

PROSPECTUS

OCTOBER 1, 2021

EMTY Decline of the Retail Store ETF
TOLZ DJ Brookfield Global Infrastructure ETF
EQRR Equities for Rising Rates ETF
PEX Global Listed Private Equity ETF
HDG Hedge Replication ETF
HYHG High Yield — Interest Rate Hedged
RINF Inflation Expectations ETF
IGHG Investment Grade — Interest Rate Hedged
OILK K-1 Free Crude Oil Strategy ETF
CSM Large Cap Core Plus
CLIX Long Online/Short Stores ETF
FUT Managed Futures Strategy ETF
MRGR Merger ETF

ALTS Morningstar Alternatives Solution ETF
EFAD MSCI EAFE Dividend Growers ETF
EMDV MSCI Emerging Markets Dividend Growers ETF
EUDV MSCI Europe Dividend Growers ETF
ANEW MSCI Transformational Changes ETF
QQQA Nasdaq-100 Dorsey Wright Momentum ETF
ONLN Online Retail ETF
PAWZ Pet Care ETF
RALS RAFI™ Long/Short
SMDV Russell 2000 Dividend Growers ETF
TMDV Russell U.S. Dividend Growers ETF
SPXB S&P 500® Bond ETF

NOBL S&P 500® Dividend Aristocrats ETF
SPXE S&P 500® Ex-Energy ETF
SPXN S&P 500® Ex-Financials ETF
SPXV S&P 500® Ex-Health Care ETF
SPXT S&P 500® Ex-Technology ETF
REGL S&P MidCap 400® Dividend Aristocrats ETF
TDV S&P Technology Dividend Aristocrats ETF
EMSH Short Term USD Emerging Markets Bond ETF

As permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of each Fund's annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports. Instead, the reports will be made available on each Fund's website (www.proshares.com), 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. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Fund electronically anytime by contacting your financial intermediary. You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. Please contact your financial intermediary to request that you continue to receive paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held in your account that you invest in through your financial intermediary.

All Funds are listed on Cboe BZX U.S. Equities Exchange, except EMTY, CLIX, ANEW, ONLN, TOLZ, HDG, RINF, RALS, SPXB, SPXE, SPXN, SPXV, SPXT (listed on NYSE Arca), EQRR and QQQA (listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market).

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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Summary Section



Important Information About the Fund

ProShares Decline of the Retail Store ETF (the “Fund”) seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the inverse (-1x) of the return of the Solactive-ProShares Bricks and Mortar Retail Store Index (the “Index”) **for a single day**, not for any other period. A “single day” is measured from the time the Fund calculates its net asset value (“NAV”) to the time of the Fund’s next NAV calculation. **The return of the Fund for periods longer than a single day will be the result of its return for each day compounded over the period. The Fund’s returns for periods longer than a single day will very likely differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from the Fund’s stated multiple (-1x) times the return of the Index for the same period. For periods longer than a single day, the Fund will lose money if the Index’s performance is flat, and it is possible that the Fund will lose money even if the level of the Index falls.** Longer holding periods, higher Index volatility, and greater inverse exposure each exacerbate the impact of compounding on an investor’s returns. During periods of higher Index volatility, the volatility of the Index may affect the Fund’s return as much as or more than the return of the Index.

The Fund presents different risks than other types of funds. The Fund may not be suitable for all investors and should be used only by knowledgeable investors who understand the consequences of seeking daily inverse (-1x) investment results of the Index, including the impact of compounding on Fund performance. Investors in the Fund should actively manage and monitor their investments, as frequently as daily. An investor in the Fund could potentially lose the full value of their investment within a single day.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks capital appreciation from the decline of bricks and mortar retailers through short exposure (-1x) to the Index. **The Fund does not seek to achieve its stated investment objective over a period of time greater than a single day.**

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.65%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.65%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$66	\$208	\$362	\$810

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities and derivatives. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its entire portfolio. This portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to cash instruments or derivatives transactions. If such transactions were included, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate would be significantly higher.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in financial instruments that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should produce daily returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective.

The Index is constructed and maintained by Solactive AG. The Index seeks to measure the performance of publicly traded “bricks and mortar” retail companies whose retail revenue is derived principally from in-store sales. Short exposure may be attractive to investors who believe bricks and mortar stores face threats from ongoing trends, such as the growth of online shopping and markets oversaturated with stores. The Fund is designed to benefit on each single day that the Index declines in value. Companies must derive more than 50% of their global revenues from retail operations and more than 75% of their retail revenues from in-store sales to be included in the Index. In addition, a company must be domiciled in the U.S.; its securities must be listed on a U.S. stock exchange and must meet certain liquidity and market capitalization requirements. The Index includes only U.S. companies. The Index is rebalanced monthly to equal weight and reconstituted in June each year.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below. The Fund expects that its cash balances maintained in connection with the use of financial instruments will typically be held in money market instruments.

- **Derivatives** – The Fund invests in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose value is derived from the value of an underlying asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, funds (including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”)), interest rates or indexes. The Fund invests in derivatives as a substitute for directly shorting stocks in order to seek returns for a single day that are inverse (-1x) to the returns of the Index for that day. These derivatives principally include:
 - **Swap Agreements** – Contracts entered into primarily with major global financial institutions for a specified period ranging from a day to more than one year. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties is calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a “basket” of securities or an ETF representing a particular index.
- **Money Market Instruments** – The Fund invests in short-term cash instruments that have a remaining maturity of 397 days or less and exhibit high quality credit profiles, for example:
 - **U.S. Treasury Bills** – U.S. government securities that have initial maturities of one year or less, and are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.
 - **Repurchase Agreements** – Contracts in which a seller of securities, usually U.S. government securities or other money market instruments, agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements are primarily used by the Fund as a short-term investment vehicle for cash positions.

ProShare Advisors uses a mathematical approach to investing. Using this approach, ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce daily returns consistent with the Fund’s daily investment objective. The Fund may gain inverse exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the inverse of the single day returns of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide inverse exposure to the single day returns of the Index, consistent with its investment objective, without regard to market conditions, trends or direction. The Fund seeks investment results for a single day only, measured as the time the

Fund calculates its NAV to the next time the Fund calculates its NAV, and not for any other period.

The Fund seeks to engage in daily rebalancing to position its portfolio so that its exposure to the Index is consistent with the Fund’s daily investment objective. The time and manner in which the Fund rebalances its portfolio may vary from day to day at the discretion of ProShare Advisors, depending on market conditions and other circumstances. The Index’s movements during the day will affect whether the Fund’s portfolio needs to be rebalanced. For example, if the Index has risen on a given day, net assets of the Fund should fall (assuming there were no Creation Units issued). As a result, the Fund’s inverse exposure will need to be decreased. Conversely, if the Index has fallen on a given day, net assets of the Fund should rise (assuming there were no Creation Unit redemptions). As a result, the Fund’s inverse exposure will need to be increased.

Daily rebalancing and the compounding of each day’s return over time means that the return of the Fund for a period longer than a single day will be the result of each day’s returns compounded over the period, which will very likely differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from the inverse (-1x) of the return of the Index for the same period. The Fund will lose money if the Index’s performance is flat over time, and the Fund can lose money regardless of the performance of the Index, as a result of daily rebalancing, the Index’s volatility, compounding of each day’s return and other factors. See “Principal Risks” below.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was concentrated in the consumer discretionary industry group and was focused in the consumer staples industry group.

The Index is created and sponsored by ProShare Advisors and is licensed for use by ProShares Trust.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You may lose the full value of your investment within a single day.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk. While the realization of certain of the risks described herein may benefit the Fund because the



Fund seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the inverse (-1x) of the daily return of the Index, such occurrences may introduce more volatility to the Fund, which could have a significant negative impact on Fund performance.

- Risks Associated with the Use of Derivatives** – Investing in derivatives may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to greater risks and may result in larger losses or smaller gains than investing directly in the reference asset(s) underlying those derivatives. These risks include counterparty risk, liquidity risk and increased correlation risk. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the reference asset(s) underlying the derivative (e.g., the Index) and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives also may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. The Fund may use a combination of swaps on the Index and swaps on an ETF that is designed to track the performance of the Index. The performance of an ETF may not track the performance of the Index due to embedded costs and other factors. Thus, to the extent the Fund invests in swaps that use an ETF as the reference asset, the Fund may be subject to greater correlation risk and may not achieve as high a degree of correlation with the Index as it would if the Fund only used swaps on the Index. Moreover, with respect to the use of swap agreements, if the Index has a dramatic intraday move that causes a material decline in the Fund's net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. This, in turn, may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the Index reverses all or a portion of its intraday move by the end of the day. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning. Any costs associated with using derivatives will also have the effect of lowering the Fund's return.
- Leverage Risk** – Leverage increases the risk of a total loss of an investor's investment, may increase the volatility of the Fund, and may magnify any differences between the performance of the Fund and the Index.
- Compounding Risk** – The Fund has a single day investment objective, and the Fund's performance for any other period is the result of its return for each day compounded over the period. The performance of the Fund for periods longer than a single day will very likely differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from the inverse (-1x) of the daily return of the Index for the same period, before accounting

for fees and expenses. Compounding affects all investments, but has a more significant impact on an inverse fund. This effect becomes more pronounced as Index volatility and holding periods increase. Fund performance for a period longer than a single day can be estimated given any set of assumptions for the following factors: (a) Index volatility; (b) Index performance; (c) period of time; (d) financing rates associated with inverse exposure; (e) other Fund expenses; and (f) dividends or interest paid with respect to securities in the Index. The chart below illustrates the impact of two principal factors – Index volatility and Index performance – on Fund performance. The chart shows estimated Fund returns for a number of combinations of Index volatility and Index performance over a one-year period. Actual volatility, Index and Fund performance may differ significantly from the chart below. Performance shown in the chart assumes: (a) no dividends paid with respect to securities included in the Index; (b) no Fund expenses; and (c) borrowing/lending rates (to obtain inverse exposure) of zero percent. If Fund expenses and/or actual borrowing/lending rates were reflected, the Fund's performance would be different than shown.

Areas shaded darker represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return less than the inverse (-1x) of the performance of the Index.

Estimated Fund Returns

Index Performance		One Year Volatility Rate				
One Year Index	Inverse (-1x) of the One Year Index					
		10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
-60%	60%	147.5%	134.9%	94.7%	42.4%	-8.0%
-50%	50%	98.0%	87.9%	55.8%	14.0%	-26.4%
-40%	40%	65.0%	56.6%	29.8%	-5.0%	-38.7%
-30%	30%	41.4%	34.2%	11.3%	-18.6%	-47.4%
-20%	20%	23.8%	17.4%	-2.6%	-28.8%	-54.0%
-10%	10%	10.0%	4.4%	-13.5%	-36.7%	-59.1%
0%	0%	-1.0%	-6.1%	-22.1%	-43.0%	-63.2%
10%	-10%	-10.0%	-14.6%	-29.2%	-48.2%	-66.6%
20%	-20%	-17.5%	-21.7%	-35.1%	-52.5%	-69.3%
30%	-30%	-23.8%	-27.7%	-40.1%	-56.2%	-71.7%
40%	-40%	-29.3%	-32.9%	-44.4%	-59.3%	-73.7%
50%	-50%	-34.0%	-37.4%	-48.1%	-62.0%	-75.5%
60%	-60%	-38.1%	-41.3%	-51.3%	-64.4%	-77.0%

The foregoing table is intended to isolate the effect of Index volatility and Index performance on the return of the Fund and is not a representation of actual returns. For example, the Fund may incorrectly be expected to achieve a -20% return on a yearly basis if the Index return were 20%, absent the effects of compounding. As the table shows, with Index volatility of 50%, the Fund could be expected to return -35.1% under such a scenario. The Fund's actual

returns may be significantly better or worse than the returns shown above as a result of any of the factors discussed above or in “Principal Risks – Correlation Risk” below.

The Index was created in November 2017. For the period since the inception of the Index through May 31, 2021, the Index’s annualized historical volatility rate was 29.33%. Due to the Index’s limited operating history, the S&P Retail Select Industry Total Return Index is used for comparative purposes. The S&P Retail Select Industry Total Return Index’s annualized historical volatility rate for the five-year period ended May 31, 2021 was 27.45%. The S&P Retail Select Industry Total Return Index’s highest May to May volatility rate during the five-year period was 38.84% (May 29, 2020). The Index’s annualized total return performance for the period since the inception of the Index through May 31, 2021 was 18.30%. The S&P Retail Select Industry Total Return Index’s annualized total return performance for the five-year period ended May 31, 2021 was 18.92%. Historical Index volatility and performance are not indications of what the Index volatility and performance will be in the future. The volatility of U.S. exchange-traded securities or instruments that reflect the value of the Index may differ from the volatility of the Index.

For additional graphs and charts demonstrating the effects of Index volatility and Index performance on the long-term performance of the Fund, see “Understanding the Risks and Long-Term Performance of Daily Objective Funds – The Impact of Compounding” in the Fund’s Prospectus and “Special Note Regarding the Correlation Risks of Geared Funds” in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve a high degree of inverse correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of inverse correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of inverse correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, and the percentage change of the Fund’s NAV each day may differ, perhaps significantly in amount, and possibly even direction, from the inverse (-1x) of the percentage change of the Index on such day.

In order to achieve a high degree of inverse correlation with the Index, the Fund seeks to rebalance its portfolio daily to keep exposure consistent with its investment objective. Being materially under- or overexposed to the Index may prevent the Fund from achieving a high degree of inverse correlation with the Index and may expose the Fund to greater leverage risk. Market disruptions or closure, regulatory restrictions, market volatility, illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, and other factors will adversely affect the Fund’s

ability to adjust exposure to requisite levels. The target amount of portfolio exposure is impacted dynamically by the Index’s movements, including intraday movements. Because of this, it is unlikely that the Fund will have perfect inverse (-1x) exposure during the day or at the end of each day and the likelihood of being materially under- or overexposed is higher on days when the Index is volatile, particularly when the Index is volatile at or near the close of the trading day.

A number of other factors may also adversely affect the Fund’s inverse correlation with the Index, including fees, expenses, transaction costs, financing costs associated with the use of derivatives, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the securities or financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being under- or overexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund’s underlying investments and/or reference assets may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the changes in the daily performance of the Fund and changes in the level of the Index. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund’s ability to meet its daily investment objective on or around that day.

- **Rebalancing Risk** – If for any reason the Fund is unable to rebalance all or a portion of its portfolio, or if all or a portion of the portfolio is rebalanced incorrectly, the Fund’s investment exposure may not be consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. In these instances, the Fund may have investment exposure to the Index that is significantly greater or less than its stated multiple. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to leverage risk than if it had been properly rebalanced and may not achieve its investment objective.
- **Counterparty Risk** – Investing in derivatives and repurchase agreements involves entering into contracts with third parties (i.e., counterparties). The use of derivatives and repurchase agreements involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The Fund will be subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk



that a counterparty is or is perceived to be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or otherwise meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount it expects to receive from counterparties to derivatives and repurchase agreements entered into by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Fund may decline.

- **Short Sale Exposure Risk** – The Fund may seek inverse or “short” exposure through financial instruments, which would cause the Fund to be exposed to certain risks associated with selling short. These risks include, under certain market conditions, an increase in the volatility and decrease in the liquidity of the instruments underlying the short position, which may lower the Fund's return, result in a loss, have the effect of limiting the Fund's ability to obtain inverse exposure through financial instruments, or require the Fund to seek inverse exposure through alternative investment strategies that may be less desirable or more costly to implement. To the extent that, at any particular point in time, the instruments underlying the short position may be thinly traded or have a limited market, including due to regulatory action, the Fund may be unable to meet its investment objective due to a lack of available securities or counterparties. During such periods, the Fund's ability to issue additional Creation Units may be adversely affected. Obtaining inverse exposure through these instruments may be considered an aggressive investment technique. Any income, dividends or payments by the assets underlying the Fund's short positions will negatively impact the Fund.
- **Inverse Correlation Risk** – Investors will lose money when the Index rises – a result that is the opposite from traditional index funds. A single day or intraday increase in the level of the Index approaching 100% may result in the total loss or almost total loss of an investor's investment, even if the Index subsequently moves lower.
- **Retailing Industry Risk** – The risks of investments in the industry include: changes in domestic and international economies, consumer confidence, disposable household income and spending, and consumer tastes and preferences; intense competition; changing demographics; marketing and public perception; dependence on third-party suppliers and distribution systems; intellectual property infringement; legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision; thin capitalization; dependence on a relatively few number of business days to achieve overall results; and dependence on outside financing, which may be difficult to obtain.
- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate,

political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time. As a fund seeking daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the inverse (-1x) of the daily return of the Index, the value of an investment in the Fund is expected to decline when market conditions cause the level of the Index to rise.

- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.
- **Small- and Mid-Cap Company Investment Risk** – The risk of equity investing may be particularly acute for securities of issuers with smaller market capitalizations. Small- and mid-cap companies may have limited product lines or resources, may be dependent upon a particular market niche and may have greater fluctuations in price than the stocks of larger companies. Small- and mid-cap companies may lack the financial and personnel resources to handle economic or industry-wide setbacks and, as a result, such setbacks could have a greater effect on small- and mid-cap security prices. Additionally, small- and mid-cap company stocks may trade at greater spreads or lower trading volumes, and may be less liquid than the stocks of larger companies. Further, stocks of small- and mid-sized companies could be more difficult to liquidate during market downturns compared to larger, more widely traded companies.

- **Non-Diversification Risk** – The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). This means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers or in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and increase the risk that the Fund’s performance will decline based on the performance of a single issuer or the credit of a single counterparty.
- **Self-Indexing Performance Risk** – The Fund is linked to an Index sponsored by ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used to identify brick and mortar retail companies will achieve its intended result or that the trends the Fund seeks to benefit from will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Intraday Price Performance Risk** – The intraday performance of shares of the Fund traded in the secondary market generally will be different from the performance of the Fund when measured from one NAV calculation-time to the next. When shares are bought intraday, the performance of the Fund’s shares relative to the Index until the Fund’s next NAV calculation time will generally be greater than or less than the Fund’s stated multiple times the performance of the Index.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund’s shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund’s holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund’s listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund’s holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund’s holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund’s creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund’s shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund’s shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high inverse correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund’s investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund’s shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company (“RIC”) and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from “qualifying income,” meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund’s pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and



interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

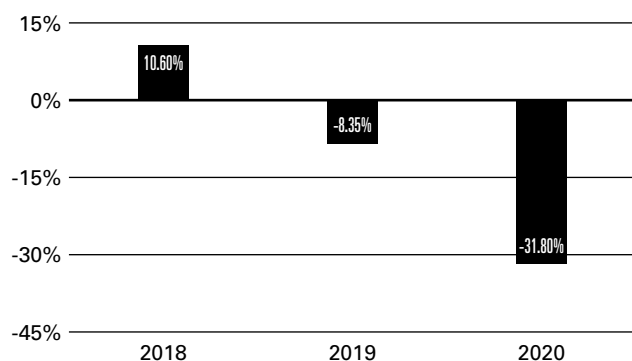
- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund’s results can be obtained by visiting the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): 49.64%

Worst Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): -36.78%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): -30.27%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	-31.80%	-15.95%	11/14/2017
After Taxes on Distributions	-31.80%	-16.11%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	-18.83%	-11.61%	—
Solactive - ProShares Bricks and Mortar Retail Store Index ¹	20.90%	9.92%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index. “Since Inception” returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Annual returns are required to be shown and should not be interpreted as suggesting that the Fund should or should not be held for longer periods of time.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Michael Neches, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Tarak Davé, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since November 2017 and April 2018, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).



Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to

distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually. Distributions for this Fund may be higher than those of most ETFs.



Investment Objective

ProShares DJ Brookfield Global Infrastructure ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the Dow Jones Brookfield Global Infrastructure Composite Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.45%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.46%

¹ “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” are expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund through its ownership of shares in other investment companies (such as exchange-traded funds). They are not direct costs paid by Fund shareholders and are not used to calculate the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”). “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” are not directly borne by the Fund and are not reflected in the Fund’s Financial Statements in the annual report. Therefore, the amounts listed in “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” will differ from those presented in the Fund’s Financial Highlights in the Fund’s Prospectus.

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$47	\$148	\$258	\$579

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the

most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 10% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index, constructed and maintained by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, consists of companies domiciled globally that qualify as “pure-play” infrastructure companies – companies whose primary business is the ownership and operation of infrastructure assets, activities that generally generate long-term stable cash flows. The Index is comprised of constituents with more than 70% of estimated cash flows (based on publicly available information) derived from pure-play infrastructure assets. Current index constituents meeting all other eligibility requirements will remain eligible for index inclusion if at least 60% of estimated cash flows are derived from pure-play infrastructure assets. Cash flows from pure-play infrastructure assets include those from the following: airports; toll roads; ports; communications (exclusive of cash flow from telecom services); electricity transmission & distribution; oil & gas storage & transportation; water; or diversified (multiple infrastructure assets). Additionally, companies must have a developed market listing and meet minimum market capitalization and trading value requirements. Index weights are based on a float adjusted market capitalization methodology subject to stock, country, industry, and legal structure constraints. The Index caps country weights at 50%. Consequently, 50% or more of the constituents of the Index will be located outside the United States. The Index is rebalanced semi-annually in June and December and reweighted on quarterly basis in March, June, September, and December. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “DJBGICUT.”

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by U.S. and foreign public companies, including Master Limited Partnerships (“MLPs”), which are commonly taxed as partnerships and publicly traded on national securities exchanges. The Fund generally does not intend to invest more than 25% of its total assets in MLPs.

ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will generally use a “replication strategy” to achieve its investment objective, meaning that it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as the

Index. However, the Fund may also use a “representative sampling” strategy to invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, country or region to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was concentrated in the energy and utilities industry groups and was focused in the real estate industry group. The Index was also concentrated in the U.S. and focused in Europe.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index.

The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund’s underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Infrastructure Industry Risk** – Companies in the infrastructure industry may be subject to a variety of risks, including: high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs; high degrees of leverage; economic slowdowns; surplus capacity; difficulty in raising capital; costs associated with changes in government regulations or policies; adverse changes in tax laws; increased competition from other service providers; evolving technological developments; environmental problems; labor relations tensions; and corruption in publicly funded projects.
- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.
- **Master Limited Partnership Risk** – The Fund may invest in MLPs, which are commonly taxed as partnerships and publicly traded on national securities exchanges. Investments in common units of MLPs involve risks that differ from investments in common stock, including risks related to limited control and limited rights to vote on matters that affect the MLP. MLPs are commonly treated as partnerships that are qualified publicly traded partnerships (“QPTPs”) for federal income tax purposes. Changes in U.S. tax laws could revoke the pass-through attributes that provide the potential tax efficiencies that may make MLPs attractive investment structures.
- **Foreign Currency Risk** – Investments linked to or denominated in foreign currencies are exposed to additional risk factors versus those investments denominated in U.S. dollars and linked to U.S. investments. The value of an investment linked to or denominated in a foreign currency could change significantly as foreign currencies strengthen or



weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Devaluations of a currency by a government or banking authority may also have significant impact on the value of any investments linked to or denominated in that currency. Risks related to foreign currencies also include those related to economic or political developments, market inefficiencies or a higher risk that essential investment information may be incomplete, unavailable, or inaccurate. Foreign currency losses could offset or exceed any potential gains, or add to losses, in the related investments. Currency markets are also generally not as regulated as securities markets. In addition, in order to transact in foreign investments, the Fund may exchange and hold foreign currencies. Regulatory fees or higher custody fees may be imposed on foreign currency holdings.

- **Foreign Investments/Emerging Market Risk** – Exposure to securities of foreign issuers may provide the Fund with increased risk. Various factors related to foreign investments may negatively impact the Fund's and the Index's performance, such as: i) fluctuations in the value of the applicable foreign currency; ii) differences in securities settlement practices; iii) uncertainty associated with evidence of ownership of investments in countries that lack centralized custodial services; iv) possible regulation of, or other limitations on, investments by U.S. investors in foreign investments; v) potentially higher brokerage commissions; vi) the possibility that a foreign government may withhold portions of interest and dividends at the source; vii) taxation of income earned in foreign countries or other foreign taxes imposed; viii) foreign exchange controls, which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a foreign country; ix) less publicly available information about foreign issuers; x) changes in the denomination currency of a foreign investment; and xi) less certain legal systems in which the Fund may encounter difficulties or be unable to pursue legal remedies. Foreign investments also may be more susceptible to political, social, economic and regional factors than may be the case with U.S. securities. In addition, markets for foreign investments are usually less liquid, more volatile and significantly smaller than markets for U.S. securities, which may affect, among other things, the Fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign investments at appropriate times and prices. Because of differences in settlement times and/or foreign market holidays, transactions in a foreign market may take place one or more days after the necessary exposure to these investments is determined. Until the transactions are effected, the Fund is exposed to increased foreign currency risk and market risk and, ultimately, increased correlation risk.

Because the Fund's foreign investment exposure may include issuers domiciled in developing or "emerging market" countries, all the aforementioned factors are heightened and foreign investments risk is higher. Economic, business, political, or social instability may adversely affect the value of emerging market investments more acutely than investments tied to developed foreign coun-

tries. Furthermore any of these developments may result in a decline in the value of a country's currency. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they may develop unevenly or may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets are considered speculative.

- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk** – Because the Fund focuses its investments in particular foreign countries or geographic regions, it may be more volatile than a more geographically diversified fund. The performance of the Fund will be affected by the political, social and economic conditions in those foreign countries and geographic regions and subject to the related risks.
- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.
- **Risk that Current Assumptions and Expectations Could Become Outdated as a Result of Global Economic Shock** – The onset of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) has caused significant shocks to global financial markets and economies, with many governments taking extreme actions to slow and contain the spread of COVID-19. These actions have had, and likely will continue to have, a severe economic impact on global economies as economic activity in some instances has essentially ceased. Financial markets across the globe are experiencing severe distress at least equal to what was experienced during the global financial crisis in 2008. In March 2020, U.S. equity markets entered a bear market in the fastest such move in the history of U.S. financial markets. During much of 2020, the unemployment rate in the U.S. was extremely high by historical standards. It is not

possible to predict when unemployment and market conditions will return to more normal levels. Contemporaneous with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in the U.S., crude oil markets experienced shocks to the supply of and demand for crude oil. This led to an oversupply of crude oil, which impacted the price of crude oil and issuers in related markets. The global economic shocks being experienced as of the date hereof may cause the underlying assumptions and expectations of the Fund to quickly become outdated or inaccurate, resulting in significant losses.

- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. For an Index with exposure to foreign, and especially emerging markets, there may be heightened risks associated with the adequacy and reliability of the information used to calculate the Index, because there might be less, incomplete or inaccurate information available about securities issuers in those markets due to different or less stringent market or accounting regulation or practices. ProShare Advisors has no ability to assess a third party provider's due diligence process over index data prior to its use in index computation, construction and/or rebalancing. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or

result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.

- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company ("RIC") and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.



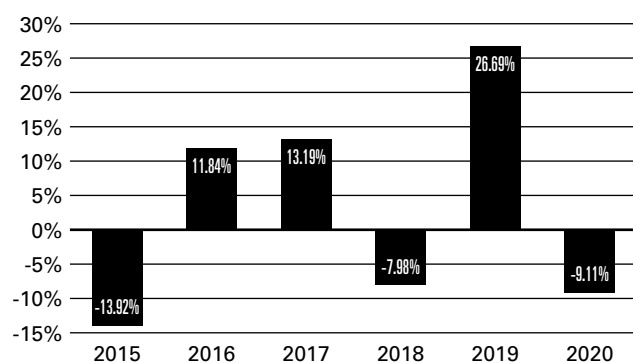
- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund’s results can be obtained by visiting the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 3/31/2019): 15.81%

Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -24.05%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 14.46%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	-9.11%	6.05%	3.80%	3/25/2014
After Taxes on Distributions	-10.01%	5.20%	2.98%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	-5.12%	4.62%	2.85%	—
Dow Jones Brookfield Global Infrastructure Composite Index ¹	-9.51%	5.68%	3.45%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Returns are net returns that reflect the reduction of withholding taxes, and are adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by companies in the Index. “Since Inception” returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Alexander Ilyasov, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Scott Hanson, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since August 2020 and August 2016, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask



spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may

also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.



Investment Objective

ProShares Equities for Rising Rates ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the Nasdaq U.S. Large Cap Equities for Rising Rates Index (the “Index”). The goal of the Index is to provide relative outperformance, as compared to traditional large-cap indexes, during periods of rising U.S. Treasury interest rates (“interest rates”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.35%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.35%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$36	\$113	\$197	\$443

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 105% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index is constructed and maintained by Nasdaq Inc. (the “Index Provider”). The component securities of the Index are selected by the Index Provider from a universe (the “Universe”) of the 500 largest companies (based on market capitalization) listed on U.S. stock exchanges. The Index consists of 50 companies whose stock prices historically have tended to outperform the Universe during periods of rising interest rates. For these purposes, “interest rates” are 10-year U.S. Treasury yields. While the Index is designed to provide relative outperformance as compared to the Universe during periods of rising interest rates, it is likely to underperform during periods of falling interest rates. On a quarterly basis, the Index selects the five most interest rate sensitive industry sectors in the Universe. A sector’s interest rate sensitivity is based on the correlation of weekly sector performance to weekly percentage changes in 10-year U.S. Treasury yields over the prior three-year period. The highest correlated sector receives a 30% weight in the Index; 2nd highest: 25%; 3rd highest: 20%; 4th highest: 15%; 5th highest: 10%. Within each of these five sectors, 10 stocks are selected for inclusion in the Index. The stocks selected exhibit the strongest correlation of over (and under) performance (compared to the Universe) to increases (and decreases) in 10-year U.S. Treasury yields based on weekly observations over the past three-years. If there are less than 10 stocks in any of the selected large-cap sectors, top-ranked mid-cap stocks are selected until there are 10 securities in each sector. Within each of the five sectors, stocks are equally weighted. The Index is rebalanced quarterly in March, June, September and December. The stocks included in the Index must meet certain capitalization and liquidity requirements. Factors such as the general performance of the U.S. equity market may have a much greater influence on the performance of the Index (and as a result the Fund) than changes in interest rates. While the Index is designed to provide relative outperformance as compared to the Universe during periods of rising interest rates, it is likely to underperform during periods of falling interest rates. The Index historically has been more volatile than an investment in a traditional market-cap weighted large-cap equity index. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “NQERRT”.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by public companies.

ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will generally use a “replication strategy” to achieve its investment objective, meaning that it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as the

Index. However, the Fund may also use a “representative sampling” strategy to invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was concentrated in the financials industry group and was focused in the energy, materials, and industrials industry groups.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in

order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund’s underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Interest Rate Risk** – Interest rate risk is the risk that debt instruments or related financial instruments may fluctuate in value due to changes in interest rates. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to fluctuate (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, etc.). Commonly, investments subject to interest rate risk will decrease in value when interest rates rise and increase in value when interest rates decline. A rising interest rate environment may cause the value of debt instruments to decrease and adversely impact the liquidity of debt instruments. Without taking into account other factors, the value of securities with longer maturities typically fluctuates more in response to interest rate changes than securities with shorter maturities. These factors may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to change.
- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.
- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net



asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.

- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.
- **Investment Style Risk** – Market performance tends to be cyclical; certain investment styles may fall in and out of favor. If the market is not favoring the Fund's investment approach, the Fund's performance may lag behind other funds using different investment styles. Performance of the Index (and as a result the Fund) could be particularly poor if the equity market declines at the same time that interest rates fall. There is no guarantee that the Index, and accordingly, the Fund, will have positive performance even in environments when the Universe has positive returns and interest rates are rising sharply. The Index historically has been more volatile than an investment in a traditional market-cap weighted large-cap equity index.
- **Risk that Current Assumptions and Expectations Could Become Outdated as a Result of Global Economic Shock** – The onset of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) has caused significant shocks to global financial markets and economies, with many governments taking extreme actions to slow and contain the spread of COVID-19. These actions have had, and likely will continue to have, a severe economic impact on global economies as economic activity in some instances has essentially ceased. Financial markets across the globe are experiencing severe distress at least equal to what was experienced during the global financial crisis in 2008. In March 2020, U.S. equity markets entered a bear market in the fastest such move in the history of U.S. financial markets. During much of 2020, the unemployment rate in the U.S. was extremely high by historical standards. It is not possible to predict when unemployment and market conditions will return to more normal levels. Contemporaneous with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in the U.S., crude oil markets experienced shocks to the supply of and demand for crude oil. This led to an oversupply of crude oil, which impacted the price of crude oil and issuers in related markets. The global economic shocks being experienced as of the date hereof may cause the underlying assumptions and expectations of the Fund to quickly become outdated or inaccurate, resulting in significant losses.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns or that

the Index will perform better in periods of rising rates than other indexes (such as the S&P 500) or investments. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index may underperform, and the Fund could lose value, while other indices or measures of market performance increase in value. The component securities of the Universe differ from the component securities of the S&P 500, which may cause the Index to underperform the S&P 500. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.

- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of

certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.

- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund’s investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund’s shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company (“RIC”) and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from “qualifying income,” meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund’s pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.
- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the

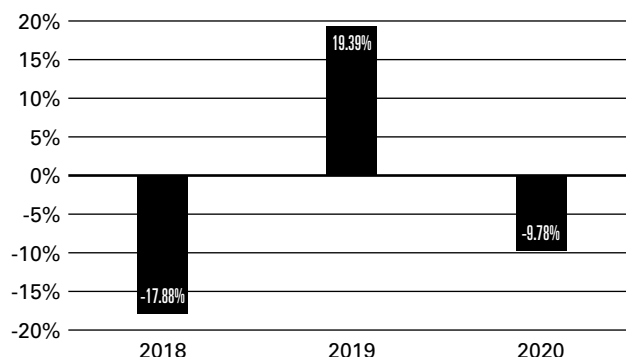
Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund’s results can be obtained by visiting the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 12/31/2020): 31.21%

Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -44.89%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 28.81%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	-9.78%	1.01%	7/24/2017
After Taxes on Distributions	-10.38%	0.47%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	-5.55%	0.75%	—
Nasdaq U.S. Large Cap Equities for Rising Rates Index ¹	-9.54%	1.40%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index. “Since Inception” returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Michael Neches, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Devin Sullivan, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since July 2017 and April 2018, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at

market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Investment Objective

ProShares Global Listed Private Equity ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the LPX Direct Listed Private Equity Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.50%
Other Expenses	0.90%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	2.07%

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee

Waivers and Expense Reimbursements **3.47%**

Fee Waiver/Reimbursement² **-0.80%**

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee

Waivers and Expense Reimbursements **2.67%**

¹ “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” are expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund through its ownership of shares in other investment companies (such as exchange-traded funds). They are not direct costs paid by Fund shareholders and are not used to calculate the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”). “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” are not directly borne by the Fund and are not reflected in the Fund’s Financial Statements in the annual report. Therefore, the amounts listed in “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” will differ from those presented in the Fund’s Financial Highlights in the Fund’s Prospectus.

² ProShare Advisors LLC (“ProShare Advisors”) has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements, as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 0.60% through September 30, 2022. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by ProShare Advisors. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProShare Advisors within five years of the end of that contractual period, however, such recoupment will be limited to the lesser of any expense limitation in place at the time of recoupment or the expense limitation in place at the time of waiver or reimbursement.

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of each period. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same, except that the fee waiver/expense reimbursement is assumed only to pertain to the first year. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your approximate costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$270	\$991	\$1,734	\$3,695

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 21% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index, published by LPX AG (“LPX”), consists of up to 30 qualifying listed private equity companies. A listed private equity company is an eligible candidate for the Index if its direct private equity investments, as well as cash and cash equivalent positions and post-initial public offering listed investments, represent more than 80% of the total assets of the company. LPX considers direct private equity investments to be direct investments noted on the balance sheet of the listed private equity company in the equity, mezzanine or debt facility of an underlying private company or investments in limited partnerships managed by the management portion of the listed private equity company. Each candidate for the Index will have a majority of its assets invested in or exposed to private companies or have a stated intention to have a majority of its assets invested in or exposed to private companies. The Index applies a liquidity screen to qualifying companies and then includes up to 30 of the remaining companies based on, among other things, greater relative trading volume (i.e., trading volume relative to the market capitalization of the company). The Index historically has included securities of all market capitalizations, from micro- to large-cap. The Index is reconstituted quarterly and is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “LPXDITU.”

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by U.S. and foreign public companies, including in large part business development companies (“BDCs”) for U.S. domiciled companies. BDCs are specialized investment



vehicles that provide financing to small- and middle-market companies and offer managerial expertise, as needed, to assist those companies.

ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The Fund will generally use a "replication strategy" to achieve its investment objective, meaning that it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as the Index. However, the Fund may also use a "representative sampling" strategy to invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors' view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, country or region to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was concentrated in the financials industry group. The Index was also concentrated in the U.S. and Europe and was focused in the United Kingdom.

Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund's returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund's ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund's correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund's underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Risks Relating to Investing in Business Development Companies (BDCs)** – BDCs are special investment vehicles designed to facilitate capital formation for small and middle-market companies. BDCs are closed-end investment companies subject to the 1940 Act; however, BDCs are exempt from many of the regulatory constraints imposed by the 1940 Act. A BDC is a domestic company that (1) operates for the purpose of making investments in certain securities and, with limited exceptions, makes available "significant managerial assistance" with respect to the issuers of such securities, and (2) has elected business development company status. As a general matter, a BDC must maintain at least 70% of its investments in certain types of eligible portfolio companies that do not have securities listed on a national securities exchange or that have less than \$250 million in aggregate market value. The Fund is subject to risks faced by BDCs, including: increasing competition for limited BDC investment opportunities; potential uncertainty as to the value of a BDC's private investments; risks associated with leverage; and reliance on a BDC's managerial acumen.
- **Risks Relating to Restrictions on Investment Company Investments** – A significant portion of the Index is composed of BDCs or other investment companies. The Fund may not acquire greater than three percent (3%) of the total outstanding shares of such companies. As a result, the Fund's ability to purchase certain of the securities in the Index in the proportions represented in the Index could be inhibited. In these circumstances, the Fund may be required to use sampling techniques, which could increase "Correlation Risk", as described above.

- **Risks Relating to Investing in Listed Private Equity Companies** – The Fund is subject to risks faced by companies in the private equity sector, in particular the returns of such companies' underlying investments. There are certain risks inherent in investing in listed private equity companies, which encompass BDCs and other financial institutions whose principal business is to invest in and provide mezzanine financing to privately held companies. Generally, little public information exists for privately held companies, and there is a risk that investors in such companies may not be able to make a fully informed investment decision. Private equity securities also carry risks associated with unclear ownership and market access constraints. In addition, at times, a private equity company may hold a significant portion of its assets in cash or cash equivalents (e.g., after divesting itself of its interests in a portfolio company upon the portfolio company's IPO, merger or recapitalization). This may result in lower returns than if the private equity company had invested such cash or cash equivalents in successful portfolio companies.
 - **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.
 - **Foreign Currency Risk** – Investments linked to or denominated in foreign currencies are exposed to additional risk factors versus those investments denominated in U.S. dollars and linked to U.S. investments. The value of an investment linked to or denominated in a foreign currency could change significantly as foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Devaluations of a currency by a government or banking authority may also have significant impact on the value of any investments linked to or denominated in that currency. Risks related to foreign currencies also include those related to economic or political developments, market inefficiencies or a higher risk that essential investment information may be incomplete, unavailable, or inaccurate. Foreign currency losses could offset or exceed any potential gains, or add to losses, in the related investments. Currency markets are also generally not as regulated as securities markets. In addition, in order to transact in foreign investments, the Fund may exchange and hold foreign currencies. Regulatory fees or higher custody fees may be imposed on foreign currency holdings. In certain "restricted market" countries (which limit the ability of non-nationals to transact in those countries' currencies), the Fund will be limited in its ability to use multiple dealers to obtain exchange rates. This may result in potentially higher costs for the Funds, and increased correlation risk. Further limitations on dealers may cause delays in execution, which may also increase correlation risk.
 - **Foreign Investments/Emerging Market Risk** – Exposure to securities of foreign issuers may provide the Fund with increased risk. Various factors related to foreign investments may negatively impact the Fund's and the Index's performance, such as: i) fluctuations in the value of the applicable foreign currency; ii) differences in securities settlement practices; iii) uncertainty associated with evidence of ownership of investments in countries that lack centralized custodial services; iv) possible regulation of, or other limitations on, investments by U.S. investors in foreign investments; v) potentially higher brokerage commissions; vi) the possibility that a foreign government may withhold portions of interest and dividends at the source; vii) taxation of income earned in foreign countries or other foreign taxes imposed; viii) foreign exchange controls, which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a foreign country; ix) less publicly available information about foreign issuers; x) changes in the denomination currency of a foreign investment; and xi) less certain legal systems in which the Fund may encounter difficulties or be unable to pursue legal remedies. Foreign investments also may be more susceptible to political, social, economic and regional factors than may be the case with U.S. securities. In addition, markets for foreign investments are usually less liquid, more volatile and significantly smaller than markets for U.S. securities, which may affect, among other things, the Fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign investments at appropriate times and prices. Because of differences in settlement times and/or foreign market holidays, transactions in a foreign market may take place one or more days after the necessary exposure to these investments is determined. Until the transactions are effected, the Fund is exposed to increased foreign currency risk and market risk and, ultimately, increased correlation risk.
- Because the Fund's foreign investment exposure may include issuers domiciled in developing or "emerging market" countries, all the aforementioned factors are heightened and foreign investments risk is higher. Economic, business, political, or social instability may adversely affect the value of emerging market investments more acutely than investments tied to developed foreign countries. Furthermore any of these developments may result in a decline in the value of a country's currency. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they may develop unevenly or may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets are considered speculative.
- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value,



but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.

- **Geographic Concentration Risk** – Because the Fund focuses its investments in particular foreign countries or geographic regions, it may be more volatile than a more geographically diversified fund. The performance of the Fund will be affected by the political, social and economic conditions in those foreign countries and geographic regions and subject to the related risks.
- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.
- **Small- and Mid-Cap Company Investment Risk** – The risk of equity investing may be particularly acute for securities of issuers with smaller market capitalizations. Small- and mid-cap companies may have limited product lines or resources, may be dependent upon a particular market niche and may have greater fluctuations in price than the stocks of larger companies. Small- and mid-cap companies may lack the financial and personnel resources to handle economic or industry-wide setbacks and, as a result, such setbacks could have a greater effect on small- and mid-cap security prices. Additionally, small- and mid-cap company stocks may trade at greater spreads or lower trading volumes, and may be less liquid than the stocks of larger companies. Further, stocks of small- and mid-sized companies could be more difficult to liquidate during market downturns compared to larger, more widely traded companies.
- **Non-Diversification Risk** – The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). This means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers or in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and increase the risk that the Fund’s performance will decline based on the performance of a single issuer or the credit of a single counterparty.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. For an Index with exposure to foreign, and especially emerging markets, there may be heightened risks associated with the adequacy and reliability of the information used to calculate the Index, because there might be less, incomplete or inaccurate information available about securities issuers in those markets due to different or less stringent market or accounting regulation or practices. ProShare Advisors has no ability to assess a third party provider’s due diligence process over index data prior to its use in index computation, construction and/or rebalancing. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund’s shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund’s holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund’s listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund’s holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund’s holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund’s creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund’s shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund’s shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in

which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.

- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund’s investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund’s shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company (“RIC”) and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from “qualifying income,” meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund’s pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.
- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt

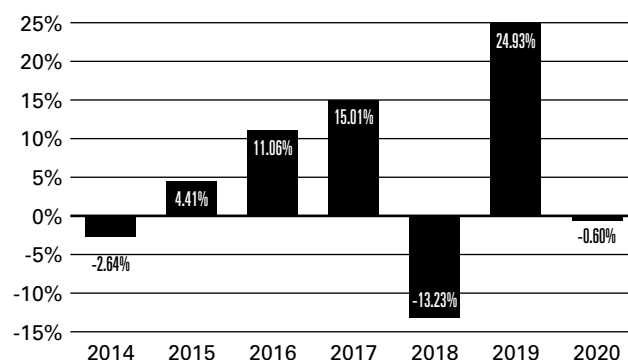
closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. In addition, the Fund’s performance information reflects applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations, if any, in effect during the periods presented. Absent such fee waivers/expense limitations, if any, performance would have been lower. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund’s results can be obtained by visiting the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 22.27%



Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -37.94%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 19.57%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	-0.60%	6.60%	6.63%	2/26/2013
After Taxes on Distributions	-2.31%	3.46%	3.34%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	0.19%	4.01%	3.93%	—
LPX Direct Listed Private Equity Index ¹	-0.42%	6.84%	7.04%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index. "Since Inception" returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Alexander Ilyasov, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Scott Hanson, Portfolio Man-

ager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since August 2020 and August 2016, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Investment Objective

ProShares Hedge Replication ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the Merrill Lynch Factor Model[®] – Exchange Series (the “Benchmark”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses	1.13%

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee

Waivers and Expense Reimbursements

Fee Waiver/Reimbursement¹

	1.88%
	-0.93%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee	0.95%

¹ ProShare Advisors LLC (“ProShare Advisors”) has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements, as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 0.95% through September 30, 2022. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by ProShare Advisors. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProShare Advisors within five years of the end of that contractual period, however, such recoupment will be limited to the lesser of any expense limitation in place at the time of recoupment or the expense limitation in place at the time of waiver or reimbursement.

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of each period. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same, except that the fee waiver/expense reimbursement is assumed only to pertain to the first year. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your approximate costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$97	\$500	\$930	\$2,125

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities and derivatives. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 72% of the average value of its entire portfolio. This portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to cash instruments or derivatives transactions. If such transactions were included, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate would be significantly higher.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in financial instruments that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Benchmark.

The Benchmark, sponsored by Merrill Lynch International (the “Model Sponsor”), seeks to provide the risk and return characteristics of the hedge fund asset class by targeting a high correlation to the HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index (the “HFRI”). The HFRI is designed to reflect hedge fund industry performance through an equally weighted composite of over 2000 constituent funds. In seeking to maintain a high correlation with the HFRI, the Benchmark utilizes a systematic model to establish, each month, weighted long or short (or, in certain cases, long or flat) positions in six underlying factors (“Factors”). The Factors that comprise the Benchmark are (1) the S&P 500 Total Return Index, (2) the MSCI EAFE US Dollar Net Total Return Index, (3) the MSCI Emerging Markets US Dollar Net Total Return Index, (4) the Russell 2000 Total Return Index, (5) three-month U.S. Treasury Bills, and (6) the ProShares UltraShort Euro ETF. The Benchmark is not comprised of, and the Fund does not invest in, any hedge fund or group of hedge funds. It is expected that, at any given point in time, the Fund will be substantially invested in three month U.S. Treasury Bills, which is one of the Factors, or other short-term debt instruments that have a remaining maturity of 397 days or less and exhibit high quality credit profiles in order to gain exposure to the three month U.S. Treasury Bill rate. The Benchmark is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “MLEIFCTX.”

Because the levels of certain Factors of the Benchmark are not determined at the same time that the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”) is calculated, correlation to the Benchmark is measured by comparing a combination of the daily total return of: (a) the Factors that are determined at the same time that the Fund’s NAV is determined; and (b) one or more U.S. exchange-traded securities or financial instruments that reflect the values of the Factors that are not determined at the same time that the Fund’s NAV is determined (as of the Fund’s



NAV calculation time), to the daily total return of the NAV per share of the Fund.

For a further description of the Benchmark, please see “Additional Information on Certain Underlying Indexes” in the Fund’s Prospectus.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below. The Fund expects that its cash balances maintained in connection with the use of financial instruments will typically be held in money market instruments.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by public companies.
- **Derivatives** – The Fund invests in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose value is derived from the value of an underlying asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, funds (including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”)), interest rates or indexes. The Fund invests in derivatives as a substitute for investing directly in or making short sales of the securities underlying the Benchmark. The Fund may seek short exposure in an attempt to produce positive returns from a decline in the price of the Benchmark or securities underlying the Benchmark. These derivatives principally include:
 - **Swap Agreements** – Contracts entered into primarily with major global financial institutions for a specified period ranging from a day to more than one year. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties is calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a “basket” of securities or an ETF representing a particular index.
 - **Futures Contracts** – Standardized contracts traded on, or subject to the rules of, an exchange that call for the future delivery of a specified quantity and type of asset at a specified time and place or, alternatively, may call for cash settlement.
- **Money Market Instruments** – The Fund invests in short-term cash instruments that have a remaining maturity of 397 days or less and exhibit high quality credit profiles, for example:
 - **U.S. Treasury Bills** – U.S. government securities that have initial maturities of one year or less, and are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.
 - **Repurchase Agreements** – Contracts in which a seller of securities, usually U.S. government securities or other money market instruments, agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements are primarily used by the Fund as a short-term investment vehicle for cash positions.

- **Depository Receipts** – The Fund may invest in depository receipts, which principally include:
 - **American Depository Receipts (ADRs)**, which represent the right to receive securities of foreign issuers deposited in a bank or trust company and are an alternative to purchasing the underlying securities in their national markets and currencies
 - **Global Depository Receipts (GDRs)**, which are receipts for shares in a foreign-based corporation traded in capital markets around the world.

ProShare Advisors uses a mathematical approach to investing. Using this approach, ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund may invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Benchmark or to securities not contained in the Benchmark or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Benchmark. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Benchmark without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Benchmark) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, country or region to approximately the same extent the Benchmark is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Benchmark was not concentrated in an industry group.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- Risks Associated with the Use of Derivatives** – Investing in derivatives may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to greater risks and may result in larger losses or smaller gains than investing directly in the reference asset(s) underlying those derivatives. These risks include counterparty risk, liquidity risk and increased correlation risk. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the reference asset(s) underlying the derivative (e.g., the Benchmark) and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives also may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. The Fund may use a combination of swaps, futures and forwards on the Benchmark or an underlying Factor and swaps, futures and forwards on an ETF that is designed to track the performance of an underlying Factor. The performance of an ETF may not track the performance of the Benchmark or an underlying Factor due to embedded costs and other factors. Thus, to the extent the Fund invests in swaps, futures and forwards that use an ETF as the reference asset, the Fund may be subject to greater correlation risk and may not achieve as high a degree of correlation with the Benchmark or an underlying Factor as it would if the Fund only used swaps, futures and forwards on the Benchmark or an underlying Factor. Moreover, with respect to the use of swap agreements, if the Benchmark or underlying factor has a dramatic intraday move that causes a material decline in the Fund's net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. This, in turn, may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the Benchmark or an underlying Factor reverses all or a portion of its intraday move by the end of the day. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning.

- Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund's ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Benchmark, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund's correlation with the Benchmark include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the Factors in the Benchmark or the securities comprising these Factors, or its weighting of investment exposure to Factors

may be different from that of the Benchmark. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Benchmark. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's correlation with the Benchmark. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Benchmark and may be impacted by Benchmark reconstitutions and Benchmark rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund's underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the change in the performance of the Fund and change in the level of the Benchmark on such day. Furthermore, the Fund's currency holdings may be valued at a different time than the level of the Benchmark. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Benchmark and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

- Counterparty Risk** – Investing in derivatives and repurchase agreements involves entering into contracts with third parties (i.e., counterparties). The use of derivatives and repurchase agreements involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The Fund will be subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that a counterparty is or is perceived to be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or otherwise meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount it expects to receive from counterparties to derivatives and repurchase agreements entered into by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Fund may decline.

