fund with a more established record of performance.
- **Monthly Exposure Risk.** Because the Index may only change its exposure based on data as of the Selection Date each month, (i) the Index's exposure may be affected by significant market movements at or near month end that are not predictive of the market's performance for the subsequent month and (ii) changes to the Index's exposure may lag a significant change in the market's direction (up or down) by as long as a month if such changes first take effect at or near the beginning of a month. Such lags between market performance and changes to the Index's exposure may result in significant underperformance relative to the broader equity or fixed income market.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Although the Fund intends to invest in a variety of securities and instruments, the Fund will be 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.
- **Other Investment Companies Risk.** The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses when it invests in other investment companies such as ETFs. There is also the risk that the Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the underlying funds. When the Fund invests in other investment companies, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by such investment companies.
- **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 are adverse to the performance of the Fund.
- **Real Estate Investment Trusts.** A REIT is a corporation or business trust (that would otherwise be taxed as a corporation) which meets the definitional requirements of the Code. The Code permits a qualifying REIT to deduct from taxable income the dividends paid, thereby effectively eliminating corporate level federal income tax. To meet the definitional requirements of the Code, a REIT must, among other things: invest substantially all of its assets in interests in real estate (including mortgages and other REITs), cash and government securities; derive most of its income from rents from real property or interest on loans secured by mortgages on real property; and, in general, distribute annually 90% or more of its taxable income (other than net capital gains) to shareholders.

REITs are sometimes informally characterized as Equity REITs and Mortgage REITs. An Equity REIT invests primarily in the fee ownership or leasehold ownership of land and buildings (*e.g.*, commercial equity REITs and residential equity REITs); a Mortgage REIT invests primarily in mortgages on real property, which may secure construction, development or long-term loans.

REITs may be affected by changes in underlying real estate values, which may have an exaggerated effect to the extent that REITs in which the Fund invests may concentrate investments in particular geographic regions or property types. Additionally, rising interest rates may cause investors in REITs to demand a higher annual yield from future distributions, which may in turn decrease market prices for equity securities issued by REITs. Rising interest rates also generally increase the costs of obtaining financing, which could cause the value of the Fund's investments to decline. During periods of declining interest rates, certain Mortgage REITs may hold mortgages that the mortgagors elect to prepay, which prepayment may diminish the yield on securities issued by such Mortgage REITs. In addition, Mortgage REITs may be affected by the ability of borrowers to repay when due the debt extended by the REIT and Equity REITs may be affected by the ability of tenants to pay rent.

Certain REITs have relatively small market capitalization, which may tend to increase the volatility of the market price of securities issued by such REITs. Furthermore, REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills, have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in operating and financing a limited number of projects. By investing in REITs indirectly through the Fund, a shareholder will bear not only his or her proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, but also, indirectly, similar expenses of the REITs. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cashflow to make distributions to shareholders.

In addition to these risks, Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while Mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Further, Equity and Mortgage REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. Equity and Mortgage REITs are also subject to heavy cashflow dependency defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, Equity and Mortgage REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally available to REITs under the Code or fail to maintain their exemptions from registration under the 1940 Act. The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower's or a lessee's ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of 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 its investments.

- **Sector Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.
  - *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk.* The success of consumer product manufacturers and retailers is tied closely to the performance of domestic and international economies, interest rates, exchange rates, competition, consumer confidence, changes in demographics, and consumer preferences. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and may be strongly affected by social trends and marketing campaigns.
  - *Consumer Staples Sector Risk.* The permissibility of using various food additives and production methods, fads, marketing campaigns, and other factors affecting consumer demand is tied closely to the performance of companies in this sector. In particular, tobacco companies may be adversely affected by new laws, regulations and litigation. The consumer staples sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced or characterized by unpredictable factors.
  - *Energy Sector Risk.* The profitability of companies in the energy sector is related to worldwide energy prices, exploration, and production spending. Such companies also are subject to risks of changes in exchange rates, government regulation, world events, natural disasters, environmental damage claims, depletion of resources, and economic conditions, as well as market, economic, and political risks of the countries where energy companies are located or do business.
  - *Financial Sector Risk.* This sector can be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, government regulation, the rate of defaults on corporate, consumer, and government debt, the availability and cost of capital, and fallout from the housing and sub-prime mortgage crisis. Insurance companies, in particular, may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, catastrophic events, price and market competition, the imposition of premium rate caps, or other changes in government regulation or tax law and/or rate regulation, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. In recent years, cyber attacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses.
  - *Health Care Sector Risk.* Companies in the health care sector are subject to extensive government regulation and their profitability can be significantly affected by restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure (including price discounting), limited product lines and an increased emphasis on the delivery of healthcare through outpatient services.
  - *Industrials Sector Risk.* The industrials sector may be affected by changes in the supply of and demand for products and services, product obsolescence, claims for environmental damage or product liability and general economic conditions, among other factors.