The counterparty to a listed futures contract is the clearing organization for the listed future, which is held through a futures commission merchant ("FCM") acting on behalf of the Fund. Consequently, the counterparty risk on a listed futures contract is the creditworthiness of the FCM and the exchange's clearing corporation.

- Short Sale Exposure Risk** – The Fund may seek "short" exposure through financial instruments, which would cause the Fund to be exposed to certain risks associated with selling short. These risks include, under certain market conditions, an increase in the volatility and decrease in the liquidity of the instruments underlying the short position, which may lower the Fund's return, result in a loss, have the effect of limiting the Fund's ability to obtain short exposure through financial instruments, or require the Fund to seek short exposure through alternative investment strategies that may be less desirable or more costly to implement.



To the extent that, at any particular point in time, the financial instruments underlying the short position may be thinly traded or have a limited market, including due to regulatory action, the Fund may be unable to meet its investment objective due to a lack of available financial instruments or counterparties. During such periods, the Fund's ability to issue additional Creation Units may be adversely affected. Obtaining short exposure through these instruments may be considered an aggressive investment technique. Any income, dividends or payments by the assets underlying the Fund's short positions will negatively impact the Fund.

- **Long/Short Risk** – The Fund seeks long exposure to certain factors and short exposure to certain other factors. There is no guarantee that the returns on the Fund's long or short positions will produce positive returns and the Fund could lose money if either or both the Fund's long and short positions produce negative returns.
- **Debt Instrument Risk** – Debt instruments are subject to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that affect specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Debt markets can be volatile and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. In a low or negative interest rate environment, debt instruments may trade at negative yields, which means the purchaser of the instrument may receive at maturity less than the total amount invested. Negative or very low interest rates could magnify the risks associated with changes in interest rates. In general, changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, could have unpredictable effects on markets and may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility. Debt instruments in the Benchmark may underperform other debt instruments that track other markets, segments and sectors.
- **Interest Rate Risk** – Interest rate risk is the risk that debt instruments or related financial instruments may fluctuate in value due to changes in interest rates. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to fluctuate (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, etc.). Commonly, investments subject to interest rate risk will decrease in value when interest rates rise and increase in value when interest rates decline. A rising interest rate environment may cause the value of debt instruments to decrease and adversely impact the liquidity of debt instruments. Without taking into account other factors, the value of securities with longer maturities typically fluctuates more in response to interest rate changes than securities with shorter maturities. These factors may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to change.
- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically

from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Benchmark may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.

- **U.S. Treasury Market Risk** – The U.S. Treasury market can be volatile, and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. U.S. Treasury obligations may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Similar to other debt instruments, U.S. Treasury obligations are subject to debt instrument risk and interest rate risk. In addition, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. Government may cause the value of U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.
- **Foreign Currency Risk** – Investments linked to or denominated in foreign currencies are exposed to additional risk factors versus those investments denominated in U.S. dollars and linked to U.S. investments. The value of an investment linked to or denominated in a foreign currency could change significantly as foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Devaluations of a currency by a government or banking authority may also have significant impact on the value of any investments linked to or denominated in that currency. Risks related to foreign currencies also include those related to economic or political developments, market inefficiencies or a higher risk that essential investment information may be incomplete, unavailable, or inaccurate. Foreign currency losses could offset or exceed any potential gains, or add to losses, in the related investments. Currency markets are also generally not as regulated as securities markets. In addition, in order to transact in foreign investments, the Fund may exchange and hold foreign currencies. Regulatory fees or higher custody fees may be imposed on foreign currency holdings.
- **Foreign Investments/Emerging Market Risk** – Exposure to securities of foreign issuers may provide the Fund with increased risk. Various factors related to foreign investments may negatively impact the Fund's and the Benchmark's performance, such as: i) fluctuations in the value of the applicable foreign currency; ii) differences in securities settlement practices; iii) uncertainty associated with evidence of ownership of investments in countries that lack centralized custodial services; iv) possible regulation of, or other limitations on, investments by U.S. investors in foreign investments; v) potentially higher brokerage commissions; vi) the possibility that a foreign government may withhold portions of interest and dividends at the source; vii) taxation of income earned in foreign countries or other foreign taxes imposed; viii) foreign exchange controls, which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from

a foreign country; ix) less publicly available information about foreign issuers; x) changes in the denomination currency of a foreign investment; and xi) less certain legal systems in which the Fund may encounter difficulties or be unable to pursue legal remedies. Foreign investments also may be more susceptible to political, social, economic and regional factors than may be the case with U.S. securities. In addition, markets for foreign investments are usually less liquid, more volatile and significantly smaller than markets for U.S. securities, which may affect, among other things, the Fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign investments at appropriate times and prices. Because of differences in settlement times and/or foreign market holidays, transactions in a foreign market may take place one or more days after the necessary exposure to these investments is determined. Until the transactions are effected, the Fund is exposed to increased foreign currency risk and market risk and, ultimately, increased correlation risk.

Because the Fund's foreign investment exposure may include issuers domiciled in developing or "emerging market" countries, all the aforementioned factors are heightened and foreign investments risk is higher. Economic, business, political, or social instability may adversely affect the value of emerging market investments more acutely than investments tied to developed foreign countries. Furthermore any of these developments may result in a decline in the value of a country's currency. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they may develop unevenly or may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets are considered speculative.

- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Benchmark may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Benchmark) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Benchmark. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond

quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.

- **Non-Diversification Risk** – The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended ("1940 Act"). This means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers or in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. This may increase the Fund's volatility and increase the risk that the Fund's performance will decline based on the performance of a single issuer or the credit of a single counterparty.
- **Benchmark Performance Risk** – There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used to create the Benchmark will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. The Benchmark may underperform more traditional indices. The Fund could lose value while the levels of other indices or measures of market performance increase. The Benchmark does not in any way represent a managed hedge fund or group of hedge funds, and there is no guarantee that it will achieve returns correlated with any hedge fund, group of hedge funds, or the HFRI. Neither ProShare Advisors nor the Model Sponsor has any control over the composition or compilation of the HFRI, and there is no guarantee that the HFRI will continue to be produced.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur



substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.

- Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Benchmark.
- Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company ("RIC") and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.
- Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt

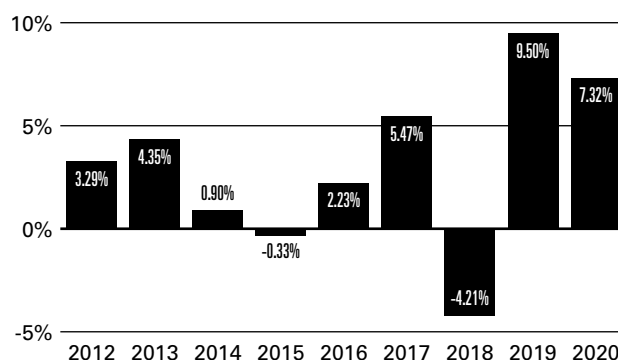
closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. In addition, the Fund's performance information reflects applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations, if any, in effect during the periods presented. Absent such fee waivers/expense limitations, if any, performance would have been lower. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund's results can be obtained by visiting the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 12/31/2020): 9.25%
 Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -8.60%
 Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 4.52%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	7.32%	3.95%	2.61%	7/12/2011
After Taxes on Distributions	7.30%	3.82%	2.54%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	4.34%	3.01%	2.01%	—
Merrill Lynch Factor Model [®] – Exchange Series ¹	8.36%	4.92%	3.60%	—

1 Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Benchmark. “Since Inception” returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Benchmark.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Michael Neches, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Tarak Davé, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since October 2013 and April 2018, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually. Distributions for this Fund may be higher than those of most ETFs.



Investment Objective

ProShares High Yield - Interest Rate Hedged (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the FTSE High Yield (Treasury Rate-Hedged) Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.50%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.50%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$51	\$160	\$280	\$628

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities and derivatives. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 55% of the average value of its entire portfolio. This portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to cash instruments or derivatives transactions. If such transactions were included, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate would be significantly higher.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in financial instruments that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index is comprised of (a) long positions in U.S. dollar denominated high yield corporate bonds (“high yield bonds”) and (b) short positions in U.S. Treasury notes or bonds (“Treasury Securities”) of, in aggregate, approximate equivalent duration to the high yield bonds. The Index is constructed and maintained by FTSE International Limited. By taking these short Treasury Securities positions, the Index seeks to mitigate the negative impact of rising Treasury interest rates (“interest rates”) on the performance of high yield bonds (conversely limiting the positive impact of falling interest rates). The short positions are not intended to mitigate other factors influencing the price of high yield bonds, such as credit risk, which may have a greater impact than rising or falling interest rates. The long high yield bond positions included in the Index are designed to represent the more liquid universe of high yield bonds offered within the United States. Currently, the bonds eligible for inclusion in the Index include high yield bonds that are issued by companies domiciled in the U.S. and Canada, and that: are fixed rate (including callable bonds); have a maximum rating of Ba1/BB+ by both Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) and Standard and Poor’s Financial Services, LLC (“S&P”); and are subject to minimum issue outstanding, minimum time-to-maturity and maximum-time from issuance criteria. Pay-in-kind and zero-coupon bonds are excluded. No more than two issues from each issuer are allowed, and no more than two percent (2%) of the Index is allocated to any single issuer. The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced (including a reset of the interest rate hedge) on a monthly basis. Relative to a long-only investment in the same high yield bonds, the Index is designed to outperform in a rising interest rate environment and underperform in a falling or static interest rate environment. Performance of the Index may be particularly poor in risk-averse, flight-to-quality environments when it is common for high yield bonds to decline in value and for interest rates to fall. In addition, the performance of the Index, and by extension the Fund, depends on many factors beyond rising or falling interest rates, such as the perceived level of credit risk in the high yield bond positions. These factors may be as or more important to the performance of the Index than the impact of interest rates. As such, there is no guarantee that the Index, and accordingly, the Fund, will have positive performance even in environments of sharply rising interest rates. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “CFIIHYHG”.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in high-yield bonds included in the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below. The Fund expects that its cash balances maintained in connection with the use of financial instruments will typically be held in money market instruments.

- **Debt Instruments** – The Fund invests in debt instruments, primarily high yield bonds, that are issued by corporate issuers that are rated below “investment-grade” by both Moody’s and S&P. Credit rating agencies evaluate issuers

and assign ratings based on their opinions of the issuer's ability to pay interest and principal as scheduled. Those issuers with a greater risk of default — not paying interest or principal in a timely manner — are rated below investment grade. Such debt instruments may include Rule 144A securities, which generally are restricted securities that are only available to “qualified” investors.

- **Derivatives** — The Fund invests in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose value is derived from the value of an underlying asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, funds (including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”)), interest rates or indexes. The Fund primarily invests in derivatives as a substitute for obtaining short exposure in U.S. Treasury Securities but may also do so to a limited extent to obtain high yield bond exposure. These derivatives principally include:
 - **Futures Contracts** — Standardized contracts traded on, or subject to the rules of, an exchange that call for the future delivery of a specified quantity and type of asset at a specified time and place or, alternatively, may call for cash settlement. The Fund will use futures contracts to obtain short exposure to U.S. Treasury Securities.

ProShare Advisors uses a mathematical approach to investing. Using this approach, ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The Fund may invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors' view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction. In seeking to match the general credit profile of the Index, ProShare Advisors will rely solely on credit ratings provided by Moody's and S&P. To the extent the Fund is overweight in a security that is perceived by the markets to have increased credit risk, the Fund's performance will be adversely affected.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index's long exposure was concentrated in the industrials industry group.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund's returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Risks Associated with the Use of Derivatives** — Investing in derivatives may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to greater risks and may result in larger losses or smaller gains than investing directly in the reference asset(s) underlying those derivatives. These risks include counterparty risk, liquidity risk and increased correlation risk. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the reference asset(s) underlying the derivative (e.g., the Index) and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives also may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. Any costs associated with using derivatives will also have the effect of lowering the Fund's return.
- **Correlation Risk** — A number of factors may affect the Fund's ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. This may be due, in many cases, to the impact of a limited trading market in the component bonds on the calculation of the Index.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund's correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by



Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund's underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the change in the performance of the Fund and change in the level of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Counterparty Risk** – Investing in derivatives and repurchase agreements involves entering into contracts with third parties (i.e., counterparties). The use of derivatives and repurchase agreements involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The Fund will be subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that a counterparty is or is perceived to be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or otherwise meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount it expects to receive from counterparties to derivatives and repurchase agreements entered into by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Fund may decline.

The counterparty to a listed futures contract is the clearing organization for the listed future, which is held through a futures commission merchant ("FCM") acting on behalf of the Fund. Consequently, the counterparty risk on a listed futures contract is the creditworthiness of the FCM and the exchange's clearing corporation.

- **Short Sale Exposure Risk** – The Fund may seek "short" exposure through financial instruments, which would cause the Fund to be exposed to certain risks associated with selling short. These risks include, under certain market conditions, an increase in the volatility and decrease in the liquidity of the instruments underlying the short position, which may lower the Fund's return, result in a loss, have the effect of limiting the Fund's ability to obtain short exposure through financial instruments, or require the Fund to seek short exposure through alternative investment strategies that may be less desirable or more costly to implement. To the extent that, at any particular point in time, the financial instruments underlying the short position may be thinly traded or have a limited market, including due to regulatory action, the Fund may be unable to meet its investment objective due to a lack of available financial instruments or counterparties. During such periods, the Fund's ability to issue additional Creation Units may be adversely affected. Obtaining short exposure through these instruments may be considered an aggressive investment technique. Any income, dividends or payments by the assets underlying the Fund's short positions will negatively impact the Fund.

- **Long/Short Risk** – The Fund seeks long exposure to certain factors and short exposure to certain other factors. There is no guarantee that the returns on the Fund's long or short positions will produce positive returns and the Fund could lose money if either or both the Fund's long and short positions produce negative returns.
- **High Yield Risk** – Investment in or exposure to high yield (lower rated) debt instruments (also known as "junk bonds") may involve greater levels of credit, prepayment, liquidity and valuation risk than for higher rated instruments. High yield debt instruments may be more sensitive to economic changes, political changes, or adverse developments specific to a company than other fixed income instruments. These securities are subject to greater risk of loss, greater sensitivity to economic changes, valuation difficulties, and a potential lack of a secondary or public market for securities. High yield debt instruments are considered speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments and, therefore, such instruments generally involve greater risk of default or price changes than higher rated debt instruments. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these securities and reduce market liquidity (liquidity risk). A lack of liquidity could adversely affect the price at which a particular high yield debt instrument may be sold. Less active markets may also diminish the Fund's ability to obtain accurate market quotations when valuing the portfolio securities and thereby give rise to valuation risk, including causing large fluctuations in the NAV of the Fund's shares. High yield debt instruments may also present risks based on payment expectations. For example, these instruments may contain redemption or call provisions. If an issuer exercises these provisions in a declining interest rate market, a security may be replaced with a lower yielding security. If the issuer of a security is in default with respect to interest or principal payments, the issuer's security could lose its entire value. Furthermore, the transaction costs associated with the purchase and sale of high yield debt instruments may vary greatly depending upon a number of factors and may adversely affect the Fund's performance. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions may decrease the values and liquidity of high yield debt instruments generally and new laws and proposed new laws may adversely impact the market for high yield debt instruments.
- **Debt Instrument Risk** – Debt instruments are subject to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that affect specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Debt markets can be volatile and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. In a low or negative interest rate environment, debt instruments may trade at negative yields, which means the purchaser of the instrument may receive at

maturity less than the total amount invested. Negative or very low interest rates could magnify the risks associated with changes in interest rates. In general, changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, could have unpredictable effects on markets and may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility. Debt instruments in the Index may underperform other debt instruments that track other markets, segments and sectors.

- **Credit Risk** – Due to its exposure to debt instruments, the Fund will be subject to credit risk which is the risk that an issuer of debt instruments is unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations. When credit risk increases, the price of the debt instruments that comprise the Index will typically decrease. Conversely, when credit risk of the debt instruments decreases, the level of the Index will typically increase. By using sampling techniques, the Fund may be overexposed to certain debt instruments that would adversely affect the Fund upon the markets' perceived view of increased credit risk or upon a downgrade or default of such instruments. During an economic downturn, rates of default tend to increase. **The hedging methodology of the Index does not seek to mitigate credit risk.**
- **Interest Rate Risk** – Interest rate risk is the risk that debt instruments or related financial instruments may fluctuate in value due to changes in interest rates. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to fluctuate (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, etc.). Commonly, investments subject to interest rate risk will decrease in value when interest rates rise and increase in value when interest rates decline. A rising interest rate environment may cause the value of debt instruments to decrease and adversely impact the liquidity of debt instruments. Without taking into account other factors, the value of securities with longer maturities typically fluctuates more in response to interest rate changes than securities with shorter maturities. These factors may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to change.

The Fund seeks to mitigate this risk by taking short positions in U.S. Treasury Securities; such short positions should increase in value in rising interest rate environments and should decrease in value in falling interest rate environments, thereby mitigating gains and losses in the Fund's investment positions arising from changing Treasury interest rates. The Fund does not attempt to mitigate credit risk or other factors which may have a greater influence on its investments than interest rate risk. Such other factors may impact debt instrument prices in an opposite way than interest rates making it difficult to directly observe the impact of changes in interest rates on debt instruments. When interest rates fall, an unhedged investment in the same debt instrument will outperform the Fund. Because the duration hedge is reset on a monthly basis, interest rate risk can develop intra-month. Furthermore, while the Fund is designed to hedge the interest rate

exposure of the long bond positions, it is possible that a degree of exposure may remain even at the time of rebalancing.

- **Prepayment Risk** – Many types of debt instruments are subject to prepayment risk, which is the risk that the issuer of the security will repay principal (in part or in whole) prior to the maturity date. Debt instruments allowing prepayment may offer less potential for gains during a period of declining interest rates, as the proceeds may be reinvested at lower interest rates.
- **Hedging Risk** – The Index seeks to mitigate the potential negative impact of rising interest rates on the performance of high yield bonds. The short positions in U.S. Treasury Securities are not intended to mitigate credit risk or other factors influencing the price of high yield bonds, which may have a greater impact than rising or falling interest rates. There is no guarantee that the short positions will completely eliminate the interest rate risk of the long high yield bond positions. The hedge cannot fully account for changes in the shape of the interest rate (yield) curve. Because the duration hedge is reset on a monthly basis, interest rate risk can develop intra-month that is not addressed by the hedge. The Fund could lose money if either or both the Fund's long and short positions produce negative returns.

When interest rates fall, an unhedged investment in the same high yield bonds will outperform the Fund. Performance of the Fund could be particularly poor if high yield bond credit deteriorates at the same time interest rates fall. Furthermore, when interest rates remain unchanged, an investment in the Fund will underperform a long-only investment in the same high yield bonds due to the ongoing costs associated with short exposure to Treasury securities and other factors.

The Index may also contain a significant allocation to callable high yield bonds, which are subject to prepayment risk; callable bonds may have lower sensitivity to interest rate declines than non-callable bonds or U.S. Treasury Securities. In certain falling interest rate environments, this could result in disproportionately larger losses in the short Treasury positions relative to the gains in the long high yield bond positions attributable to falling interest rates.

- **Restricted Securities Risk** – Privately issued securities are restricted securities that are not publicly traded, and may be less liquid than those that are publicly traded. At times, such securities cannot be readily bought or sold and the Fund might be unable to acquire or dispose of such securities promptly or at reasonable prices, which may result in a loss to the Fund. A restricted security that was liquid at the time of purchase may subsequently become illiquid.
- **Foreign Investments Risk** – Exposure to securities of foreign issuers may provide the Fund with increased risk. Various factors related to foreign investments may negatively



impact the Fund's and the Index's performance, such as: i) fluctuations in the value of the applicable foreign currency; ii) differences in securities settlement practices; iii) uncertainty associated with evidence of ownership of investments in countries that lack centralized custodial services; iv) possible regulation of, or other limitations on, investments by U.S. investors in foreign investments; v) potentially higher brokerage commissions; vi) the possibility that a foreign government may withhold portions of interest and dividends at the source; vii) taxation of income earned in foreign countries or other foreign taxes imposed; viii) foreign exchange controls, which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a foreign country; ix) less publicly available information about foreign issuers; x) changes in the denomination currency of a foreign investment; and xi) less certain legal systems in which the Fund may encounter difficulties or be unable to pursue legal remedies. Foreign investments also may be more susceptible to political, social, economic and regional factors than may be the case with U.S. securities. In addition, markets for foreign investments are usually less liquid, more volatile and significantly smaller than markets for U.S. securities, which may affect, among other things, the Fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign investments at appropriate times and prices. Because of differences in settlement times and/or foreign market holidays, transactions in a foreign market may take place one or more days after the necessary exposure to these investments is determined. Until the transactions are effected, the Fund is exposed to increased foreign currency risk and market risk and, ultimately, increased correlation risk.

- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. For an Index with exposure to foreign, and espe-

cially emerging markets, there may be heightened risks associated with the adequacy and reliability of the information used to calculate the Index, because there might be less, incomplete or inaccurate information available about securities issuers in those markets due to different or less stringent market or accounting regulation or practices. ProShare Advisors has no ability to assess a third party provider's due diligence process over index data prior to its use in index computation, construction and/or rebalancing. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.

- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings. Because of the nature of high yield bonds, shares typically trade at a larger premium or discount to the value of the Fund's holdings than shares of many other ETFs.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of

events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.

- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund’s investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund’s shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company (“RIC”) and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from “qualifying income,” meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund’s pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.
- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” invest-

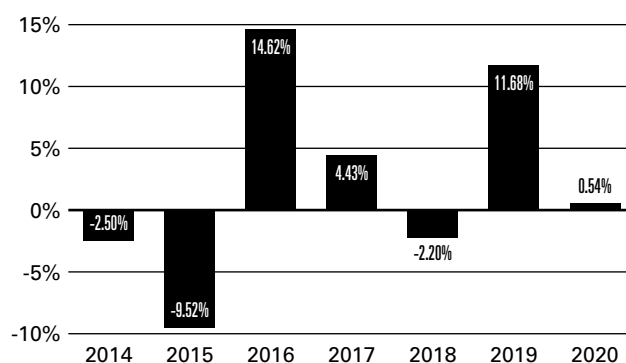
ments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund’s results can be obtained by visiting the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 3/31/2019): 7.09%
 Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -14.02%
 Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 3.44%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	0.54%	5.62%	2.32%	5/21/2013
After Taxes on Distributions	-1.65%	3.12%	-0.08%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	0.24%	3.21%	0.66%	—
FTSE High Yield (Treasury Rate-Hedged) Index ¹	0.94%	6.57%	3.21%	—

1 Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect



the reinvestment of income paid by issuers in the Index. "Since Inception" returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Alexander Ilyasov, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Benjamin McAbee, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since April 2019 and August 2016, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary

market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, monthly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually. Distributions for this Fund may be higher than those of most ETFs.

Investment Objective

ProShares Inflation Expectations ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the FTSE 30-Year TIPS (Treasury Rate-Hedged) Index (the “Index”).

Unlike many traditional bond funds, the Fund is not designed to provide a steady stream of income.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.55%
Other Expenses	1.15%

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee

Waivers and Expense Reimbursements	1.70%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursement ¹	-1.40%

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee

Waivers and Expense Reimbursements	0.30%
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¹ ProShare Advisors LLC (“ProShare Advisors”) has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements, as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 0.30% through September 30, 2022. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by ProShare Advisors. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProShare Advisors within five years of the end of that contractual period, however, such recoupment will be limited to the lesser of any expense limitation in place at the time of recoupment or the expense limitation in place at the time of waiver or reimbursement.

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of each period. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same, except that the fee waiver/expense reimbursement is assumed only to pertain to the first year. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your approximate costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$31	\$399	\$791	\$1,891

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities and derivatives. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 60% of the average value of its entire portfolio. This portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to cash instruments or derivatives transactions. If such transactions were included, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate would be significantly higher.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in financial instruments that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index tracks the performance of (i) long position in the most recently issued 30-year Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (“TIPS”); (ii) duration-adjusted short position in U.S. Treasury bonds of, in aggregate, approximate equivalent duration dollars to the TIPS; and (iii) a cash equivalent security that represents the repo rate earned on the short position.

The Index is designed to measure the performance of the Break Even Rate of Inflation (BEI). The Index is not designed to measure the realized rate of inflation, nor does it seek to replicate the returns of any index or measure of actual consumer price levels. The Index is constructed and maintained by FTSE International Limited. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “CFIIRINF.”

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below. The Fund expects that its cash balances maintained in connection with the use of financial instruments will typically be held in money market instruments.

- **U.S. Treasury Securities** – The Fund has exposure to securities issued by the U.S. Treasury, in particular the following:
 - **U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities** – The Fund generally takes long positions (or obtains long exposure via derivatives, as further described below) in TIPS, which are inflation-protected public obligations of the U.S. Treasury. TIPS are income-generating instruments whose interest and principal payments are adjusted for inflation – a sustained increase in prices that erodes the purchasing power of money. The inflation adjustment, which is typically applied monthly to the principal of the bond, follows a designated inflation index, such as the consumer price index. A fixed coupon rate is applied to the inflation-adjusted principal so that as inflation rises, the values of both the principal and the interest payments increase. This can provide investors with a hedge



against inflation, as it helps preserve the purchasing power of an investment. Because of this inflation adjustment feature, inflation-protected bonds typically have lower yields than conventional fixed-rate bonds.

- **Derivatives** – The Fund invests in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose value is derived from the value of an underlying asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, funds (including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”)), interest rates or indexes. The Fund invests in derivatives as a substitute for investing directly in or making short sales of the fixed income securities underlying the Index. These derivatives principally include:

- **Swap Agreements** – Contracts entered into primarily with major global financial institutions for a specified period ranging from a day to more than one year. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties is calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a “basket” of securities or an ETF representing a particular index.

- **Futures Contracts** – Standardized contracts traded on, or subject to the rules of, an exchange that call for the future delivery of a specified quantity and type of asset at a specified time and place or, alternatively, may call for cash settlement.

- **Money Market Instruments** – The Fund invests in short-term cash instruments that have a remaining maturity of 397 days or less and exhibit high quality credit profiles, for example:

- **U.S. Treasury Bills** – U.S. government securities that have initial maturities of one year or less, and are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

- **Repurchase Agreements** – Contracts in which a seller of securities, usually U.S. government securities or other money market instruments, agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements are primarily used by the Fund as a short-term investment vehicle for cash positions.

ProShare Advisors uses a mathematical approach to investing. Using this approach, ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund may invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on

ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Risks Associated with the Use of Derivatives** – Investing in derivatives may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to greater risks and may result in larger losses or smaller gains than investing directly in the reference asset(s) underlying those derivatives. These risks include counterparty risk, liquidity risk and increased correlation risk. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the reference asset(s) underlying the derivative (e.g., the Index) and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives also may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. Any costs associated with using derivatives will also have the effect of lowering the Fund’s return. Moreover, with respect to the use of swap agreements, if the Index has a dramatic intraday move that causes a material decline in the Fund’s net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired exposure consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. This, in turn, may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the Index reverses all or a portion of its intraday move by the end of the day. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning. Any costs associated with using derivatives will also have the effect of lowering the Fund’s return.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve

a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund's correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund's underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Counterparty Risk** – Investing in derivatives and repurchase agreements involves entering into contracts with third parties (i.e., counterparties). The use of derivatives and repurchase agreements involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The Fund will be subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that a counterparty is or is perceived to be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or otherwise meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount it expects to receive from counterparties to derivatives and repurchase agreements entered into by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Fund may decline.

The counterparty to a listed futures contract is the clearing organization for the listed future, which is held through a futures commission merchant ("FCM") acting on behalf of the Fund. Consequently, the counterparty risk on a listed futures contract is the creditworthiness of the FCM and the exchange's clearing corporation.

- **Short Sale Exposure Risk** – The Fund may seek "short" exposure through financial instruments, which would cause the Fund to be exposed to certain risks associated with selling short. These risks include, under certain market conditions, an increase in the volatility and decrease in the liquidity of the instruments underlying the short position,

which may lower the Fund's return, result in a loss, have the effect of limiting the Fund's ability to obtain short exposure through financial instruments, or require the Fund to seek short exposure through alternative investment strategies that may be less desirable or more costly to implement. To the extent that, at any particular point in time, the financial instruments underlying the short position may be thinly traded or have a limited market, including due to regulatory action, the Fund may be unable to meet its investment objective due to a lack of available financial instruments or counterparties. During such periods, the Fund's ability to issue additional Creation Units may be adversely affected. Obtaining short exposure through these instruments may be considered an aggressive investment technique. Any income, dividends or payments by the assets underlying the Fund's short positions will negatively impact the Fund.

- **Long/Short Risk** – The Fund seeks long exposure to certain financial instruments and short exposure to certain other financial instruments. There is no guarantee that the returns on the Fund's long or short positions will produce positive returns and the Fund could lose money if either or both the Fund's long and short positions produce negative returns. In addition, the Fund may gain enhanced long exposure to certain financial instruments (i.e., obtain investment exposure that exceeds the amount directly invested in those assets, a form of leverage) and, under such circumstances, will lose more money in market environments that are adverse to its long positions than funds that do not employ such leverage. As a result, such investments may give rise to losses that exceed the amount invested in those assets.
- **Breakeven Inflation Investing Risk** – The Index tracks the performance of (i) long positions in the most recently issued 30-year TIPS and (ii) duration-adjusted short positions in U.S. Treasury bonds of, in aggregate, approximate equivalent duration dollars to the TIPS. The Index seeks to achieve an overall duration dollar amount of zero. The difference in yield (or spread) between these bonds (Treasury yield minus TIPS yield) is commonly referred to as a "breakeven rate of inflation" ("BEI") and is considered to be a measure of the market's expectations for inflation over the relevant period. The level of the Index (and the Fund) will fluctuate based on changes in the value of the underlying bonds, which will likely not be the same on a percentage basis as changes in the BEI. The Index is not designed to measure or predict the realized rate of inflation, nor does it seek to replicate the returns of any price index or measure of actual consumer price levels. Changes in the BEI are based on the TIPS and U.S. Treasury markets, interest rate and inflation expectations, and fiscal and monetary policy.

There is no guarantee that these factors will combine to produce any particular directional changes in the Index over time, or that the Fund will retain any appreciation in



value over extended periods of time, or that the returns of the Index or the Fund will track or outpace the realized rate of inflation, or any price index or measure of actual consumer price levels. It is possible that the returns of the Index or the Fund will not correlate to (or may be the opposite of) the change in the realized rate of inflation, or any price index, or measure of actual consumer price levels. Furthermore, while the BEI provides exposure to inflation expectations, it may also be influenced by other factors, including premiums related to liquidity for certain bonds as well as premiums surrounding the uncertainty of future inflation. These other factors may impact the level of the Index or the value of the Fund in unexpected ways and may cancel out or even reverse the impact of changes in inflation expectations. As a result, an investment in the Fund may not serve as an effective hedge against inflation.

- **Inflation-Indexed Security Risk** – The value of an inflation-indexed security (such as TIPS) tends to decrease when real interest rates increase, and tend to increase when real interest rates decrease. Real interest rates are generally measured as a nominal interest rate less an inflation rate.
- **Debt Instrument Risk** – Debt instruments are subject to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that affect specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Debt markets can be volatile and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. In a low or negative interest rate environment, debt instruments may trade at negative yields, which means the purchaser of the instrument may receive at maturity less than the total amount invested. Negative or very low interest rates could magnify the risks associated with changes in interest rates. In general, changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, could have unpredictable effects on markets and may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility. Debt instruments in the Index may underperform other debt instruments that track other markets, segments and sectors.
- **U.S. Treasury Market Risk** – The U.S. Treasury market can be volatile, and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. U.S. Treasury obligations may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Similar to other debt instruments, U.S. Treasury obligations are subject to debt instrument risk and interest rate risk. In addition, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. Government may cause the value of U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.
- **Interest Rate Risk** – Interest rate risk is the risk that debt instruments or related financial instruments may fluctuate in value due to changes in interest rates. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to fluctuate (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, etc.). Commonly, investments subject to inter-

est rate risk will decrease in value when interest rates rise and increase in value when interest rates decline. A rising interest rate environment may cause the value of debt instruments to decrease and adversely impact the liquidity of debt instruments. Without taking into account other factors, the value of securities with longer maturities typically fluctuates more in response to interest rate changes than securities with shorter maturities. These factors may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to change.

The Fund seeks to mitigate this risk by taking short positions in U.S. Treasury Securities; such short positions should increase in value in rising interest rate environments and should decrease in value in falling interest rate environments, thereby mitigating gains and losses in the Fund's investment positions arising from changing Treasury interest rates. The Fund does not attempt to mitigate credit risk or other factors which may have a greater influence on its investments than interest rate risk. Such other factors may impact debt instrument prices in an opposite way than interest rates making it difficult to directly observe the impact of changes in interest rates on debt instruments. When interest rates fall, an unhedged investment in the same debt instrument will outperform the Fund. Because the duration hedge is reset on a monthly basis, interest rate risk can develop intra-month. Furthermore, while the Fund is designed to hedge the interest rate exposure of the long bond positions, it is possible that a degree of exposure may remain even at the time of rebalance.

- **Prepayment Risk** – Many types of debt instruments are subject to prepayment risk, which is the risk that the issuer of the security will repay principal (in part or in whole) prior to the maturity date. Debt instruments allowing prepayment may offer less potential for gains during a period of declining interest rates, as the proceeds may be reinvested at lower interest rates.
- **Hedging Risk** – The Index seeks to mitigate the potential negative impact of rising Treasury interest rates on the performance of TIPS. The short positions in U.S. Treasury Securities are not intended to mitigate inflation risk or other factors influencing the BEI, which may have a greater impact than rising or falling interest rates. There is no guarantee that the short positions will completely eliminate the interest rate risk of the TIP positions. The hedge cannot fully account for changes in the shape of the Treasury interest rate (yield) curve. Because the duration hedge is reset on a monthly basis, interest rate risk can develop intra-month. The Fund could lose money if either or both of the Fund's long and short positions produce negative returns.

When interest rates fall, an unhedged investment in the same TIPS will outperform the Fund. Performance of the Fund could be particularly poor if the BEI deteriorates at the same time Treasury interest rates fall. Furthermore,

when interest rates remain unchanged, an investment in the Fund will underperform a long-only investment in the same TIPS due to the ongoing costs associated with short exposure to Treasury securities.

- **Non-Diversification Risk** – The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). This means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers or in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and increase the risk that the Fund’s performance will decline based on the performance of a single issuer or the credit of a single counterparty.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund’s shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund’s holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund’s listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund’s holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund’s holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund’s creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund’s shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund’s shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund’s investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund’s shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company (“RIC”) and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from “qualifying income,” meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund’s pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.
- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors



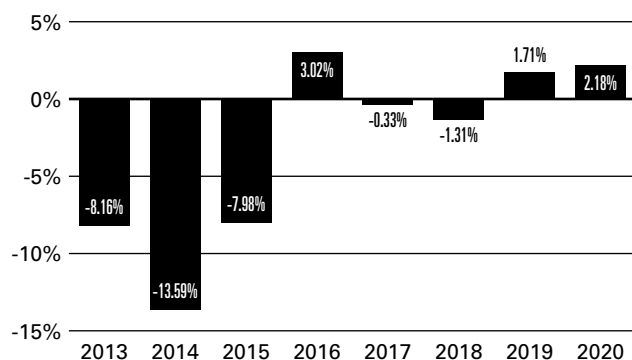
may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. In addition, the Fund’s performance information reflects applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations, if any, in effect during the periods presented. Absent such fee waivers/expense limitations, if any, performance would have been lower. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund’s results can be obtained by visiting the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 10.58%

Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -17.12%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 10.16%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	2.18%	1.04%	-2.61%	1/10/2012
After Taxes on Distributions	1.87%	0.27%	-3.27%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	1.29%	0.45%	-2.19%	—
FTSE 30-Year TIPS (Treasury Rate-Hedged) ^{1,2}	2.31%	0.37%	-2.43%	—

1 Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index. “Since Inception” returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

2 Index performance through April 17, 2016 reflects the performance of the Credit Suisse 30-Year Inflation Breakeven Index. Index performance beginning on April 18, 2016 reflects the performance of the FTSE 30-Year TIPS (Treasury Rate-Hedged) Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Alexander Ilyasov, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Michelle Liu, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since April 2019 and January 2012, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity.



Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may

also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually. Distributions for this Fund may be higher than those of most ETFs.



Investment Objective

ProShares Investment Grade – Interest Rate Hedged (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the FTSE Corporate Investment Grade (Treasury Rate-Hedged) Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.30%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.30%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$31	\$97	\$169	\$381

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities and derivatives. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 22% of the average value of its entire portfolio. This portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to cash instruments or derivatives transactions. If such transactions were included, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate would be significantly higher.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in financial instruments that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index is comprised of (a) long positions in USD-denominated investment grade corporate bonds issued by both U.S. and foreign domiciled companies; and (b) short positions in U.S. Treasury notes or bonds (“Treasury Securities”) of, in aggregate, approximate equivalent duration to the investment grade bonds. The Index is constructed and maintained by FTSE International Limited. By taking short Treasury Security positions the Index seeks to mitigate the negative impact of rising Treasury interest rates (“interest rates”) on the performance of investment grade bonds (conversely limiting the positive impact of falling interest rates). The short positions are not intended to mitigate other factors influencing the price of investment grade bonds, such as credit risk, which may have a greater impact than rising or falling interest rates. The long investment grade bond positions included in the Index are designed to represent the more liquid universe of investment grade bonds offered within the United States.

Currently, the bonds eligible for inclusion in the Index include all investment grade bonds that are issued by U.S. and internationally domiciled companies that: are fixed rate; have a minimum rating of Baa3/BBB- by both Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) and Standard and Poor’s Financial Services, LLC (“S&P”); have a minimum face amount outstanding of \$1 billion; and have at least five and a half (5.5) years until maturity. The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced (including a reset of the interest rate hedge) on a monthly basis.

Relative to a long-only investment in the same investment grade bonds, the Index may outperform in a rising interest rate environment and underperform in a falling or static interest rate environment. Performance of the Index could be particularly poor if investment grade credit deteriorates at the same time that Treasury interest rates fall. In addition, the performance of the Index, and by extension the Fund, depends on many factors beyond rising or falling interest rates, such as the perceived level of credit risk in the investment grade bond positions. These factors may be as or more important to the performance of the Index than the impact of interest rates. As such, there is no guarantee that the Index, and accordingly, the Fund, will have positive performance even in environments of sharply rising interest rates in which the short positions might be expected to mitigate the effect of such rises. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “CFIIGHG.”

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities (i.e., securities of the Index) and invest at least 80% of its total assets in investment grade bonds.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below. The Fund expects that its cash balances maintained in connection with the use of financial instruments will typically be held in money market instruments.

- **Debt Instruments** – The Fund invests in debt instruments, primarily investment grade bonds, that are issued by corporate issuers that are rated “investment-grade” by both

Moody's and S&P. Credit rating agencies evaluate issuers and assign ratings based on their opinions of the issuer's ability to pay interest and principal as scheduled. The bonds invested in by the Fund may include USD-denominated bonds issued by foreign-domiciled companies that are offered for sale in the United States.

- **Derivatives** – The Fund invests in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose value is derived from the value of an underlying asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, funds (including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”)), interest rates or indexes. The Fund primarily invests in derivatives as a substitute for obtaining short exposure in Treasury Securities but may also do so to a limited extent to obtain investment grade bond exposure. These derivatives principally include:
 - **Futures Contracts** – Standardized contracts traded on, or subject to the rules of, an exchange that call for the future delivery of a specified quantity and type of asset at a specified time and place or, alternatively, may call for cash settlement. The Fund will use futures contracts to obtain short exposure to U.S. Treasury Securities.

ProShare Advisors uses a mathematical approach to investing. Using this approach, ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The Fund may invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors' view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction. In seeking to match the general credit profile of the Index, ProShare Advisors will rely solely on credit ratings provided by Moody's and S&P. To the extent the Fund is overweight in a security that is perceived by the markets to have increased credit risk, the Fund's performance will be adversely affected.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index's long exposure was concentrated in the financials and industrials industry groups.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund's returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Risks Associated with the Use of Derivatives** – Investing in derivatives may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to greater risks and may result in larger losses or smaller gains than investing directly in the reference asset(s) underlying those derivatives. These risks include counterparty risk, liquidity risk and increased correlation risk. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the reference asset(s) underlying the derivative (e.g., the Index) and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives also may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. Any costs associated with using derivatives will also have the effect of lowering the Fund's return.
- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund's ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. This may be due, in many cases, to the impact of a limited trading market in the component bonds on the calculation of the Index.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund's correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by



Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund's underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the change in the performance of the Fund and change in the level of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Counterparty Risk** – Investing in derivatives and repurchase agreements involves entering into contracts with third parties (i.e., counterparties). The use of derivatives and repurchase agreements involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The Fund will be subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that a counterparty is or is perceived to be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or otherwise meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount it expects to receive from counterparties to derivatives and repurchase agreements entered into by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Fund may decline.

The counterparty to a listed futures contract is the clearing organization for the listed future, which is held through a futures commission merchant ("FCM") acting on behalf of the Fund. Consequently, the counterparty risk on a listed futures contract is the creditworthiness of the FCM and the exchange's clearing corporation.

- **Short Sale Exposure Risk** – The Fund may seek "short" exposure through financial instruments, which would cause the Fund to be exposed to certain risks associated with selling short. These risks include, under certain market conditions, an increase in the volatility and decrease in the liquidity of the instruments underlying the short position, which may lower the Fund's return, result in a loss, have the effect of limiting the Fund's ability to obtain short exposure through financial instruments, or require the Fund to seek short exposure through alternative investment strategies that may be less desirable or more costly to implement. To the extent that, at any particular point in time, the financial instruments underlying the short position may be thinly traded or have a limited market, including due to regulatory action, the Fund may be unable to meet its investment objective due to a lack of available financial instruments or counterparties. During such periods, the Fund's ability to issue additional Creation Units may be adversely affected. Obtaining short exposure through these instruments may be considered an aggressive investment technique. Any income, dividends or payments by the assets underlying the Fund's short positions will negatively impact the Fund.

- **Long/Short Risk** – The Fund seeks long exposure to certain factors and short exposure to certain other factors. There is no guarantee that the returns on the Fund's long or short positions will produce positive returns and the Fund could lose money if either or both the Fund's long and short positions produce negative returns.
- **Debt Instrument Risk** – Debt instruments are subject to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that affect specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Debt markets can be volatile and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. In a low or negative interest rate environment, debt instruments may trade at negative yields, which means the purchaser of the instrument may receive at maturity less than the total amount invested. Negative or very low interest rates could magnify the risks associated with changes in interest rates. In general, changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, could have unpredictable effects on markets and may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility. Debt instruments in the Index may underperform other debt instruments that track other markets, segments and sectors.
- **Credit Risk** – Due to its exposure to debt instruments, the Fund will be subject to credit risk which is the risk that an issuer of debt instruments is unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations. When credit risk increases, the price of the debt instruments that comprise the Index will typically decrease. Conversely, when credit risk of the debt instruments decreases, the level of the Index will typically increase. By using sampling techniques, the Fund may be overexposed to certain debt instruments that would adversely affect the Fund upon the markets' perceived view of increased credit risk or upon a downgrade or default of such instruments. During an economic downturn, rates of default tend to increase. **The hedging methodology of the Index does not seek to mitigate credit risk.**
- **Interest Rate Risk** – Interest rate risk is the risk that debt instruments or related financial instruments may fluctuate in value due to changes in interest rates. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to fluctuate (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, etc.). Commonly, investments subject to interest rate risk will decrease in value when interest rates rise and increase in value when interest rates decline. A rising interest rate environment may cause the value of debt instruments to decrease and adversely impact the liquidity of debt instruments. Without taking into account other factors, the value of securities with longer maturities typically fluctuates more in response to interest rate changes than securities with shorter maturities. These factors may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to change.

The Fund seeks to mitigate this risk by taking short positions in U.S. Treasury Securities; such short positions should increase in value in rising interest rate environments and should decrease in value in falling interest rate environments, thereby mitigating gains and losses in the Fund's investment positions arising from changing Treasury interest rates. The Fund does not attempt to mitigate credit risk or other factors which may have a greater influence on its investments than interest rate risk. Such other factors may impact debt instrument prices in an opposite way than interest rates making it difficult to directly observe the impact of changes in interest rates on debt instruments. When interest rates fall, an unhedged investment in the same debt instrument will outperform the Fund. Because the duration hedge is reset on a monthly basis, interest rate risk can develop intra-month. Furthermore, while the Fund is designed to hedge the interest rate exposure of the long bond positions, it is possible that a degree of exposure may remain even at the time of rebalance.

- **Prepayment Risk** – Many types of debt instruments are subject to prepayment risk, which is the risk that the issuer of the security will repay principal (in part or in whole) prior to the maturity date. Debt instruments allowing prepayment may offer less potential for gains during a period of declining interest rates, as the proceeds may be reinvested at lower interest rates.
- **Hedging Risk** – The Index seeks to mitigate the potential negative impact of rising Treasury interest rates on the performance of investment grade bonds. The short positions in Treasury Securities are not intended to mitigate credit risk or other factors influencing the price of investment grade bonds, which may have a greater impact than rising or falling interest rates. There is no guarantee that the short positions will completely eliminate the interest rate risk of the long investment grade bond positions. The hedge cannot fully account for changes in the shape of the Treasury interest rate (yield) curve. Because the duration hedge is reset on a monthly basis, interest rate risk can develop intra-month that is not addressed by the hedge. The Fund could lose money if either or both the Fund's long and short positions produce negative returns.

When interest rates fall, an unhedged investment in the same investment grade bonds will outperform the Fund. Performance of the Fund could be particularly poor if investment grade credit deteriorates at the same time that interest rates fall. Furthermore, when interest rates remain unchanged, an investment in the Fund will underperform a long-only investment in the same investment grade bonds due to the ongoing costs associated with short exposure to Treasury securities or other factors.

There is no guarantee the Fund will have positive returns, even in environments of sharply rising Treasury interest rates in which the Fund's short positions might be expected to mitigate the effects of such rises.

- **Foreign Investments Risk** – Exposure to securities of foreign issuers may provide the Fund with increased risk. Various factors related to foreign investments may negatively impact the Fund's and the Index's performance, such as: i) fluctuations in the value of the applicable foreign currency; ii) differences in securities settlement practices; iii) uncertainty associated with evidence of ownership of investments in countries that lack centralized custodial services; iv) possible regulation of, or other limitations on, investments by U.S. investors in foreign investments; v) potentially higher brokerage commissions; vi) the possibility that a foreign government may withhold portions of interest and dividends at the source; vii) taxation of income earned in foreign countries or other foreign taxes imposed; viii) foreign exchange controls, which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a foreign country; ix) less publicly available information about foreign issuers; x) changes in the denomination currency of a foreign investment; and xi) less certain legal systems in which the Fund may encounter difficulties or be unable to pursue legal remedies. Foreign investments also may be more susceptible to political, social, economic and regional factors than may be the case with U.S. securities. In addition, markets for foreign investments are usually less liquid, more volatile and significantly smaller than markets for U.S. securities, which may affect, among other things, the Fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign investments at appropriate times and prices. Because of differences in settlement times and/or foreign market holidays, transactions in a foreign market may take place one or more days after the necessary exposure to these investments is determined. Until the transactions are effected, the Fund is exposed to increased foreign currency risk and market risk and, ultimately, increased correlation risk.
- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying



the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. For an Index with exposure to foreign, and especially emerging markets, there may be heightened risks associated with the adequacy and reliability of the information used to calculate the Index, because there might be less, incomplete or inaccurate information available about securities issuers in those markets due to different or less stringent market or accounting regulation or practices. ProShare Advisors has no ability to assess a third party provider's due diligence process over index data prior to its use in index computation, construction and/or rebalancing. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.

- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatil-

ity, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.

- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company ("RIC") and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.
- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value

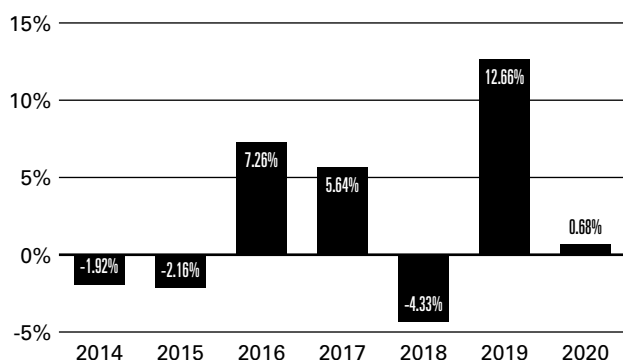
established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund’s results can be obtained by visiting the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 9.55%

Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -14.97%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 2.42%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	0.68%	4.22%	2.70%	11/5/2013
After Taxes on Distributions	-0.53%	2.71%	1.20%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	0.35%	2.56%	1.37%	—
FTSE Corporate Investment Grade (Treasury Rate-Hedged) Index ¹	0.35%	4.29%	2.93%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of income paid by issuers in the Index. “Since Inception” returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Alexander Ilyasov, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Benjamin McAbee, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since April 2019 and August 2016, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, monthly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually. Distributions for this Fund may be higher than those of most ETFs.



Investment Objective

ProShares K-1 Free Crude Oil Strategy ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the Bloomberg Commodity Balanced WTI Crude Oil IndexSM (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.65%
Other Expenses	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.67%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$68	\$214	\$373	\$835

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities and derivatives. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its entire portfolio. This portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to cash instruments or derivatives transactions. If such transactions were included, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate would be significantly higher.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in financial instruments that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index seeks to track the performance of three separate contract schedules for West Texas Intermediate (“WTI”) Crude Oil futures traded on NYMEX. These contract schedules are equally-weighted in the Index (1/3 each) at each semi-annual reset in March and September. At each semi-annual reset date, one-third of the Index is designated to follow a monthly roll schedule. Each month this portion of the Index rolls from the current futures contract (called “Lead” by Bloomberg, and which expires one month out) into the following month’s contract (called “Next” by Bloomberg and which expires two months out). The second portion of the Index is always designated to be in a June contract, and follows an annual roll schedule in March of each year in which the June contract expiring in the current year is rolled into the June contract expiring the following year. The remaining portion is always designated to be in a December contract, and follows an annual roll schedule in September of each year in which the December contract expiring in the current year is rolled into the December contract expiring the following year. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “BCBCLI.”

“Rolling” means selling a futures contract as it nears its expiration date and replacing it with a new futures contract that has a later expiration date.

The weighting (*i.e.*, percentage) of each of the three contract schedules included in the Index fluctuate above or below one-third between the semi-annual reset dates due to changing futures prices and the impact of rolling the futures positions. As a result, the weighting of each contract in the Index will “drift” away from equal weighting. The Index reflects the cost of rolling the futures contracts included in the Index, without regard to income earned on cash positions. The Index is not linked to the “spot” price of WTI crude oil. Futures contracts may perform very differently from the spot price of crude oil.

Futures contracts with a longer term to expiration may be priced higher than futures contracts with a shorter term to expiration, a relationship called “contango.” When rolling futures contracts that are in contango, the Fund will sell the expiring contract at a lower price and buy a longer-dated contract at a higher price, resulting in a negative roll yield.

Conversely, futures contracts with a longer term to expiration may be priced lower than futures contracts with a shorter term to expiration, a relationship called “backwardation.” When rolling futures contracts that are in backwardation, the Fund will sell the expiring contract at a higher price and buy a longer-dated contract at a lower price, resulting in a positive roll yield.