- o *Information Technology Sector Risk.* Market or economic factors impacting information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.
- o *Materials Sector Risk.* Companies in the materials sector could be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, exchange rates, import controls and increased competition. Production of industrial materials often exceeds demand as a result of overbuilding or economic downturns, leading to poor investment returns. Companies in the materials sector are at risk for environmental damage and product liability claims. Companies in the materials sector may be adversely affected by depletion of resources, technical progress, labor relations, and government regulations.
- o *Real Estate Sector Risk.* The real estate sector is subject to liquidity risk, market risk and interest rate risk which are just some of the factors that can influence the gain or loss that is passed on to the investor. Liquidity and market risk will tend to have a greater effect on funds that are more growth-oriented, as the sale of appreciated properties depends upon market demand. Conversely, interest rate risk impacts the amount of dividend income that is paid by income-oriented funds.
- o *Utilities Sector Risk.* Utility stock prices tend not to fluctuate, which reduces the potential for capital gain. Utility stocks are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or protected by the government in any way. A foreseeable risk to investing in utilities is the rising market of renewable energy. The downside of the rising energy market is that it may threaten the futures of traditional utility companies.
- **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.

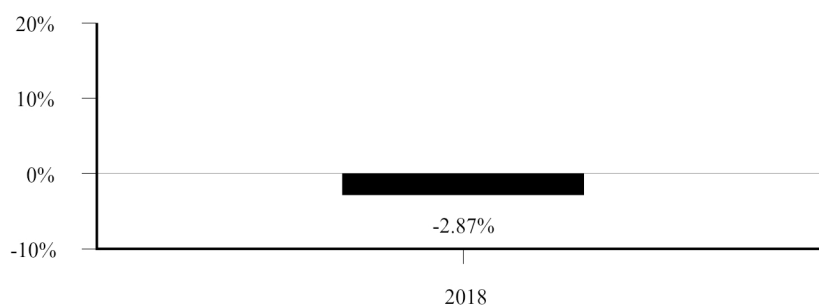
In addition, when the Fund uses a representative sampling approach, the Fund may not be as well correlated with the return of the Index as when the Fund purchases all of the securities in the Index in the proportions in which they are represented in the Index. To the extent the Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the Index is based on securities' closing prices on local foreign markets (*i.e.*, the value of the Index is not based on fair value prices), the Fund's ability to track the Index may be adversely affected.

To the extent the Fund uses a representative sampling approach, it will hold a smaller number of securities than are in the Index. As a result, an adverse development respecting an issuer of securities held by the Fund could result in a greater decline in the Fund's net asset value than would be the case if the Fund held all of the securities in the Index. Conversely, a positive development relating to an issuer of securities in the Index that is not held by the Fund could cause the Fund to underperform the Index. To the extent the assets in the Fund are smaller, these risks may be greater.

## Fund Performance

The following information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the annual return for the Fund. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for one year and since inception compare with those of the Index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at [www.paceretfs.com](http://www.paceretfs.com) or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-877-337-0500.

### Calendar Year Total Return as of December 31



For the year-to-date period ended June 30, 2019, the Fund's total return was 1.39%. During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest return for a calendar quarter was 5.86% (quarter ended June 30, 2018) and the Fund's lowest return for a calendar quarter was -9.46% (quarter ended December 31, 2018).

### Average Annual Total Returns (for the period ended December 31, 2018)

	1 Year	Since Inception (12/11/17)
<b>Pacer WealthShield ETF</b>		
Return Before Taxes	-2.87%	-2.33%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-3.23%	-2.68%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-1.61%	-1.87%
<b>Pacer WealthShield Index</b> (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)		
	-1.86%	-1.36%
<b>S&amp;P 500<sup>®</sup> Total Return Index</b> (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)		
	-4.38%	-3.62%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table above and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. In certain cases, the figure representing "Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares" may be higher than the other return figures for the same period. A higher after-tax return results when a capital loss occurs upon redemption and provides an assumed tax deduction that benefits the investor. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares of the Fund through tax-deferred arrangements such as an individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged accounts.



## **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 individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged 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.