The Fund generally will not invest directly in WTI crude oil futures. The Fund expects to gain exposure to these investments by investing a portion of its assets in the ProShares Cayman Crude Oil Strategy Portfolio, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the “Subsidiary”). The Subsidiary is advised by ProShare Advisors, the Fund’s investment advisor, and invests directly in WTI crude oil futures. Unlike the Fund, the Subsidiary is not an investment company registered under the

Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary is intended to provide the Fund with exposure to commodity markets in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. The Fund will generally limit investments in the Subsidiary to 25% but it may exceed that amount if the Advisor believes doing so is in the best interest of the Fund, such as to help achieve the Fund’s investment objective or increase the tax efficiency of the Fund.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below. The Fund expects that its cash balances maintained in connection with the use of financial instruments will typically be held in money market instruments.

- **Derivatives** – The Fund invests in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose value is derived from the value of an underlying asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, funds (including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) and exchange-traded commodity pools), interest rates or indexes. The Fund invests in derivatives as to provide exposure to WTI crude oil futures markets. These derivatives principally include:
 - **Commodity Futures Contracts** – Standardized contracts traded on, or subject to the rules of, an exchange that call for the future delivery of a specified quantity and type of asset at a specified time and place or, alternatively, may call for cash settlement.
 - **Swap Agreements** – Contracts entered into primarily with major global financial institutions for a specified period ranging from a day to more than one year. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties is calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a “basket” of securities or an ETF representing a particular index.
- **Exchange-Traded Products (ETPs)** – The Fund invests in ETPs or exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) including registered investment companies and exchange-traded commodity pools. ETPs are types of securities that derive their value from a basket of securities such as stocks, bonds, commodities or indices, and trade intra-day on a national exchange. ETFs are typically open-end investment companies or unit investment trusts whose shares represent an interest in a portfolio of securities. Exchange traded commodity pools are investment vehicles whose shares represent an interest in a portfolio of commodities or derivatives whose value is derived from commodities. The Fund may invest in ETPs that are sponsored by an affiliate of the Advisor.
- **Money Market Instruments** – The Fund invests in short-term cash instruments that have a remaining maturity of 397

days or less and exhibit high quality credit profiles, for example:

- **U.S. Treasury Bills** – U.S. government securities that have initial maturities of one year or less, and are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.
- **Repurchase Agreements** – Contracts in which a seller of securities, usually U.S. government securities or other money market instruments, agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements are primarily used by the Fund as a short-term investment vehicle for cash positions.

ProShare Advisors uses a mathematical approach to investing. Using this approach, ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund may invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, country or region to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. The Fund will concentrate or focus its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, country or region to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was concentrated in WTI crude oil futures.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to



occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- Risks Associated with the Use of Derivatives** – Investing in derivatives may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to greater risks and may result in larger losses or smaller gains than investing directly in the reference asset(s) underlying those derivatives. These risks include counterparty risk, liquidity risk and increased correlation risk. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the reference asset(s) underlying the derivative (e.g., the WTI crude oil futures market) and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives also may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. Moreover, with respect to the use of swap agreements, if the WTI crude oil futures market has a dramatic intraday move that causes a material decline in the Fund's net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. This, in turn, may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the WTI crude oil futures market reverses all or a portion of its intraday move by the end of the day. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning. Any costs associated with using derivatives will also have the effect of lowering the Fund's return.
- Counterparty Risk** – Investing in derivatives and repurchase agreements involves entering into contracts with third parties (i.e., counterparties). The use of derivatives involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. While the futures contracts that the Fund will use will be centrally cleared through exchanges that have been designated as "contracts markets" by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), the Fund will still be subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that a counterparty is or is perceived to be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or otherwise meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount it expects to receive from counterparties to futures contracts entered into by the Fund. For futures contracts these counterparties include both the exchange, which provides a performance guarantee, where the trade is executed, and the futures commission merchant, or brokerage firm, that is a member of the relevant contract market and holds margin on behalf of the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Fund may decline. In commodity broker insolvencies, customers have, in fact, been unable to recover from the bro-

ker's estate the full amount of their "customer" funds. The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the amount the Fund expects to receive from counterparties to derivatives and repurchase agreements entered into by the Fund. The Fund may engage in futures transactions with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to credit risk associated with any single counterparty.

Extreme market volatility and economic turbulence in the first part of 2020 led to futures commission merchants increasing margin requirements for certain futures contracts, including nearer-dated WTI crude oil and other oil futures contracts. Some futures commission merchants may impose trading limitations, whether in the form of limits or prohibitions on trading oil futures contracts. If the Fund is subject to increased margin requirements or trading limitations, including exchange position limits, it may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

- Risks Specific to the Crude Oil Markets** – Several factors may affect the price of crude oil and, in turn, the WTI crude oil futures contracts and other assets, if any, owned by the Fund. These factors include, but are not limited to, significant increases or decreases in the available supply or demand of crude oil, storage costs, technological factors related to new or improved extraction, refining and processing equipment and/or methods, a significant change in the attitude of speculators and investors towards crude oil, large purchases or sales of crude oil by governments or large institutions, other political factors such as new regulations or political discord in oil producing countries, as well as a significant increase or decrease in crude oil hedging activity by crude oil producers. Contemporaneous with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in the U.S., crude oil markets experienced shocks to the supply of and demand for crude oil. This led to an oversupply of crude oil, which impacted the price of crude oil and futures contracts on crude oil and caused historic volatility in the market for crude oil and crude oil futures contracts. In April 2020, these market conditions contributed to a period of "extraordinary contango" that resulted in a negative price in the May 2020 WTI crude oil futures contract. If all or a significant portion of the futures contracts held by the Fund at a future date were to reach a negative price, investors in the Fund could lose their entire investment. The effects of rolling futures contracts under extraordinary contango market conditions generally are more exaggerated than rolling futures contracts under contango market conditions and can result in significant losses.
- Risks Associated with the Use of Commodity Futures Contracts** – The Fund obtains investment exposure through the use of commodity futures and does not invest directly in physical commodities. The Fund does not invest in nor seek exposure to the current "spot" or cash price of physical crude oil. Crude oil futures contracts typically perform very differently from, and commonly underperform, the spot price of crude oil due to current (and futures expectations of) factors such

as storage costs, supply and demand and geopolitical risks. Investing in futures contracts may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to greater risks than investing directly in securities or other instruments. These risks include counterparty risk and liquidity risk (each as discussed below). Because futures contracts often require limited initial investment, the use of futures contracts also may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested.

- **Risks Associated with ETPs** – Investing in ETPs generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying instruments it is designed to track. When the Fund invests in ETPs it will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses payable directly by the other investment vehicle. These expenses may be in addition to similar expenses of the Fund that shareholders bear directly. Investments in ETPs involve certain inherent risks generally associated with investments in a portfolio of investment instruments, including risks that: (1) the general level of market prices may decline, thereby adversely affecting the value of each unit of the ETP or other instrument; (2) an indexed ETP may not fully replicate the performance of its benchmark index because of the temporary unavailability of certain index instruments in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETP and the index with respect to the weightings of instruments or number of instruments held; (3) an ETP may also be adversely affected by the performance of the specific index, market sector or group of industries on which it is based; (4) an ETP's shares may trade at a market price that is above or below their net asset value; (5) an active trading market for an ETP's shares may not develop or be maintained; and (6) trading of an ETP's shares may be halted if the listing exchange's officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are de-listed from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide "circuit breakers" (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally.
- **Rolling Futures Contract Risk** – The Fund (through its investment in the Subsidiary) has exposure to futures contracts and is subject to risks related to "rolling" of such contracts. The Fund does not intend to hold futures contracts through their expiration dates, but instead intends to "roll" its futures positions. Rolling occurs when the Fund closes out of WTI crude oil futures contracts as they near their expiration date and are replaced with contracts that have a later expiration date. When the market for these futures contracts is such that the prices are higher in the more distant delivery months than in the nearer delivery months, the sale during the course of the rolling process of the more nearby contract would take place at a price that is lower than the price of the more distant contract. This pattern of higher futures contract prices for longer expiration contracts is often referred to as "contango." Alternatively, when the market for futures contracts is such that the prices are higher in the nearer months than in the more distant months, the sale during the course of the rolling process of the more nearby contract would take place at a price that is higher than the price of the more distant contract. This pattern of higher futures prices for shorter expiration futures contracts is referred to as "backwardation." Extended periods of contango have occurred in the past and can in the future cause significant losses for the Fund. ProShare Advisors will utilize techniques to seek to (a) mitigate the negative impact of contango or, in certain cases, (b) benefit from the backwardation present in the WTI crude oil futures markets. However, there can be no guarantee that ProShare Advisors will be successful in doing so. There can be no assurance that the Fund's performance will exceed the performance of a strategy that systematically invests in near month crude oil contracts.
- **Subsidiary Investment Risk** – Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary are organized, respectively, could result in the inability of the Fund to operate as intended and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Thus, the Fund, as an investor in the Subsidiary, will not have all the protections offered to investors in registered investment companies.
- **Commodity Market Risk** – The value of commodity futures contracts typically is based in great part upon the price movements of a physical commodity and the market's expectations for such moves in the future. The prices of commodity futures contracts may fluctuate quickly and dramatically and may not correlate to price movements in other asset classes. Global events such as government interventions, treaties and trading, inter- or intrastate conflict, weather or other natural disasters, changes in supply or production, changes in activity of crude oil commodity producing companies, countries and/or organizations, and changes in speculators' and/or investor's demand can cause extreme levels of volatility. Furthermore, since commodities are generally denominated in USD, a strengthening U.S. dollar can also cause significant declines in commodity prices. An active trading market may not exist for certain commodities. Each of these factors and events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.
- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries



fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.

- **Risk that Current Assumptions and Expectations Could Become Outdated as a Result of Global Economic Shock** – The onset of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) has caused significant shocks to global financial markets and economies, with many governments taking extreme actions to slow and contain the spread of COVID-19. These actions have had, and likely will continue to have, a severe economic impact on global economies as economic activity in some instances has essentially ceased. Financial markets across the globe are experiencing severe distress at least equal to what was experienced during the global financial crisis in 2008. In March 2020, U.S. equity markets entered a bear market in the fastest such move in the history of U.S. financial markets. During much of 2020, the unemployment rate in the U.S. was extremely high by historical standards. It is not possible to predict when unemployment and market conditions will return to more normal levels. Contemporaneous with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in the U.S., crude oil markets experienced shocks to the supply of and demand for crude oil. This led to an oversupply of crude oil, which impacted the price of crude oil and issuers in related markets. The global economic shocks being experienced as of the date hereof may cause the underlying assumptions and expectations of the Fund to quickly become outdated or inaccurate, resulting in significant losses.
- **Non-Diversification Risk** – The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). This means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers or in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and increase the risk that the Fund’s performance will decline based on the performance of a single issuer or the credit of a single counterparty.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Fund is linked to an Index maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund’s shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund’s holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund’s listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund’s holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund’s holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund’s creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund’s shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund’s shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses or realizing gains.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund’s investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund’s shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company (“RIC”) and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its

gross income for each taxable year from “qualifying income,” meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund’s pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

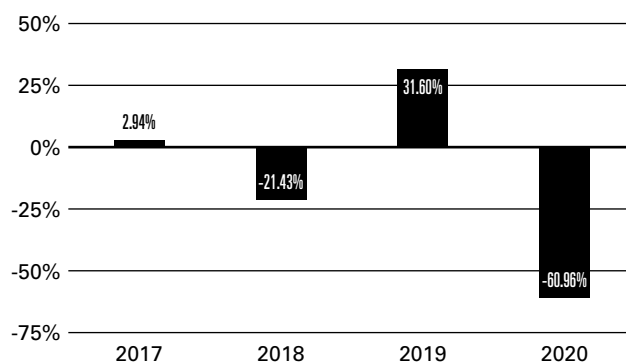
Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in

the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund’s results can be obtained by visiting the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 3/31/2019): 29.60%

Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -66.86%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 50.32%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	-60.96%	-16.43%	9/26/2016
After Taxes on Distributions	-60.98%	-17.06%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	-36.09%	-11.55%	—
Bloomberg WTI Crude Oil Subindex ^{1,2}	-50.71%	-10.48%	—
Bloomberg Commodity Balanced WTI Crude Oil Index ^{SM1}	-23.83%	0.01%	—

1 Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index. “Since Inception” returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

2 As of May 18, 2021, the Fund’s underlying index changed from the Bloomberg WTI Crude Oil Subindex to the Bloomberg Commodity Balanced WTI Crude Oil Index. This change was made in order to match the Fund’s underlying index to its investment objective.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Alexander Ilyasov, Senior Portfolio Manager, and James Linneman, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since August 2020 and April 2019, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur

the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually. Distributions for this Fund may be higher than those of most ETFs.

The Fund does not issue a Schedule K-1 which is the tax reporting form issued by commodities partnerships. Schedule K-1 typically presents additional complexities, including tax filing delays. Like most other ETFs, the Fund reports income on Form 1099.

Investment Objective

ProShares Large Cap Core Plus (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the Credit Suisse 130/30 Large Cap Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.45%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.45%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$46	\$144	\$252	\$567

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities and derivatives. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 58% of the average value of its entire portfolio. This portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to cash instruments or derivatives transactions. If such transactions were included, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate would be significantly higher.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in financial instruments that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index is designed to replicate an investment strategy that establishes either long or short positions in the stocks of 500 leading large-cap U.S. companies (the “Universe”) by applying a rules-based ranking and weighting methodology. The Index intends to provide a representation of a quantitatively constructed “130/30” U.S. large cap equity strategy. This results in the Index having total long exposure of 130% and total short exposure of 30% at each monthly reconstitution date. In determining individual constituents and weightings consideration is given to 50 factors including fundamental data from financial statements, consensus earnings forecasts, market pricing and volume data. These 50 factors are grouped into ten equal-weighted factor composites in the following categories: 1) Traditional Value; 2) Relative Value; 3) Historical Growth; 4) Expected Growth; 5) Profit Trends; 6) Accelerating Sales; 7) Earnings Momentum; 8) Price Momentum; 9) Price Reversal; and 10) Small Size. The Index will have risk characteristics similar to the Universe and will generally rise and fall with the Universe, with the goal, but not the guarantee, of incremental risk-adjusted outperformance as compared to the Universe. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “CS13030.” The long portion (i.e., +130) of the Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “CS130L” and the short portion (i.e., -30) of the Index is published separately under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “CS130S.”

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below. The Fund expects that its cash balances maintained in connection with the use of financial instruments will typically be held in money market instruments.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by public companies.
- **Derivatives** – The Fund invests in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose value is derived from the value of an underlying asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, funds (including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”)), interest rates or indexes. The Fund invests in derivatives as a substitute for investing directly in or taking short positions in the equity securities comprising the Index. These derivatives principally include:
 - **Swap Agreements** – Contracts entered into primarily with major global financial institutions for a specified period ranging from a day to more than one year. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties is calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a “basket” of securities or an ETF representing a particular index.

ProShare Advisors uses a mathematical approach to investing. Using this approach, ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce



returns consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The Fund may invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors' view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was not concentrated in an industry group, but was focused in the information technology and health care industry groups.

Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund's returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Risks Associated with the Use of Derivatives** – Investing in derivatives may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to greater risks and may result in larger losses or smaller gains than investing directly in the reference asset(s) underlying those derivatives. These risks include counterparty risk, liquidity risk and increased correlation risk. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the reference asset(s) underlying the derivative (e.g., the Index) and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives also may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. Moreover, with respect to the use of swap agreements, if the Index has a dramatic intraday move that causes a material decline in the Fund's net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Fund and its

counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. This, in turn, may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the Index reverses all or a portion of its intraday move by the end of the day. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning. Any costs associated with using derivatives will also have the effect of lowering the Fund's return.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund's ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund's correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund's underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Counterparty Risk** – Investing in derivatives and repurchase agreements involves entering into contracts with third parties (i.e., counterparties). The use of derivatives and repurchase agreements involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The Fund will be subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that a counterparty is or is perceived to be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or otherwise meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount it expects to receive from counterparties to derivatives and repurchase agreements entered into by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in

the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Fund may decline.

- **Short Sale Exposure Risk** – The Fund may seek “short” exposure through financial instruments, which would cause the Fund to be exposed to certain risks associated with selling short. These risks include, under certain market conditions, an increase in the volatility and decrease in the liquidity of the instruments underlying the short position, which may lower the Fund's return, result in a loss, have the effect of limiting the Fund's ability to obtain short exposure through financial instruments, or require the Fund to seek short exposure through alternative investment strategies that may be less desirable or more costly to implement. To the extent that, at any particular point in time, the financial instruments underlying the short position may be thinly traded or have a limited market, including due to regulatory action, the Fund may be unable to meet its investment objective due to a lack of available financial instruments or counterparties. During such periods, the Fund's ability to issue additional Creation Units may be adversely affected. Obtaining short exposure through these instruments may be considered an aggressive investment technique. Any income, dividends or payments by the assets underlying the Fund's short positions will negatively impact the Fund.
- **Long/Short Risk** – The Fund seeks long exposure to certain financial instruments and short exposure to certain other financial instruments. There is no guarantee that the returns on the Fund's long or short positions will produce positive returns and the Fund could lose money if either or both the Fund's long and short positions produce negative returns. In addition, the Fund may gain enhanced long exposure to certain financial instruments (i.e., obtain investment exposure that exceeds the amount directly invested in those assets, a form of leverage) and, under such circumstances, will lose more money in market environments that are adverse to its long positions than funds that do not employ such leverage. As a result, such investments may give rise to losses that exceed the amount invested in those assets.
- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.
- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.
- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Non-Diversification Risk** – The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). This means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers or in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. This may increase the Fund's volatility and increase the risk that the Fund's performance will decline based on the performance of a single issuer or the credit of a single counterparty.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is



closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.

- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company ("RIC") and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying

income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

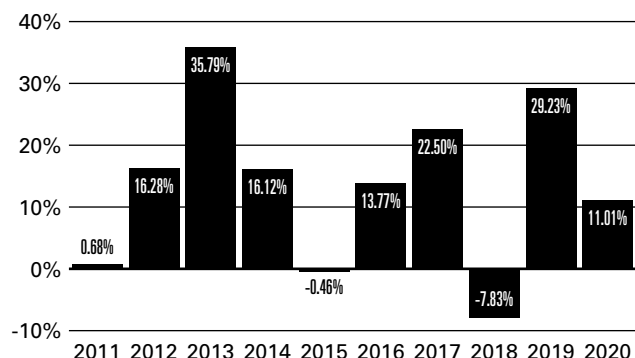
Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund's

results can be obtained by visiting the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 19.98%

Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -22.73%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 18.03%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years
Before Tax	11.01%	13.00%	12.97%
After Taxes on Distributions	10.62%	12.61%	12.63%
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	6.70%	10.34%	10.80%
Credit Suisse 130/30 Large Cap Index ¹	11.77%	13.68%	13.76%

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-

deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Michael Neches, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Tarak Davé, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since October 2013 and April 2018, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually. Distributions for this Fund may be higher than those of most ETFs.



Investment Objective

ProShares Long Online/Short Stores ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the ProShares Long Online/Short Stores Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.65%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.65%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$66	\$208	\$362	\$810

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities and derivatives. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 77% of the average value of its entire portfolio. This portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to cash instruments or derivatives transactions. If such transactions were included, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate would be significantly higher.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in financial instruments that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index is constructed and maintained by Solactive AG.

The ProShares Long Online/Short Stores Index consists of long positions in the online retailers included in the ProShares Online Retail Index (the “Online Index”) and short positions in the “bricks and mortar” retailers included in the Solactive-ProShares Bricks and Mortar Retail Store Index (the “Retail Store Index”).

The Fund and Index are designed to help investors take advantage of both sides of the retail industry’s transformation by combining full (100%) long exposure to online retailers with a partial (50%) short position to retailers that depend on physical stores. To be “long” means to have exposure to an asset with the expectation that its value will increase over time. To be “short” means to have exposure to an asset with the expectation that it will fall in value.

Long exposure to online retailers may be attractive to investors who believe the trend of rising online sales will continue. Short exposure may be attractive to investors who believe bricks and mortar stores face threats from ongoing trends, such as the growth of online shopping and markets oversaturated with stores. The Fund and Index have the potential to benefit both from outperforming online companies and underperforming bricks and mortar stores.

In a long/short portfolio, the long and short positions may offset one another, resulting in a lower net exposure to the direction of the market. For example, the 100% long/50% short structure may allow the Fund and Index to benefit in market environments where both online and store-based retailers are generally rising in value and may provide a buffer in environments where both online and store-based retailers are generally declining.

The *Online Index* is designed to measure the performance of publicly traded companies that principally sell online or through other non-store sales channels, such as through mobile or app purchases, rather than through “brick and mortar” store locations (“Online Retailers”). The Online Index includes U.S. and non-U.S. companies. To be included in the Online Index, an online retailer’s securities must be listed on a U.S. stock exchange, must have a minimum market capitalization of \$500 million and must meet certain liquidity requirements. Non-U.S. companies may not make up more than 25% of the Online Index. Companies are weighted in the Online Index using a modified market capitalization approach.

The *Retail Store Index* seeks to measure the performance of publicly traded “bricks and mortar” retail companies whose retail revenue is derived principally from in-store sales. The Retail Store Index includes only U.S. companies. Companies must derive at least 75% of their retail revenues from in-store sales to be included in the Retail Store Index. In addition, a company’s securities must be listed on a U.S. stock exchange and must meet certain liquidity and

market capitalization requirements. The Index is rebalanced monthly to equal weight and reconstituted in June of each year.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in the component securities of the Online Index. The Fund intends to obtain short exposure to the positions in the Retail Store Index by investing in derivatives.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below. The Fund expects that its cash balances maintained in connection with the use of financial instruments will typically be held in money market instruments.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by public companies.
- **Depository Receipts** – The Fund may invest in depository receipts, which principally include:
 - **American Depository Receipts (ADRs)**, which represent the right to receive securities of foreign issuers deposited in a bank or trust company and are an alternative to purchasing the underlying securities in their national markets and currencies
 - **Global Depository Receipts (GDRs)**, which are receipts for shares in a foreign-based corporation traded in capital markets around the world.
- **Derivatives** – The Fund invests in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose value is derived from the value of an underlying asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, funds (including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”)), interest rates or indexes. The Fund invests in derivatives as a substitute for investing directly in or taking short positions in the equity securities comprising the Index. These derivatives principally include:
 - **Swap Agreements** – Contracts entered into primarily with major global financial institutions for a specified period ranging from a day to more than one year. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties is calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a “basket” of securities or an ETF representing a particular index.
- **Money Market Instruments** – The Fund invests in short-term cash instruments that have a remaining maturity of 397 days or less and exhibit high quality credit profiles, for example:
 - **U.S. Treasury Bills** – U.S. government securities that have initial maturities of one year or less, and are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.
 - **Repurchase Agreements** – Contracts in which a seller of securities, usually U.S. government securities or other

money market instruments, agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements are primarily used by the Fund as a short-term investment vehicle for cash positions.

ProShare Advisors uses a mathematical approach to investing. Using this approach, ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund may invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, country or region to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was concentrated in the consumer discretionary industry group. The Index was also concentrated in the United States and was focused in China.

The Index is created and sponsored by ProShare Advisors and is licensed for use by ProShares Trust.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Risks Associated with the Use of Derivatives** – Investing in derivatives may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to greater risks and may result in larger losses or smaller gains than investing directly in the reference asset(s) underlying those derivatives. These risks include counterparty risk, liquidity risk and increased correlation



risk. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the reference asset(s) underlying the derivative (e.g., the Index) and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives also may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. The Fund may use a combination of swaps on the Index and swaps on an ETF that is designed to track the performance of the Index. The performance of an ETF may not track the performance of the Index due to embedded costs and other factors. Thus, to the extent the Fund invests in swaps that use an ETF as the reference asset, the Fund may be subject to greater correlation risk and may not achieve as high a degree of correlation with the Index as it would if the Fund only used swaps on the Index. Moreover, with respect to the use of swap agreements, if the Index has a dramatic intraday move that causes a material decline in the Fund's net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. This, in turn, may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the Index reverses all or a portion of its intraday move by the end of the day. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning. Any costs associated with using derivatives will also have the effect of lowering the Fund's return.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund's ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund's correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being

over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund's underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Counterparty Risk** – Investing in derivatives and repurchase agreements involves entering into contracts with third parties (i.e., counterparties). The use of derivatives and repurchase agreements involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The Fund will be subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that a counterparty is or is perceived to be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or otherwise meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount it expects to receive from counterparties to derivatives and repurchase agreements entered into by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Fund may decline.
- **Short Sale Exposure Risk** – The Fund may seek "short" exposure through financial instruments, which would cause the Fund to be exposed to certain risks associated with selling short. These risks include, under certain market conditions, an increase in the volatility and decrease in the liquidity of the instruments underlying the short position, which may lower the Fund's return, result in a loss, have the effect of limiting the Fund's ability to obtain short exposure through financial instruments, or require the Fund to seek short exposure through alternative investment strategies that may be less desirable or more costly to implement. To the extent that, at any particular point in time, the financial instruments underlying the short position may be thinly traded or have a limited market, including due to regulatory action, the Fund may be unable to meet its investment objective due to a lack of available financial instruments or counterparties. During such periods, the Fund's ability to issue additional Creation Unit may be adversely affected. Obtaining short exposure through these instruments may be considered an aggressive investment technique. Any income, dividends or payments by the assets underlying the Fund's short positions will negatively impact the Fund.
- **Long/Short Risk** – The Fund seeks long exposure to certain factors and short exposure to certain other factors. There is no guarantee that the returns on the Fund's long or short

positions will produce positive returns and the Fund could lose money if either or both the Fund's long and short positions produce negative returns.

- **Internet Companies Risk** – Internet companies are subject to rapid changes in technology, worldwide competition, rapid obsolescence of products and services, loss of patent protections, cyclical market patterns, evolving industry standards, frequent new product introductions and the considerable risk of owning small capitalization companies that have recently begun operations. In addition, the stocks of many internet companies have exceptionally high price-to-earnings ratios with little or no earnings histories. Many internet companies have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that often have been unrelated to their operating performance.
- **Online Retail Companies Risk** – Companies that operate in the online marketplace and retail segments are subject to fluctuating consumer demand. Unlike traditional brick and mortar retailers, online marketplaces and retailers must assume shipping costs or pass such costs to consumers. Consumer access to price information for the same or similar products may cause companies that operate in the online marketplace and retail segments to reduce profit margins in order to compete. Due to the nature of their business models, companies that operate in the online marketplace and retail segments may also be subject to heightened cyber security risk, including the risk of theft or damage to vital hardware, software and information systems. The loss or public dissemination of sensitive customer information or other proprietary data may negatively affect the financial performance of such companies to a greater extent than traditional brick and mortar retailers. As a result of such companies being web-based and the fact that they process, store, and transmit large amounts of data, including personal information, for their customers, failure to prevent or mitigate data loss or other security breaches, including breaches of vendors' technology and systems, could expose companies that operate in the online marketplace and retail segments or their customers to a risk of loss or misuse of such information, adversely affect their operating results, result in litigation or potential liability, and otherwise harm their businesses. Investing in Online Retailers may be attractive to investors who believe the trend of rising online sales will continue; however, there is no guarantee this trend will continue. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the companies in the Index and the performance of the Fund.
- **Retailing Industry Risk** – The risks of investments in the industry include: changes in domestic and international economies, consumer confidence, disposable household income and spending, and consumer tastes and preferences; intense competition; changing demographics; marketing and public perception; dependence on third-party suppliers and distribution systems; intellectual property infringement; legislative or regulatory changes and increased gov-

ernment supervision; thin capitalization; dependence on a relatively few number of business days to achieve overall results; and dependence on outside financing, which may be difficult to obtain.

- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.
- **Foreign Investments Risk/Emerging Markets Risk** – Exposure to securities of foreign issuers may provide the Fund with increased risk. Various factors related to foreign investments may negatively impact the Fund's and the Index's performance, such as: i) fluctuations in the value of the applicable foreign currency; ii) differences in securities settlement practices; iii) uncertainty associated with evidence of ownership of investments in countries that lack centralized custodial services; iv) possible regulation of, or other limitations on, investments by U.S. investors in foreign investments; v) potentially higher brokerage commissions; vi) the possibility that a foreign government may withhold portions of interest and dividends at the source; vii) taxation of income earned in foreign countries or other foreign taxes imposed; viii) foreign exchange controls, which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a foreign country; ix) less publicly available information about foreign issuers; x) changes in the denomination currency of a foreign investment; and xi) less certain legal systems in which the Fund may encounter difficulties or be unable to pursue legal remedies. Foreign investments also may be more susceptible to political, social, economic and regional factors than may be the case with U.S. securities. In addition, markets for foreign investments are usually less liquid, more volatile and significantly smaller than markets for U.S. securities, which may affect, among other things, the Fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign investments at appropriate times and prices. Because of differences in settlement times and/or foreign market holidays, transactions in a foreign market may take place one or more days after the necessary exposure to these investments is determined. Until the transactions are effected, the Fund is exposed to increased foreign currency risk and market risk and, ultimately, increased correlation risk.

Because the Fund's foreign investment exposure may include issuers domiciled in developing or "emerging market" countries, all the aforementioned factors are heightened and foreign investments risk is higher. Economic, business, political, or social instability may adversely



affect the value of emerging market investments more acutely than investments tied to developed foreign countries. Furthermore any of these developments may result in a decline in the value of a country's currency. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they may develop unevenly or may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets are considered speculative.

- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk** – Because the Fund focuses its investments in particular foreign countries or geographic regions, it may be more volatile than a more geographically diversified fund. The performance of the Fund will be affected by the political, social and economic conditions in those foreign countries and geographic regions and subject to the related risks.
- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.
- **Non-Diversification Risk** – The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). This means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers or in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. This may increase the Fund's volatility and increase the risk that the Fund's performance will decline based on the performance of a single issuer or the credit of a single counterparty.
- **Self-Indexing Performance Risk** – The Fund is linked to an Index sponsored by ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns.

Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. For an Index with exposure to foreign, and especially emerging markets, there may be heightened risks associated with the adequacy and reliability of the information used to calculate the Index, as some foreign markets may have less information available. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other indices or benchmarks based upon the same underlying securities. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.

- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of

certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.

- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund’s investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund’s shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company (“RIC”) and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from “qualifying income,” meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund’s pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.
- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the

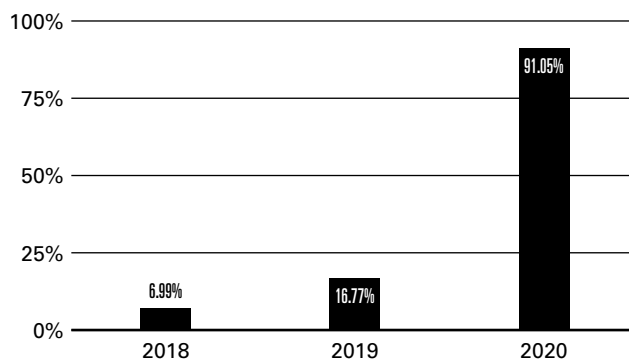
Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund’s results can be obtained by visiting the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 30.23%

Worst Quarter (ended 9/30/2019): -13.31%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): -10.30%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	91.05%	31.26%	11/14/2017
After Taxes on Distributions	90.44%	31.13%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	54.32%	25.25%	—
ProShares Long Online/Short Stores Index ¹	92.06%	31.55%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index. “Since Inception” returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are



not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Michael Neches, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Tarak Davé, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since November 2017 and April 2018, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade

at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually. Distributions for this Fund may be higher than those of most ETFs.

Investment Objective

ProShares Managed Futures Strategy ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide positive returns that are not directly correlated to broad equity or fixed income markets.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.75%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$77	\$240	\$417	\$930

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities and derivatives. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 1195% of the average value of its entire portfolio. This portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to cash instruments or derivatives transactions. If such transactions were included, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate would be significantly higher.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve positive returns that are not directly correlated to broad equity or fixed income markets. The Fund uses the S&P® Strategic Futures Index as a perfor-

mance benchmark (the “Benchmark”). The Benchmark seeks to capture the economic benefit from trends (in either direction) in the physical commodities, interest rates and currencies markets by taking long or short positions in related futures contracts. While the Fund generally will seek exposure to the commodity and financial markets included in the Benchmark, the Fund is not an index tracking ETF and will seek to enhance its performance by actively selecting investments with varying maturities from the underlying components of the Benchmark. There can be no assurance that the Fund’s performance will be positive or that its performance will exceed the performance of the Benchmark at any time.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests in a portfolio of commodity futures contracts (“Commodity Futures Contracts”) and currency and U.S. Treasury futures contracts (“Financial Futures Contracts”) (collectively, “Futures Contracts”). The Fund attempts to capture the economic benefit derived from rising and declining trends based on the price changes of these Futures Contracts. Each month, each Futures Contract will generally be positioned long if it is experiencing a positive price trend or short if it is experiencing a negative price trend. This positioning is based on a comparison of the recent returns of each Futures Contract with such contract’s seven-month weighted moving average return. If the returns are greater than or equal to the seven-month weighted moving average return, the Futures Contract is positioned “long.” To be “long” means to hold or have long exposure to an asset with the expectation that its value will increase over time. If the returns are below the seven-month weighted moving average return, the Futures Contract is positioned “short.” To be “short” means to sell or have short exposure to an asset with the expectation that it will fall in value. The Fund will benefit if it is long an asset that increases in value or is short an asset that decreases in value. Conversely, the Fund will be adversely impacted if it is long an asset that decreases in value or short an asset that increases in value.

The Fund will also hold cash or cash equivalents such as short-term U.S. Treasury securities or other high credit quality, short-term fixed-income or similar securities (such as shares of money market funds and collateralized repurchase agreements) for direct investment or as collateral for Futures Contracts. The Fund may also invest up to 100% of its assets in any of these types of cash or cash equivalent instruments.

The Fund will not invest directly in Commodity Futures Contracts. The Fund expects to gain exposure to these investments by investing a portion of its assets in the ProShares Cayman Portfolio I, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the “Subsidiary”). The Subsidiary is advised by ProShare Advisors, the Fund’s investment advisor. Unlike the Fund, the Subsidiary is not an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary is intended to provide the Fund with exposure to commodity markets in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. The Subsidiary has the same



investment objective as the Fund. The Fund will generally limit investments in the Subsidiary to 25% but it may exceed that amount if the Advisor believes doing so is in the best interest of the Fund, such as to help achieve the Fund's investment objective or increase the tax efficiency of the Fund. Except as otherwise noted, references to the Fund's investment strategies and risks include the investment strategies and risks of the Subsidiary.

The following Futures Contracts are included in the Benchmark as of May 31, 2021: Light Crude; Heating Oil; RBOB Gas; Natural Gas; Copper; Gold; Silver; Lean Hogs; Live Cattle; Corn; Soybeans; Wheat; Coffee; Cocoa; Sugar; Cotton; Australian Dollar; British Pound; Canadian Dollar; Euro; Japanese Yen; Swiss Franc; U.S. Treasury Notes; and U.S. Treasury Bonds.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below. The Fund expects that its cash balances maintained in connection with the use of financial instruments will typically be held in money market instruments.

- **Derivatives** – The Fund invests in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose value is derived from the value of an underlying asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, funds (including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”)), interest rates or indexes. The Fund invests in derivatives as a substitute for investing directly in or taking short positions in an asset class. These derivatives principally include:
 - **Swap Agreements** – Contracts entered into primarily with major global financial institutions for a specified period ranging from a day to more than one year. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties is calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a “basket” of securities or an ETF representing a particular index.
 - **Futures Contracts** – Standardized contracts traded on, or subject to the rules of, an exchange that call for the future delivery of a specified quantity and type of asset at a specified time and place or, alternatively, may call for cash settlement. The Fund will use futures contracts to achieve its investment objective.
- **Money Market Instruments** – The Fund invests in short-term cash instruments that have a remaining maturity of 397 days or less and exhibit high quality credit profiles, for example:
 - **Repurchase Agreements** – Contracts in which a seller of securities, usually U.S. government securities or other money market instruments, agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements are primarily used by the Fund as a short-term investment vehicle for cash positions.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund's returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Risks Associated with the Use of Derivatives** – Investing in derivatives may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to greater risks and may result in larger losses or smaller gains than investing directly in the reference asset(s) underlying those derivatives. These risks include counterparty risk, liquidity risk and increased correlation risk. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the reference asset(s) underlying the derivative and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives also may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. Moreover, with respect to the use of swap agreements, if the reference asset has a dramatic intraday move that causes a material decline in the Fund's net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. This, in turn, may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning. Any costs associated with using derivatives will also have the effect of lowering the Fund's return.
- **Counterparty Risk** – Investing in derivatives and repurchase agreements involves entering into contracts with third parties (i.e., counterparties). The use of derivatives involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. While the futures contracts that the Fund will use will be centrally cleared through exchanges that have been designated as “contracts markets” by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”), the Fund will still be subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that a counterparty is or is perceived to be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or otherwise meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount it expects to receive from counterparties to futures contracts entered into by the Fund. For futures contracts these

counterparties include both the exchange, which provides a performance guarantee, where the trade is executed, and the futures commission merchant, or brokerage firm, that is a member of the relevant contract market and holds margin on behalf of the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Fund may decline. In commodity broker insolvencies, customers have, in fact, been unable to recover from the broker's estate the full amount of their "customer" funds. The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the amount the Fund expects to receive from counterparties to derivatives and repurchase agreements entered into by the Fund. The Fund may engage in futures transactions with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to credit risk associated with any single counterparty.

- **Short Sale Exposure Risk** – The Fund may seek "short" exposure through financial instruments, which would cause the Fund to be exposed to certain risks associated with selling short. These risks include, under certain market conditions, an increase in the volatility and decrease in the liquidity of the instruments underlying the short position, which may lower the Fund's return, result in a loss, have the effect of limiting the Fund's ability to obtain short exposure through financial instruments, or require the Fund to seek short exposure through alternative investment strategies that may be less desirable or more costly to implement. To the extent that, at any particular point in time, the financial instruments underlying the short position may be thinly traded or have a limited market, including due to regulatory action, the Fund may be unable to meet its investment objective due to a lack of available financial instruments or counterparties. During such periods, the Fund's ability to issue additional Creation Units may be adversely affected. Obtaining short exposure through these instruments may be considered an aggressive investment technique. Any income, dividends or payments by the assets underlying the Fund's short positions will negatively impact the Fund.
- **Long/Short Risk** – The Fund seeks long exposure to certain factors and short exposure to certain other factors. There is no guarantee that the returns on the Fund's long or short positions will produce positive returns and the Fund could lose money if either or both the Fund's long and short positions produce negative returns.
- **Risks Related to a Managed Futures Strategy** – The Fund is an actively managed ETF that seeks to achieve positive returns that are not directly correlated to broad equity or fixed income markets. The Fund uses the S&P® Strategic Futures Index as a performance benchmark. The Benchmark seeks to capture the economic benefit from trends (in

either direction) in physical commodities, interest rates and currencies by taking long or short positions in related futures contracts and is based on a quantitative trading strategy.

The Fund takes long or short positions primarily based on the performance trends of the individual components. There can be no assurance that such trends are an accurate indicator of future market movements. In markets without sustained price trends, or markets with significant price movements that quickly reverse, the Fund may suffer significant losses. The Fund's Benchmark is based on futures prices, not spot prices. Futures can perform very differently from spot prices. The Fund's exposure to commodity or financial futures markets may subject it to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, which may adversely affect an investor's investment in the Fund. Certain index components of the Fund have experienced high volatility in the past.

Certain of these futures contracts are subject to risks related to rolling, which is the process in which the Fund closes out and replaces futures contracts that near expiration with futures contracts with a later expiration. The prices at which the Fund can replace expiring commodity futures contracts or financial futures contracts may be higher or lower in the nearer months than in the more distant months. The pattern of higher futures prices for longer expiration futures contracts is often referred to as "contango." The pattern of higher futures prices for shorter expiration futures contracts is referred to as "backwardation." The presence of contango in certain commodity futures contracts or financial futures contracts at the time of rolling would be expected to adversely affect long positions held by the Fund and positively affect short positions held by the Fund. The presence of backwardation would be expected to adversely affect short positions and positively affect long positions.

The Fund is not an index tracking ETF and will seek to enhance its performance by actively selecting investments with varying maturities from the underlying components of the Benchmark. If such strategy fails to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform the Benchmark or other funds with a similar investment objective and/or strategies.

The Fund will not invest directly in Commodity Futures Contracts. The Fund expects to gain exposure to these investments by investing a portion of its assets in a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands. The Subsidiary is not an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

- **Risks Associated with the Use of Futures Contracts** – The Fund obtains investment exposure through futures contracts.



Investing in Futures Contracts may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to greater risks than investing directly in securities. Because Futures Contracts often require limited initial investment, the use of Futures Contracts also may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. These risks include counterparty risk and liquidity risk. Any costs associated with using futures contracts will also have the effect of lowering the Fund's return.

- **Rolling Futures Contract Risk** – The Fund will invest in and have exposure to Futures Contracts and is subject to risks related to rolling. Rolling occurs when the Fund closes out of a Futures Contract as it nears its expiration and replaces it with a contract that has a later expiration. The Fund does not intend to hold Futures Contracts through expiration, but instead intends to “roll” its futures positions. When the market for these Futures Contracts is such that the prices are higher in the more distant delivery months than in the nearer delivery months, the sale during the course of the “rolling process” of the more nearby contract would take place at a price that is lower than the price of the more distant contract. This pattern of higher Futures Contract prices for longer expiration contracts is often referred to as “contango.” Alternatively, when the market for futures contracts is such that the prices are higher in the nearer months than in the more distant months, the sale during the course of the “rolling process” of the more nearby contract would take place at a price that is higher than the price of the more distant contract. This pattern of higher futures prices for shorter expiration futures contracts is referred to as “backwardation.” Extended periods of contango or backwardation have occurred in the past and can in the future cause significant losses for the Fund. ProShare Advisors will utilize active management techniques to seek to mitigate the negative impact or, in certain cases, benefit from the contango or backwardation present in the various futures contract markets, but there can be no guarantee that it will be successful in doing so.
- **Commodity and Currency Risk** – Investments linked to commodity or currency futures contracts can be highly volatile compared to investments in traditional securities, and funds holding instruments linked to commodity or currency futures contracts may experience large losses. The value of instruments linked to commodity or currency futures contracts may be affected by market movements, commodity or currency benchmarks (as the case may be), volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry, commodity or currency. For example, commodity futures contracts may be affected by numerous factors, including drought, floods, fires, weather, livestock disease, pipeline ruptures or spills, embargoes, tariffs and international, economic, political or regulatory developments. In particular, trading in natural gas futures contracts (or other financial instruments linked to natural gas) has historically been very volatile and can be expected to be very volatile in the future. High volatility may have an adverse impact on the Fund.
- **Foreign Currency Risk** – The Fund holds investments that provide exposure to non-U.S. currencies, currency exchange rates or interest rates denominated in such currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund's investment and the value of Fund shares. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning and your investment in the Fund may experience losses.
- **U.S. Treasury Market Risk** – The U.S. Treasury market can be volatile, and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. U.S. Treasury obligations may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Similar to other debt instruments, U.S. Treasury obligations are subject to debt instrument risk and interest rate risk. In addition, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. Government may cause the value of U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.
- **Interest Rate Risk** – Interest rate risk is the risk that debt instruments or related financial instruments may fluctuate in value due to changes in interest rates. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to fluctuate (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, etc.). Commonly, investments subject to interest rate risk will decrease in value when interest rates rise and increase in value when interest rates decline. A rising interest rate environment may cause the value of debt instruments to decrease and adversely impact the liquidity of debt instruments. Without taking into account other factors, the value of securities with longer maturities typically fluctuates more in response to interest rate changes than securities with shorter maturities. These factors may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to change.
- **Monthly Repositioning Risk** – The Fund is designed to potentially capture the economic benefit derived from both rising and declining trends in futures prices. In order to accomplish this, the Fund's Futures Contract positions are rebalanced and repositioned, either long or short, on a monthly basis. As further described in “Additional Information on Certain Underlying Indexes,” long positions or short positions in each Futures Contract are determined based on price movements over the past seven months. In volatile markets, this may result in the Futures Contracts frequently being repositioned from long to short and vice versa. If the price movements that caused a particular Futures Contract to be repositioned subsequently reverse themselves, the Fund's returns will be negatively impacted. For example, if Gold is positioned long for the month of March, and the underlying Futures Contracts decline in price, the Fund will experience losses. Depending on the

magnitude of the price decline, Gold may reposition itself to short at month end. If, in April, the market reverses and appreciates in price, Gold will again experience losses, even if the price of Gold futures contracts measured across both months is flat from a performance perspective. Such activity can cause the Fund to lose more, and possibly significantly more, than an investment focused only on long or short positions in the same Futures Contracts

- Commodity Market Risk** – The value of Commodity Futures contracts typically is based upon the price movements of a physical commodity and the market's expectations for such moves in the future. The prices of Commodity Futures contracts may fluctuate quickly and dramatically and may not correlate to price movements in other asset classes. Global events such as government interventions, treaties and trading, inter- or intrastate conflict, weather or other natural disasters, changes in supply or production, and changes in speculators' and/or investor's demand can cause extreme levels of volatility. Furthermore, since commodities are generally denominated in USD, a strengthening U.S. dollar can also cause significant declines in commodity prices. An active trading market may not exist for certain commodities. Each of these factors and events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.
 - General Risks Related to Commodities, Foreign Currencies and Fixed Income Futures** – Futures and futures-related products may be volatile, and certain Futures Contracts often experience sustained periods of high volatility. Price movements of the Futures Contracts included in the Benchmark are influenced by, among other things, changing supply and demand relationships; climate; government, agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies; national and international political and economic events; crop diseases; the purchasing and marketing programs of different nations; and changes in interest rates. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, particularly those in currencies.
- Furthermore, investments in Futures Contracts are not the same as direct or "spot" investments in the underlying commodity, currency or fixed income reference assets. While prices of swaps, Futures Contracts and other derivatives contracts are, as a rule, related to the prices of an underlying cash market, they are not perfectly correlated and often can perform very differently. It is possible that during certain time periods, the performance of different derivatives contracts may be substantially lower or higher than cash market prices for the underlying commodity or financial asset due to differences in derivatives contract terms or as supply, demand or other economic or regulatory factors become more pronounced in either the cash or derivatives markets.
- Subsidiary Investment Risk** – Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary are organized, respectively, could

result in the inability of the Fund to operate as intended and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Thus, the Fund, as an investor in the Subsidiary, will not have all the protections offered to investors in registered investment companies.

- Risk that Current Assumptions and Expectations Could Become Outdated as a Result of Global Economic Shock** – The onset of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) has caused significant shocks to global financial markets and economies, with many governments taking extreme actions to slow and contain the spread of COVID-19. These actions have had, and likely will continue to have, a severe economic impact on global economies as economic activity in some instances has essentially ceased. Financial markets across the globe are experiencing severe distress at least equal to what was experienced during the global financial crisis in 2008. In March 2020, U.S. equity markets entered a bear market in the fastest such move in the history of U.S. financial markets. During much of 2020, the unemployment rate in the U.S. was extremely high by historical standards. It is not possible to predict when unemployment and market conditions will return to more normal levels. Contemporaneous with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in the U.S., crude oil markets experienced shocks to the supply of and demand for crude oil. This led to an oversupply of crude oil, which impacted the price of crude oil and issuers in related markets. The global economic shocks being experienced as of the date hereof may cause the underlying assumptions and expectations of the Fund to quickly become outdated or inaccurate, resulting in significant losses.
- Non-Diversification Risk** – The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended ("1940 Act"). This means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers or in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. This may increase the Fund's volatility and increase the risk that the Fund's performance will decline based on the performance of a single issuer or the credit of a single counterparty.
- Active Management Risk** – The Fund is actively managed and its performance reflects the investment decisions that ProShare Advisors makes for the Fund. ProShare Advisors' judgments about the Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform other funds with a similar investment objective and/or strategies.
- Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market



price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.

- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses or realizing gains.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company ("RIC") and its

shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

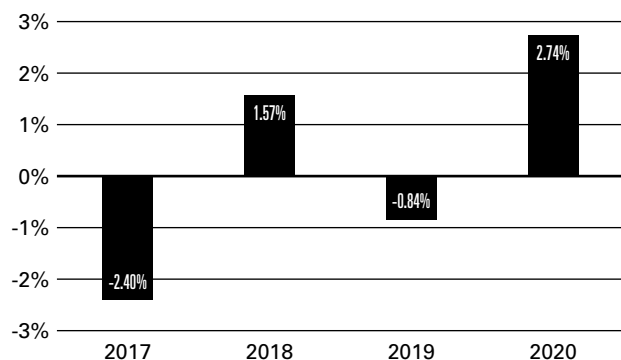
Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund's

results can be obtained by visiting the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): 2.30%

Worst Quarter (ended 9/30/2017): -2.49%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 0.91%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	2.74%	0.73%	2/17/2016
After Taxes on Distributions	2.74%	0.51%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	1.62%	0.47%	—
S&P Strategic Futures ¹	5.22%	2.39%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index. "Since Inception" returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-

deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Alexander Ilyasov, Senior Portfolio Manager, and James Linneman, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since August 2020 and April 2019, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually. Distributions for this Fund may be higher than those of most ETFs.



Investment Objective

ProShares Merger ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the S&P Merger Arbitrage Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses	0.93%

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee

Waivers and Expense Reimbursements	1.68%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursement ¹	-0.93%

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee

Waivers and Expense Reimbursements	0.75%
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1 ProShare Advisors LLC (“ProShare Advisors”) has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements, as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 0.75% through September 30, 2022. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by ProShare Advisors. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProShare Advisors within five years of the end of that contractual period, however, such recoupment will be limited to the lesser of any expense limitation in place at the time of recoupment or the expense limitation in place at the time of waiver or reimbursement.

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of each period. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same, except that the fee waiver/expense reimbursement is assumed only to pertain to the first year. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your approximate costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$77	\$439	\$825	\$1,909

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities and derivatives. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 315% of the average value of its entire portfolio. This portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to cash instruments or derivatives transactions. If such transactions were included, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate would be significantly higher.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is designed to track the performance of the Index and provide exposure to a global merger arbitrage strategy.

The Index is constructed and maintained by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. The Index, and by extension the Fund, seeks to produce consistent, positive returns in virtually all market environments, although there are no assurances it will achieve this result. A global merger arbitrage strategy seeks to capture the spread between the price at which the stock of a company (each such company, a “Target”) trades after a proposed acquisition of such Target is announced and the value (cash plus stock) that the acquiring company (the “Acquirer”) has proposed to pay for the stock of the Target (a “Spread”). Such a Spread typically exists due to the uncertainty that the announced merger, acquisition or other corporate reorganization (each, a “Deal”) will close, and if it closes, that such Deal will be at the initially proposed economic terms. For Deals that close, the price of the Target after the Deal is announced is expected to approach the proposed acquisition price by the closing date of the Deal, resulting in a gain to strategies such as the Index’s, which attempt to capture this Spread. The size of the Spread will depend on several factors, including the perceived risk of the Deal closing and the length of time expected until the Deal is completed. For Deals that are not consummated, the price of the Target commonly falls back to pre-announcement levels, typically resulting in significant losses well in excess of the post-announcement Spread the strategy attempts to capture.

To obtain exposure to the Index, the Fund takes long positions in shares of the Target. The Fund also takes short positions in shares of the Acquirer when the Deal involves an exchange of the Acquirer’s stock. The short positions are intended to reduce the effect that declines in the value of the Acquirer’s stock could have on the Spread. The Index, created by Standard & Poor’s®, is comprised of a maximum of 80 companies, including up to 40 companies that are currently targets in merger deals, which are represented by long positions in the index, and up to 40 companies that are currently acquirers for the same stock merger deals, which are represented by short positions in the Index. The Index includes a cash component, which earns the three-month U.S. Treasury Bill rate. When Deals enter the Index, the weight in long positions of Targets is initiated at three percent (3%) and the initial weight in short positions of Acquirers ranges between zero and three

percent (0% and 3%), depending on the terms of the Deal. The sum of initial net exposure for the Fund (i.e., the difference between: (a) the Fund's total long exposure; and (b) the Fund's total short exposure) is limited to between zero and one hundred percent (0% and 100%), with both the long and short positions having a maximum initial exposure each of 120%. The Index also includes a Treasury bill component which constitutes the remainder of the Index when net exposure from included Deals is less than 100%. Certain Deals are screened out based on liquidity, size, and Spread between the Deal price and the Target's stock price. Additions and deletions occur on a rolling basis. Returns are expected to be uncorrelated to equity markets over time. The Index is denominated in local currencies, and the Fund will generally seek to hedge against fluctuations between the value of the U.S. Dollar and the currencies in which the securities are denominated. The Fund will utilize financial instruments such as currency forward contracts to seek to offset its total equity exposure to each currency. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol "SPLSALP".

The Fund will generally not short any stocks directly but will generally obtain short exposure through derivatives.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below. The Fund expects that its cash balances maintained in connection with the use of financial instruments will typically be held in money market instruments.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by public companies.
- **Derivatives** – The Fund invests in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose value is derived from the value of an underlying asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, funds (including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs")), exchange rate, interest rates or indexes. The Fund invests in derivatives as a substitute for investing directly in or making short sales of the securities of the Index, as well as for effecting currency hedging transactions. These derivatives principally include:
 - **Swap Agreements** – Contracts entered into primarily with major global financial institutions for a specified period ranging from a day to more than one year. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a "basket" of securities or an ETF representing a particular index.
 - **Forward Contracts** – Two-party contracts where a purchase or sale of a specific quantity of a commodity, security, foreign currency or other financial instrument is entered into with dealers or financial institutions at a set price,

with delivery and settlement at a specified future date. Forward contracts may also be structured for cash settlement, rather than physical delivery.

- **Money Market Instruments** – The Fund invests in short-term cash instruments that have a remaining maturity of 397 days or less and exhibit high quality credit profiles, for example:
 - **U.S. Treasury Bills** – U.S. government securities that have initial maturities of one year or less, and are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.
 - **Repurchase Agreements** – Contracts in which a seller of securities, usually U.S. government securities or other money market instruments, agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements are primarily used by the Fund as a short-term investment vehicle for cash positions.

ProShare Advisors uses a mathematical approach to investing. Using this approach, ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The Fund may invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors' view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was not concentrated in an industry group, but was focused in the consumer discretionary, health care, and information technology industry groups.

Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund's returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in



an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Risks Associated with the Use of Derivatives** – Investing in derivatives may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to greater risks and may result in larger losses or smaller gains than investing directly in the reference asset(s) underlying those derivatives. These risks include counterparty risk, liquidity risk and increased correlation risk. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the reference asset(s) underlying the derivative (e.g., the Index) and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives also may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. Moreover, with respect to the use of swap agreements, if the Index has a dramatic intraday move that causes a material decline in the Fund's net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. This, in turn, may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the Index reverses all or a portion of its intraday move by the end of the day. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning. Any costs associated with using derivatives will also have the effect of lowering the Fund's return.
- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund's ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund's correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into

and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund's underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Counterparty Risk** – Investing in derivatives and repurchase agreements involves entering into contracts with third parties (i.e., counterparties). The use of derivatives and repurchase agreements involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The Fund will be subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that a counterparty is or is perceived to be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or otherwise meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount it expects to receive from counterparties to derivatives and repurchase agreements entered into by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Fund may decline.
- **Short Sale Exposure Risk** – The Fund may seek "short" exposure through financial instruments, which would cause the Fund to be exposed to certain risks associated with selling short. These risks include, under certain market conditions, an increase in the volatility and decrease in the liquidity of the instruments underlying the short position, which may lower the Fund's return, result in a loss, have the effect of limiting the Fund's ability to obtain short exposure through financial instruments, or require the Fund to seek short exposure through alternative investment strategies that may be less desirable or more costly to implement. To the extent that, at any particular point in time, the financial instruments underlying the short position may be thinly traded or have a limited market, including due to regulatory action, the Fund may be unable to meet its investment objective due to a lack of available financial instruments or counterparties. During such periods, the Fund's ability to issue additional Creation Units may be adversely affected. Obtaining short exposure through these instruments may be considered an aggressive investment technique. Any income, dividends or payments by the assets underlying the Fund's short positions will negatively impact the Fund.
- **Long/Short Risk** – The Fund seeks long exposure to certain factors and short exposure to certain other factors. There is no guarantee that the returns on the Fund's long or short

positions will produce positive returns and the Fund could lose money if either or both the Fund's long and short positions produce negative returns.

- Risks Related to the Merger Arbitrage Strategy** – There is no assurance that any of the Deals reflected in the Index will be successfully completed. In particular, in certain market conditions, it is possible that most or all of the Deals could fail. If any Deal reflected in the Index is not consummated, the Spread between the price offered for the Target and the price at which the shares of the Target trade is expected to widen. In such cases the price of the Target commonly falls back to pre-Deal announcement levels, typically resulting in significant losses well in excess of the post-announcement Spread the strategy attempts to capture. This could adversely affect the performance of the Index and the performance of the Fund. Deals may be terminated, renegotiated, or subject to a longer time frame than initially contemplated due to business, regulatory, or other concerns. Any of these events may negatively impact the performance of the Fund. The Index may also delete transactions under certain circumstances, thus precluding any potential future gains. Also, foreign companies involved in pending mergers or acquisitions may present risks distinct from comparable transactions completed solely within the U.S.
- Risks Related to Foreign Currencies and the Fund's Currency Hedging Strategy** – The Index is denominated in local currencies and does not reflect the impact of currency movements that can affect U.S. investors (such as the Fund) in such securities. The Fund will generally attempt to match the Index by hedging against exposure to foreign currencies. These hedges will in many cases not fully eliminate the exposure to a particular currency. In addition, interest rate differentials and additional transaction costs can diminish the effectiveness of a particular hedging position. All of these factors may cause additional correlation risk. In addition, in order to transact in foreign investments, the Fund may exchange and hold foreign currencies. Regulatory fees or higher custody fees may be imposed on foreign currency holdings.
- Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.
- Foreign Investments Risk** – Exposure to securities of foreign issuers may provide the Fund with increased risk. Various factors related to foreign investments may negatively impact the Fund's and the Index's performance, such as: i)

fluctuations in the value of the applicable foreign currency; ii) differences in securities settlement practices; iii) uncertainty associated with evidence of ownership of investments in countries that lack centralized custodial services; iv) possible regulation of, or other limitations on, investments by U.S. investors in foreign investments; v) potentially higher brokerage commissions; vi) the possibility that a foreign government may withhold portions of interest and dividends at the source; vii) taxation of income earned in foreign countries or other foreign taxes imposed; viii) foreign exchange controls, which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a foreign country; ix) less publicly available information about foreign issuers; x) changes in the denomination currency of a foreign investment; and xi) less certain legal systems in which the Fund may encounter difficulties or be unable to pursue legal remedies. Foreign investments also may be more susceptible to political, social, economic and regional factors than may be the case with U.S. securities. In addition, markets for foreign investments are usually less liquid, more volatile and significantly smaller than markets for U.S. securities, which may affect, among other things, the Fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign investments at appropriate times and prices. Because of differences in settlement times and/or foreign market holidays, transactions in a foreign market may take place one or more days after the necessary exposure to these investments is determined. Until the transactions are effected, the Fund is exposed to increased foreign currency risk and market risk and, ultimately, increased correlation risk.

- Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- Small- and Mid-Cap Company Investment Risk** – The risk of equity investing may be particularly acute for securities of issuers with smaller market capitalizations. Small- and mid-cap companies may have limited product lines or resources, may be dependent upon a particular market niche and may have greater fluctuations in price than the stocks of larger companies. Small- and mid-cap companies may lack the financial and personnel resources to handle economic or industry-wide setbacks and, as a result, such setbacks



could have a greater effect on small- and mid-cap security prices. Additionally, small- and mid-cap company stocks may trade at greater spreads or lower trading volumes, and may be less liquid than the stocks of larger companies. Further, stocks of small- and mid-sized companies could be more difficult to liquidate during market downturns compared to larger, more widely traded companies.

- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. For an Index with exposure to foreign, and especially emerging markets, there may be heightened risks associated with the adequacy and reliability of the information used to calculate the Index, because there might be less, incomplete or inaccurate information available about securities issuers in those markets due to different or less stringent market or accounting regulation or practices. ProShare Advisors has no ability to assess a third party provider's due diligence process over index data prior to its use in index computation, construction and/or rebalancing. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Non-Diversification Risk** – The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). This means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers or in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. This may increase the Fund's volatility and increase the risk that the Fund's performance will decline based on the performance of a single issuer or the credit of a single counterparty.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company (“RIC”) and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from “qualifying income,” meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its

income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to qualify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

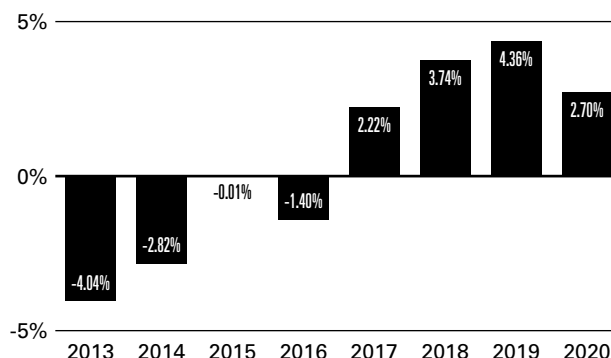
Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. In addition, the Fund's performance information reflects applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations, if any, in effect during the periods presented. Absent such fee waivers/expense limitations, if any, performance would have been lower. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund's

results can be obtained by visiting the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 9/30/2018): 2.86%

Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2013): -3.94%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 3.84%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	2.70%	2.30%	0.63%	12/11/2012
After Taxes on Distributions	2.70%	2.14%	0.39%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	1.60%	1.76%	0.43%	—
S&P Merger Arbitrage Index ¹	3.28%	2.99%	1.62%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index. “Since Inception” returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Alexander Ilyasov, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Scott Hanson, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since August 2020 and August 2016, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at

market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually. Distributions for this Fund may be higher than those of most ETFs.

Investment Objective

ProShares Morningstar Alternatives Solution ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the Morningstar® Diversified AlternativesSM Index (the “Index”). The Index seeks to provide diversified exposure to alternative asset classes. The Index consists of a comprehensive set of exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) in the ProShares lineup that employ alternative and non-traditional strategies such as long/short, market neutral, managed futures, hedge-fund replication, private equity, infrastructure or inflation-related investments.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.07%
Other Expenses	1.01%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.73%

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements	1.81%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursement ²	-0.86%

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements	0.95%
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¹ “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” are expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund through its ownership of shares in other investment companies (such as exchange-traded funds). They are not direct costs paid by Fund shareholders and are not used to calculate the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”). “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” are not directly borne by the Fund and are not reflected in the Fund’s Financial Statements in the annual report. Therefore, the amounts listed in “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” will differ from those presented in the Fund’s Financial Highlights in the Fund’s Prospectus.

² Pursuant to an Expense Limitation Agreement, ProShare Advisors LLC (“ProShare Advisors”) has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (including Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 0.95% through September 30, 2022. ProShare Advisors has also agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees through October 31, 2022. Prior to those dates, ProShare Advisors may not terminate these respective arrangements without the approval of the Fund’s Board of Trustees. Expense waivers/reimbursements (but not Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees waived during the term of the Investment Advisory and Management Services Fee waiver) may be recouped by ProShare Advisors within five years of the end of the Expense Limitation Agreement’s contractual period, however, such recoupment will be limited to the lesser of any expense limitation in place at the time of recoupment or the expense limitation in place at the time of waiver or reimbursement.

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of each period. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same, except that the fee waiver/expense reimbursement is assumed only to pertain to the first year. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your approximate costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$97	\$486	\$900	\$2,056

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund (and each Underlying ETF (as defined below) in which the Fund invests) 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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. To the extent an Underlying ETF incurs costs related to portfolio turnover, such costs would have a negative effect on the performance of the Underlying ETF, and thus the Fund, but will not be reflected in the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 62% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in ETFs that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Fund is a fund of ETFs and seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in the “Underlying ETFs,” which are ETFs, sponsored by ProShare Advisors or its affiliates.

The Fund is designed to provide investors with a comprehensive solution to their alternatives allocation by investing in the alternative ETFs (i.e., ETFs that invest in alternative asset classes or that have non-traditional investment strategies) comprising its Index.

The Index is designed to provide diversified exposure to alternative asset classes when combined with a range of traditional investments. It allocates among a comprehensive set of alternative ETFs that employ alternative and non-traditional strategies such as long/short, market neutral, managed



futures, hedge fund replication, private equity, infrastructure, or inflation related investments.

The Index allocates weights to the Underlying ETFs based on a proprietary optimization model. The model annually calculates the allocation to each Underlying ETF based on the improvement in portfolio risk/return characteristics each Underlying ETF may provide to a traditional stock and bond portfolio. In addition, at each monthly rebalance, the Index applies a tactical momentum signal designed to increase the allocations towards asset classes that exhibited positive relative trends over the prior six months.

As of June 30, 2021, the Underlying ETFs included: ProShares Managed Futures Strategy ETF, ProShares Hedge Replication ETF, ProShares Merger ETF, ProShares RAFI Long/Short, ProShares Global Listed Private Equity ETF, ProShares DJ Brookfield Global Infrastructure ETF, and ProShares Inflation Expectations ETF. A brief description of each of these Underlying ETFs follows.

ProShares Managed Futures Strategy ETF (FUT) is an actively managed ETF that seeks to achieve positive returns that are not directly correlated to broad equity or fixed income markets. The Fund uses the S&P® Strategic Futures Index as a performance benchmark. The S&P® Strategic Futures Index was developed by Standard & Poors and is a long/short rules-based investable index that seeks to capture the economic benefit from trends (in either direction) in physical commodities, interest rates and currencies by taking long or short positions in related futures contracts based on the performance trends of the individual components.

ProShares Hedge Replication ETF (HDG) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the Merrill Lynch Factor Model – Exchange Series (“Factor Model”). The Factor Model, established by Merrill Lynch International (the “Model Sponsor”), seeks to provide the risk and return characteristics of the hedge fund asset class by targeting a high correlation to the HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index (the “HFRI”).

ProShares Merger ETF (MRGR) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the S&P® Merger Arbitrage Index (“Merger Arbitrage Index”). The Merger Arbitrage Index is designed to provide exposure to a global merger arbitrage strategy. A global merger arbitrage strategy seeks to capture the spread between the price at which the stock of a company (each such company, a “Target”) trades after a proposed acquisition of such Target is announced and the value (cash plus stock) that the acquiring company (the “Acquirer”) has proposed to pay for the stock of the Target.

ProShares RAFI™ Long/Short (RALS) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the FTSE RAFI™ US 1000 Long/Short Total Return Index (“RAFI Index”). The RAFI Index methodology

seeks to leverage a theory that index weighting based on market capitalization (i.e., price) results in overweighting of overpriced securities and underweighting of underpriced securities. By obtaining long exposure to a non-capitalization weighted “fundamental” index and short exposure to a market capitalization weighted index in an equal dollar amount, the Index seeks to deliver the difference in performance (outperformance or underperformance) between the fundamentally weighted index and the market capitalization weighted index. In general, when fundamental weighting is outperforming capitalization weighting, the RAFI Index, expects to have positive performance. When capitalization weighting is outperforming fundamental weighting, the RAFI Index and Fund expect to have negative performance.

ProShares Global Listed Private Equity ETF (PEX) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the LPX Direct Listed Private Equity Index (“LPX Index”). The LPX index consists of up to 30 qualifying listed private equity companies whose direct private equity investments, as well as cash and cash equivalent positions and post-initial public offering listed investments, represent more than 80% of the total assets of the company.

ProShares DJ Brookfield Global Infrastructure ETF (TOLZ) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the Dow Jones Brookfield Global Infrastructure Composite Index (“Global Infrastructure Index”). The Global Infrastructure Index, constructed and maintained by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, consists of companies domiciled globally that qualify as “pure-play” infrastructure companies – companies whose primary business is the ownership and operation of infrastructure assets, activities that generally generate long-term stable cash flows.

ProShares Inflation Expectations ETF (RINF) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the FTSE 30-Year TIPS (Treasury Rate-Hedged) Index (the “FTSE Index”) and will invest at least 80% of its total assets in securities of the FTSE Index. The FTSE Index tracks the performance of (i) long positions in the most recently issued 30-year Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (“TIPS”) and (ii) duration-adjusted short positions in U.S. Treasury bonds of, in aggregate, approximate equivalent duration dollars to the TIPS. **The FTSE Index is not designed to measure the realized rate of inflation, nor does it seek to replicate the returns of any index or measure of actual consumer price levels.**

The Index is constructed and maintained by Morningstar, Inc., using the asset allocation expertise of its affiliate, Ibbotson Associates, Inc., a division of Morningstar Investment Management Group. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “DVALTT”.

For a further description of the Fund, please see “Additional Securities, Instruments and Strategies of ProShares Morningstar Alternatives Solution ETF” in the Fund’s Prospectus. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in Underlying ETFs.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.

- **Exchange-Traded Funds** – The Fund may invest in shares of other ETFs, which are registered investment companies that are traded on stock exchanges and hold assets such as stocks or bonds.

ProShare Advisors uses a mathematical approach to investing. Using this approach, ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund may invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was not concentrated in an industry group.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Risks Associated with the Use of Derivatives** – Certain Underlying ETFs may obtain investment exposure through derivatives

(including investing in swap agreements, futures contracts, forward contracts, options on futures contracts, securities and indexes, and similar instruments). Investing in derivatives may be considered aggressive and may expose the Underlying ETF to greater risks and may result in larger losses or smaller gains than investing directly in the reference asset(s) underlying those derivatives. These risks include counterparty risk, liquidity risk and increased correlation risk. When an Underlying ETF uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the reference asset(s) underlying the derivative (e.g., the securities in the index) and the derivative, which may prevent the Underlying ETF from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives also may expose the Underlying ETF to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. Moreover, with respect to the use of swap agreements, if an index has a dramatic intraday move that causes a material decline in an Underlying ETF’s net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Underlying ETF and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the transaction with the Underlying ETF. In that event, the Underlying ETF may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired exposure consistent with the Underlying ETF’s investment objective. This, in turn, may prevent the Underlying ETF from achieving its investment objective, even if the index reverses all or a portion of its intraday move by the end of the day. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning. Any costs associated with using derivatives will also have the effect of lowering the Underlying ETF’s return.

- **Correlation Risk** – There is no guarantee that the Fund or any Underlying ETF will achieve a high degree of correlation with its index, which may hinder its ability to meet its investment objective.
- **Counterparty Risk** – Investing in derivatives and repurchase agreements involves entering into contracts with third parties (i.e., counterparties). The use of derivatives, such as swap agreements, futures contracts or forward contracts, involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Such Underlying ETFs will be subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that a counterparty is or is perceived to be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or otherwise meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount such Underlying ETF expects to receive from counterparties to derivatives and repurchase agreements entered into by the Underlying ETF. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of an Underlying ETF is insufficient or there are delays in an Underlying ETF’s ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Underlying ETF may decline.



- **Affiliated Fund Risk** – The Fund invests exclusively in Underlying ETFs that are affiliated with ProShare Advisors. The use of affiliated Underlying ETFs subjects ProShare Advisors to potential conflicts of interest; for example, because certain Underlying ETFs pay higher fees to ProShare Advisors than other Underlying ETFs, ProShare Advisors could be incentivized to allocate the Fund's assets to Underlying ETFs that pay higher fees. Additionally, if an Underlying ETF holds interests in another affiliated ETF, the Fund may be prohibited from purchasing additional shares of that Underlying ETF, which may increase correlation risk.
- **Investment in Underlying ETFs Risk** – The Fund expects to invest substantially all of its assets in the Underlying ETFs, so the Fund's investment performance is directly related to the investment performance of the Underlying ETFs. An investment in the Fund is subject to the risks associated with the Underlying ETFs that comprise the Index. The Fund's NAV will change with changes in the value of the Underlying ETFs in which the Fund invests. As the Underlying ETFs, or the Fund's allocations among the Underlying ETFs, change from time to time, or to the extent that the expense ratio of the Underlying ETFs changes, the weighted average operating expenses borne by the Fund may increase or decrease. An investment in the Fund will entail more direct and indirect costs and expenses than a direct investment in the Underlying ETFs. For example, the Fund indirectly pays not only a portion of the expenses (including operating expenses and management fees) incurred by the Underlying ETFs, but its own expenses as well. One Underlying ETF may buy the same securities that another Underlying ETF sells. Also, taxable distributions made by the Underlying ETFs could cause the Fund to make a taxable distribution to its shareholders. The value of the Fund's investment in Underlying ETFs is generally based on secondary market prices and, as such, the Fund may suffer losses due to developments in the security markets, the failure of an active trading market to develop, trading halts or de-listings.
- **Investment Strategy Risk** – There is no guarantee that the Fund will produce positive returns. The Index allocates to the Underlying ETFs based in large part on the historical performance and other related characteristics of the individual Underlying ETFs, their benchmarks, and the asset classes they represent. There is no guarantee that the Underlying ETFs will continue to perform as they have in the past or as they are expected to perform in the future, or that the Underlying ETFs will meet their investment objectives. Furthermore, the quantitative allocation strategy utilized by the Index may allocate to the Underlying ETFs in a way that proves to be sub-optimal for a given market environment.
- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Small- and Mid-Cap Company Investment Risk** – The risk of equity investing may be particularly acute for securities of issuers with smaller market capitalizations. Small- and mid-cap companies may have limited product lines or resources, may be dependent upon a particular market niche and may have greater fluctuations in price than the stocks of larger companies. Small- and mid-cap companies may lack the financial and personnel resources to handle economic or industry-wide setbacks and, as a result, such setbacks could have a greater effect on small- and mid-cap security prices. Additionally, small- and mid-cap company stocks may trade at greater spreads or lower trading volumes, and may be less liquid than the stocks of larger companies. Further, stocks of small- and mid-sized companies could be more difficult to liquidate during market downturns compared to larger, more widely traded companies.
- **Non-Diversification Risk** – The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended ("1940 Act"). This means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers or in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. This may increase the Fund's volatility and increase the risk that the Fund's performance will decline based on the performance of a single issuer or the credit of a single counterparty.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to

changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.

- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index. Furthermore, the Underlying ETFs in which the Fund invests may have varying degrees of liquidity and associated spreads. Lower liquidity and wider spreads have a negative impact on the Fund's performance.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may

result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.

- **Tax Risk** – Certain Underlying ETFs intend to qualify each year for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders. In order to so qualify each such Underlying ETF must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. An Underlying ETF's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Underlying ETF's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect its ability to so qualify. The Underlying ETF can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, an Underlying ETF were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Underlying ETF would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income, which could substantially reduce the Fund's return on its investment in such Underlying ETF. In addition, such failure could jeopardize the Fund's status as a RIC. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify as a RIC, the Fund would be taxed as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.
- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances, (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio assets that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund or an Underlying ETF could sell a portfolio asset for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund or an Underlying ETF would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.



Risks Related to the Underlying ETFs

The Fund is subject to the risks of the Underlying ETFs to the extent it allocates to the relevant Underlying ETFs. Investments in the Underlying ETFs may subject the Fund to the following risks:

- **Risks Associated with the Use of Derivatives** – Certain Underlying ETFs may obtain investment exposure through derivatives (including investing in swap agreements, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, securities and indexes, forward contracts and similar instruments). Investing in derivatives may be considered aggressive and may expose the Underlying ETF to greater risks than investing directly in the reference asset(s) underlying those derivatives (e.g., the securities contained in an Underlying ETF's index). When an Underlying ETF uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the reference asset(s) underlying the derivative (e.g., the securities in the index) and the derivative, which may prevent the Underlying ETF from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives also may expose the Underlying ETF to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested.
- **Counterparty Risk** – Certain Underlying ETFs will invest in derivatives involving third parties (i.e., counterparties). The use of derivatives, such as swap agreements, futures contracts or forward contracts, involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Such Underlying ETFs will be subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that a counterparty is or is perceived to be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or otherwise meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount such Underlying ETF expects to receive from counterparties to derivatives and repurchase agreements entered into by the Underlying ETF. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of an Underlying ETF is insufficient or there are delays in an Underlying ETF's ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Underlying ETF may decline.
- **Short Sale Exposure Risk** – Certain Underlying ETFs may seek inverse or "short" exposure through financial instruments, which may cause them to be exposed to certain risks associated with selling short. These risks include, under certain market conditions, an increase in the volatility and decrease in the liquidity of the instruments underlying the short position, which may lower the Underlying ETF's return or result in a loss. To the extent that, at any particular point in time, the securities underlying the short position may be thinly-traded or have a limited market, including due to regulatory action, an Underlying ETF may be unable to meet its investment objective due to a lack of available financial instruments or counterparties. During such periods, the Underlying ETF's ability to issue additional Creation Units may be adversely affected. Any income, dividends or payments by the assets underlying

the Underlying ETF's short positions will negatively impact the Underlying ETF.

- **Long/Short Risk** – Certain Underlying ETFs seek both long and short exposure. There is no guarantee that the returns on the Underlying ETFs' long or short positions will produce positive returns and the Underlying ETFs could lose money if either or both the Underlying ETFs' long and short positions produce negative returns. As a result, such investments may give rise to losses that exceed the amount invested in those assets.

Moreover, with respect to the use of swap agreements, if an index has a dramatic intraday move that causes a material decline in an Underlying ETF's net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Underlying ETF and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the transaction with the Underlying ETF. In that event, the Underlying ETF may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired exposure consistent with the Underlying ETF's investment objective. This, in turn, may prevent the Underlying ETF from achieving its investment objective, even if the index reverses all or a portion of its intraday move by the end of the day. Any costs associated with using derivatives will also have the effect of lowering the Underlying ETF's return.

- **Breakeven Inflation Investing Risk** – ProShares Inflation Expectations ETF seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the FTSE Index. The FTSE Index tracks the performance of (i) long positions in the most recently issued 30-year Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("TIPS") and (ii) duration-adjusted short positions in U.S. Treasury bonds of, in aggregate, approximate equivalent duration dollars to the TIPS. The FTSE Index seeks to achieve an overall duration dollar amount of zero. The difference in yield (or spread) between these bonds (Treasury yield minus TIPS yield) is commonly referred to as a "breakeven rate of inflation" ("BEI") and is considered to be a measure of the market's expectations for inflation over the relevant period. The level of the FTSE Index (and the fund) will fluctuate based on changes in the value of the underlying bonds, which will likely not be the same on a percentage basis as changes in the BEI. The FTSE Index is not designed to measure or predict the realized rate of inflation, nor does it seek to replicate the returns of any price index or measure of actual consumer price levels. Changes in the BEI are based on the TIPS and U.S. Treasury markets, interest rate and inflation expectations, and fiscal and monetary policy.

There is no guarantee that these factors will combine to produce any particular directional changes in the FTSE Index over time, or that the fund will retain any appreciation in value over extended periods of time, or that the returns of the FTSE Index or the fund will track or outpace the realized rate of inflation, or any price index or measure

of actual consumer price levels. It is possible that the returns of the FTSE Index or the fund will not correlate to (or may be the opposite of) the change in the realized rate of inflation, or any price index, or measure of actual consumer price levels. Furthermore, while the BEI provides exposure to inflation expectations, it may also be influenced by other factors, including premiums related to liquidity for certain bonds as well as premiums surrounding the uncertainty of future inflation. These other factors may impact the level of the FTSE Index or the value of the fund in unexpected ways and may cancel out or even reverse the impact of changes in inflation expectations. As a result, an investment in the fund may not serve as an effective hedge against inflation.

- **Commodity and Currency Risk** – Investments linked to commodity or currency futures contracts can be highly volatile compared to investments in traditional securities and funds holding instruments linked to commodity or currency futures contracts may experience large losses. The value of instruments linked to commodity or currency futures contracts may be affected by market movements, commodity or currency benchmarks (as the case may be), volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry, commodity or currency. For example, commodity futures contracts may be affected by numerous factors, including drought, floods, fires, weather, livestock disease, pipeline ruptures or spills, embargoes, tariffs and international, economic, political or regulatory developments. High volatility may have an adverse impact on certain Underlying ETFs beyond the impact of any performance-based losses of the underlying indexes.
- **Risks Related to a Managed Futures Strategy** – ProShares Managed Futures Strategy ETF is an actively managed ETF that seeks to achieve positive returns that are not directly correlated to broad equity or fixed income markets. The fund uses the S&P® Strategic Futures Index as a performance benchmark (the “Benchmark”). The Benchmark seeks to capture the economic benefit from trends (in either direction) in the physical commodities, interest rates and currencies by taking long or short positions in related futures contracts and is based on a quantitative trading strategy.

The fund takes long or short positions primarily based on the performance trends of the individual components. There can be no assurance that such trends are an accurate indicator of future market movements. In markets without sustained price trends, or markets with significant price movements that quickly reverse, the Underlying ETF may suffer significant losses. The Underlying ETF’s Benchmark is based on futures prices, not spot prices. Futures can perform very differently from spot prices. This Underlying ETF’s exposure to commodity or financial futures markets may subject it to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, which may adversely affect an investor’s investment in that Underlying ETF. Certain index components of that Underlying ETF have experienced high volatility in the past.

Certain of these futures contracts are subject to risks related to rolling, which is the process in which an Underlying ETF closes out and replaces futures contracts that near expiration with futures contracts with a later expiration. The prices at which the Underlying ETF can replace expiring commodity futures contracts or financial futures contracts may be higher or lower in the nearer months than in the more distant months. The pattern of higher futures prices for longer expiration futures contracts is often referred to as “contango.” The pattern of higher futures prices for shorter expiration futures contracts is referred to as “backwardation.” The presence of contango in certain commodity futures contracts or financial futures contracts at the time of rolling would be expected to adversely affect long positions held by the Underlying ETF and positively affect short positions held by the Underlying ETF. The presence of backwardation would be expected to adversely affect short positions and positively affect long positions.

The Underlying ETF is not an index tracking ETF and will seek to enhance its performance by actively selecting investments with varying maturities from the underlying components of the Benchmark. If such strategy fails to produce the intended results, the Underlying ETF could underperform the Benchmark or other funds with a similar investment objective and/or strategies.

The Underlying ETF will not invest directly in commodity futures contracts. The Underlying ETF expects to gain exposure to these investments by investing a portion of its assets in a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Underlying ETF organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the “Subsidiary”). The Subsidiary is not an investment company registered under the 1940 Act.

- **Risks Related to a Merger Arbitrage Strategy** – ProShares Merger ETF uses a global merger arbitrage strategy that seeks to capture the spread between the price at which the stock of a company (each such company, a “Target”) trades after a proposed acquisition of such Target is announced and the value (cash plus stock) that the acquiring company (the “Acquirer”) has proposed to pay for the stock of the Target (a “Spread”). Such a Spread typically exists due to the uncertainty that the announced merger, acquisition or other corporate reorganization (each, a “Deal”) will close, and if it closes, that such Deal will be at the initially proposed economic terms. There is no assurance that any of the Deals reflected in this Underlying ETF will be successfully completed. In particular, in certain market conditions, it is possible that most or all of the Deals could fail. If any Deal reflected in this Underlying ETF is not consummated, the Spread between the price offered for the Target and the price at which the shares of the Target trade is expected to widen. In such cases the price of the Target commonly falls back to pre-Deal announcement levels, typically resulting in significant losses well in excess of the post-announcement Spread the strategy attempts to capture.



This could adversely affect the performance of this Underlying ETF and the performance of the Fund. Deals may be terminated, renegotiated, or subject to a longer time frame than initially contemplated due to business, regulatory, or other concerns. Any of these events may negatively impact the performance of this Underlying ETF. This Underlying ETF may also delete transactions under certain circumstances, thus precluding any potential future gains. Also, foreign companies involved in pending mergers or acquisitions may present risks distinct from comparable transactions completed solely within the U.S.

Furthermore, the Merger Arbitrage Strategy seeks to hedge its exposure to foreign currencies. These hedges will in many cases not fully eliminate the exposure to a particular currency. In addition, interest rate differentials and additional transaction costs can diminish the effectiveness of a particular hedging position. All of these factors may cause additional risk.

- **Risks Relating to Investing in Listed Private Equity Companies** – ProShares Global Listed Private Equity ETF may be subject to risks faced by companies in the private equity sector, in particular the returns of such companies' underlying investments. There are certain risks inherent in investing in listed private equity companies, which encompass business development companies ("BDCs") and other financial institutions whose principal business is to invest in and provide mezzanine financing to privately held companies. Generally, little public information exists for privately held companies, and there is a risk that investors in such companies may not be able to make a fully informed investment decision. Private equity securities also carry risks associated with unclear ownership and market access constraints. In addition, at times, a private equity company may hold a significant portion of its assets in cash or cash equivalents (e.g., after divesting itself of its interests in a portfolio company upon the portfolio company's IPO, merger or recapitalization). This may result in lower returns than if the private equity company had invested such cash or cash equivalents in successful portfolio companies. Furthermore, investments in listed private equity companies may include investments in BDCs. BDCs are special investment vehicles designed to facilitate capital formation for small and middle-market companies. BDCs are registered under the 1940 Act, but may be exempt from many of its regulatory constraints provided that they comply with certain investment guidelines. BDCs may carry additional risks such as limited investment opportunities, uncertainties surrounding valuation, leverage and management risk.
- **Risks Relating to Restrictions on Investment Company Investments** – Certain Underlying ETFs that invest in BDCs or other investment companies may not acquire greater than three percent (3%) of the total outstanding shares of such companies. As a result, the ability of such Underlying ETFs to pur-

chase certain of the securities as dictated by their strategy could be limited. In these circumstances, such Underlying ETF may be required to use sampling techniques, which could increase "Correlation Risk", as described above.

- **Debt Instrument Risk** – Debt instruments are subject to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that affect specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Debt markets can be volatile and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. In a low or negative interest rate environment, debt instruments may trade at negative yields, which means the purchaser of the instrument may receive at maturity less than the total amount invested. Negative or very low interest rates could magnify the risks associated with changes in interest rates. In general, changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, could have unpredictable effects on markets and may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility. Debt instruments in the underlying index may underperform other debt instruments that track other markets, segments and sectors.
- **U.S. Treasury Market Risk** – The U.S. Treasury market can be volatile, and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. U.S. Treasury obligations may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Similar to other debt instruments, U.S. Treasury obligations are subject to debt instrument risk and interest rate risk. In addition, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. Government may cause the value of U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.
- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the underlying index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in an Underlying ETF to decrease over short or long periods of time.
- **Foreign Currency Risk/Exposure to Foreign Currency Risk** – Investments linked to or denominated in foreign currencies are exposed to additional risk factors versus similar investments that do not have foreign currency exposure. The value of an investment linked to or denominated in a foreign currency could change significantly as foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Devaluations of a currency by a government or banking authority may also have significant impact on the value of any investments linked to or denominated in that currency.

Risks related to foreign currencies also include those related to economic or political developments, market inefficiencies or a higher risk that essential investment information may be incomplete, unavailable, or inaccurate. Foreign currency losses could offset or exceed any potential gains, or add to losses, in the related investments. Currency markets are also generally not as regulated as securities markets. In addition, in order to transact in foreign investments, certain Underlying ETFs may exchange and hold foreign currencies. Regulatory fees or higher custody fees may be imposed on foreign currency holdings. In certain “restricted market” countries (which limit the ability of non-nationals to transact in those countries’ currencies), the Underlying ETF will be limited in its ability to use multiple dealers to obtain exchange rates. This may result in potentially higher costs for the Underlying ETF, and increased correlation risk. Further, the limitation on dealers may cause delays in execution, which may also increase correlation risk.

- **Foreign Investments Risk/Exposure to Foreign Investments Risk** – Investing in securities of foreign issuers may provide Underlying ETFs with increased risk. Various factors related to foreign investments may negatively impact the Underlying ETFs’ and their respective Index’s performance, such as: i) fluctuations in the value of the applicable foreign currency; ii) differences in securities settlement practices; iii) uncertainty associated with evidence of ownership of investments in countries that lack centralized custodial services; iv) possible regulation of, or other limitations on, investments by U.S. investors in foreign investments; v) potentially higher brokerage commissions; vi) the possibility that a foreign government may withhold portions of interest and dividends at the source; vii) taxation of income earned in foreign countries or other foreign taxes imposed; viii) foreign exchange controls, which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a foreign country; ix) less publicly available information about foreign issuers; x) changes in the denomination currency of a foreign investment; and xi) less certain legal systems in which the Underlying ETFs might encounter difficulties or be unable to pursue legal remedies. Foreign investments also may be more susceptible to political, social, economic and regional factors than might be the case with U.S. securities. In addition, markets for foreign investments are usually less liquid, more volatile and significantly smaller than markets for U.S. securities, which may affect, among other things, the Underlying ETFs’ ability to purchase or sell foreign investments at appropriate times and prices. Because of differences in settlement times and/or foreign market holidays, transactions in a foreign market may take place one or more days after the necessary exposure to these investments is determined. Until

the transactions are effected, the Underlying ETFs are exposed to increased foreign currency risk and market risk and, ultimately, increased correlation risk.

- **Geographic Concentration Risk** – Underlying ETFs that focus their investments in particular foreign countries or geographic regions, may be more volatile than more geographically diversified funds. The performance of these Underlying ETFs will be affected by the political, social and economic conditions in those foreign countries and geographic regions and subject to the related risks.
- **Benchmark/Index Performance Risk** – The Fund is linked to an Index maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There is no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used to create the Index, or a benchmark or index for a particular Underlying ETF, will result in the Fund or an Underlying ETF, as applicable, achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index, or a benchmark or index for a particular Underlying ETF, or the daily calculation of the Index, or a benchmark or index for a particular Underlying ETF, will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index, or a benchmark or index for a particular Underlying ETF, may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index or benchmark for a particular Underlying ETF may underperform, and the Fund or an Underlying ETF could lose value, while the levels of other indices or measures of market performance increase in value. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.

In addition, the Merrill Lynch Factor Model – Exchange Series, the benchmark for ProShares Hedge Replication ETF (an Underlying ETF), does not in any way represent a managed hedge fund or group of hedge funds, and there is no guarantee that it will achieve returns correlated with any hedge fund, group of hedge funds, or the HFRI (an index that the Merrill Lynch Factor Model – Exchange Series is designed to correlate to). Neither ProShare Advisors nor the Model Sponsor has any control over the composition or compilation of the HFRI, and there is no guarantee that the HFRI will continue to be produced.

Each of the Underlying ETFs is also subject to the following risks described above under the caption “Principal Risks Related to the Fund”: Correlation Risk, Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk, Liquidity Risk, Market Price Variance Risk, Portfolio Turnover Risk, Tax Risk and Valuation Risk.

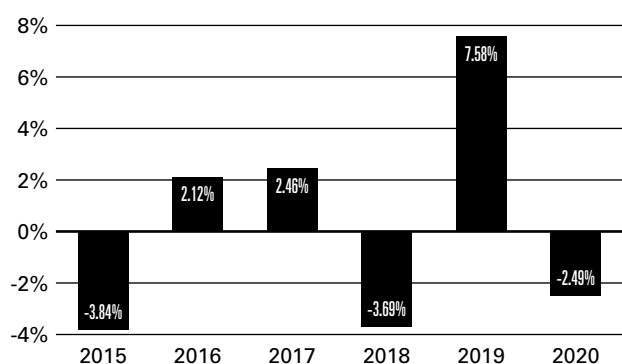
Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.



Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. In addition, the Fund's performance information reflects applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations, if any, in effect during the periods presented. Absent such fee waivers/expense limitations, if any, performance would have been lower. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund's results can be obtained by visiting the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 6.57%
 Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -13.81%
 Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 8.11%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	-2.49%	1.11%	0.53%	10/8/2014
After Taxes on Distributions	-2.81%	0.50%	-0.08%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	-1.43%	0.70%	0.25%	—
Morningstar® Diversified Alterna- tives® Index¹	-2.58%	1.19%	0.64%	—

1 Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index. "Since

Inception" returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Michael Neches, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Devin Sullivan, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since October 2014 and April 2018, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Investment Objective

ProShares MSCI EAFE Dividend Growers ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the MSCI EAFE Dividend Masters Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.50%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.50%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$51	\$160	\$280	\$628

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 57% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index, constructed and maintained by MSCI, targets companies that are currently members of the MSCI EAFE Index (“MSCI EAFE”) and have increased dividend payments each year for at least 10 years. The Index contains a minimum of 40

stocks, which are equally weighted. Generally, no single sector is allowed to comprise more than 30% of the Index weight, and no single country is allowed to comprise more than 50% of the Index weight. If there are fewer than 40 stocks with at least 10 consecutive years of dividend growth, or if sector or country caps are breached, the Index will include companies with shorter dividend growth histories. The Index is rebalanced each February, May, August and November, with an annual reconstitution during the November rebalance. In order to be included in the Index, companies must first qualify for inclusion in MSCI EAFE. MSCI EAFE includes 85% of free float-adjusted, market capitalization in each industry group in developed market countries, excluding U.S. and Canada. MSCI determines whether a country is a “developed market” country based on three criteria: economic development within the country (based on gross national income), size and liquidity (i.e., number of companies meeting certain size and liquidity standards in a given market) and market accessibility criteria (reflecting institutional investors’ experiences in investing in a given market). MSCI EAFE includes companies from Europe, Australasia and the Far East, and as of June 30, 2021, MSCI EAFE included companies from: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “M1EADMAR.”

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in the equity securities of companies domiciled in developed market countries, excluding the U.S. and Canada.

ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will generally use a “replication strategy” to achieve its investment objective, meaning that it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as the Index. However, the Fund may also use a “representative sampling” strategy to invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in



combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, country or region to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was not concentrated in an industry group, but was focused in the health care and industrials industry groups. The Index was also concentrated in Europe and was focused in Japan and the United Kingdom.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund’s underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day.

Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Foreign Investments Risk** – Exposure to securities of foreign issuers may provide the Fund with increased risk. Various factors related to foreign investments may negatively impact the Fund’s and the Index’s performance, such as: i) fluctuations in the value of the applicable foreign currency; ii) differences in securities settlement practices; iii) uncertainty associated with evidence of ownership of investments in countries that lack centralized custodial services; iv) possible regulation of, or other limitations on, investments by U.S. investors in foreign investments; v) potentially higher brokerage commissions; vi) the possibility that a foreign government may withhold portions of interest and dividends at the source; vii) taxation of income earned in foreign countries or other foreign taxes imposed; viii) foreign exchange controls, which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a foreign country; ix) less publicly available information about foreign issuers; x) changes in the denomination currency of a foreign investment; and xi) less certain legal systems in which the Fund may encounter difficulties or be unable to pursue legal remedies. Foreign investments also may be more susceptible to political, social, economic and regional factors than may be the case with U.S. securities. In addition, markets for foreign investments are usually less liquid, more volatile and significantly smaller than markets for U.S. securities, which may affect, among other things, the Fund’s ability to purchase or sell foreign investments at appropriate times and prices. Because of differences in settlement times and/or foreign market holidays, transactions in a foreign market may take place one or more days after the necessary exposure to these investments is determined. Until the transactions are effected, the Fund is exposed to increased foreign currency risk and market risk and, ultimately, increased correlation risk.
- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.
- **Foreign Currency Risk** – Investments linked to or denominated in foreign currencies are exposed to additional risk factors versus those investments denominated in U.S. dollars and linked to U.S. investments. The value of an investment linked to or denominated in a foreign currency could

change significantly as foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Devaluations of a currency by a government or banking authority may also have significant impact on the value of any investments linked to or denominated in that currency. Risks related to foreign currencies also include those related to economic or political developments, market inefficiencies or a higher risk that essential investment information may be incomplete, unavailable, or inaccurate. Foreign currency losses could offset or exceed any potential gains, or add to losses, in the related investments. Currency markets are also generally not as regulated as securities markets. In addition, in order to transact in foreign investments, the Fund may exchange and hold foreign currencies. Regulatory fees or higher custody fees may be imposed on foreign currency holdings.

- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk** – Because the Fund focuses its investments in particular foreign countries or geographic regions, it may be more volatile than a more geographically diversified fund. The performance of the Fund will be affected by the political, social and economic conditions in those foreign countries and geographic regions and subject to the related risks.
- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying

the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. For an Index with exposure to foreign, and especially emerging markets, there may be heightened risks associated with the adequacy and reliability of the information used to calculate the Index, because there might be less, incomplete or inaccurate information available about securities issuers in those markets due to different or less stringent market or accounting regulation or practices. ProShare Advisors has no ability to assess a third party provider's due diligence process over index data prior to its use in index computation, construction and/or rebalancing. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.

- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of



events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.

- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund’s investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund’s shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company (“RIC”) and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from “qualifying income,” meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund’s pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.
- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other

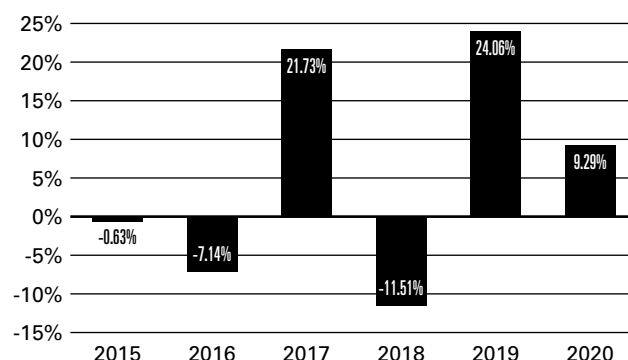
than market quotations, including “fair valued” investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund’s results can be obtained by visiting the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 16.77%

Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -21.15%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 5.90%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	9.29%	6.28%	3.60%	8/19/2014
After Taxes on Distributions	8.98%	5.81%	3.16%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	5.86%	4.91%	2.79%	—
MSCI EAFE Dividend Masters Index ¹	9.98%	6.82%	4.16%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Returns are net returns that are adjusted to reflect the reduction of any withholding taxes and the reinvestment of dividends paid by companies in the Index. "Since Inception" returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Alexander Ilyasov, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Scott Hanson, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since August 2020 and August 2016, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in

large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.



Investment Objective

ProShares MSCI Emerging Markets Dividend Growers ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Dividend Masters Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.60%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.61%

¹ “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” are expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund through its ownership of shares in other investment companies (such as exchange-traded funds). They are not direct costs paid by Fund shareholders and are not used to calculate the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”). “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” are not directly borne by the Fund and are not reflected in the Fund’s Financial Statements in the annual report. Therefore, the amounts listed in “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” will differ from those presented in the Fund’s Financial Highlights in the Fund’s Prospectus.

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$62	\$195	\$340	\$762

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 78% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index, constructed and maintained by MSCI, targets companies that are currently members of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (“MSCI Emerging Markets”) and have increased dividend payments each year for at least 7 years. The Index contains a minimum of 40 stocks, which are equally weighted. Generally, no single sector is allowed to comprise more than 30% of the Index weight, and no single country is allowed to comprise more than 50% of the Index weight. If there are fewer than 40 stocks with at least 7 consecutive years of dividend growth, or if sector or country caps are breached, the Index will include companies with shorter dividend growth histories. The Index is rebalanced each February, May, August and November, with an annual reconstitution during the November rebalance. In order to be included in the Index, companies must first qualify for inclusion in MSCI Emerging Markets. MSCI Emerging Markets covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country included in MSCI Emerging Markets. MSCI determines whether a country is an “emerging market” country based on three criteria: economic development within the country (based on gross national income), size and liquidity (i.e., number of companies meeting certain size and liquidity standards in a given market) and market accessibility criteria (reflecting institutional investors’ experiences in investing in a given market). As of June 30, 2021, MSCI Emerging Markets included companies from: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and United Arab Emirates. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “M1EMDMAR.”

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in the equity securities of companies domiciled in emerging market countries.
- **Depository Receipts** – The Fund may invest in depository receipts, which principally include:
 - **American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)**, which represent the right to receive securities of foreign issuers deposited in a bank or trust company and are an alternative to purchasing the underlying securities in their national markets and currencies
 - **Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs)**, which are receipts for shares in a foreign-based corporation traded in capital markets around the world.

ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The Fund will generally use a "replication strategy" to achieve its investment objective, meaning that it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as the Index. However, the Fund may also use a "representative sampling" strategy to invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors' view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, country or region to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was not concentrated in an industry group, but was focused in the financials and real estate industry groups. The Index was also concentrated in China and was focused in India.

Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund's returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund's ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund's correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting stan-

dards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund's underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Foreign Investments/Emerging Market Risk** – Exposure to securities of foreign issuers may provide the Fund with increased risk. Various factors related to foreign investments may negatively impact the Fund's and the Index's performance, such as: i) fluctuations in the value of the applicable foreign currency; ii) differences in securities settlement practices; iii) uncertainty associated with evidence of ownership of investments in countries that lack centralized custodial services; iv) possible regulation of, or other limitations on, investments by U.S. investors in foreign investments; v) potentially higher brokerage commissions; vi) the possibility that a foreign government may withhold portions of interest and dividends at the source; vii) taxation of income earned in foreign countries or other foreign taxes imposed; viii) foreign exchange controls, which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a foreign country; ix) less publicly available information about foreign issuers; x) changes in the denomination currency of a foreign investment; and xi) less certain legal systems in which the Fund may encounter difficulties or be unable to pursue legal remedies. Foreign investments also may be more susceptible to political, social, economic and regional factors than may be the case with U.S. securities. In addition, markets for foreign investments are usually less liquid, more volatile and significantly smaller than markets for U.S. securities, which may affect, among other things, the Fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign investments at appropriate times and prices. Because of differences in settlement times and/or foreign market holidays, transactions in a foreign market may take place one or more days after the necessary exposure to these investments is determined. Until the transactions are effected, the Fund is exposed to increased foreign currency risk and market risk and, ultimately, increased correlation risk.



Because the Fund's foreign investment exposure may include issuers domiciled in developing or "emerging market" countries, all the aforementioned factors are heightened and foreign investments risk is higher. Economic, business, political, or social instability may adversely affect the value of emerging market investments more acutely than investments tied to developed foreign countries. Furthermore any of these developments may result in a decline in the value of a country's currency. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they may develop unevenly or may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets are considered speculative.

- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.
- **Foreign Currency Risk** – Investments linked to or denominated in foreign currencies are exposed to additional risk factors versus those investments denominated in U.S. dollars and linked to U.S. investments. The value of an investment linked to or denominated in a foreign currency could change significantly as foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Devaluations of a currency by a government or banking authority may also have significant impact on the value of any investments linked to or denominated in that currency. Risks related to foreign currencies also include those related to economic or political developments, market inefficiencies or a higher risk that essential investment information may be incomplete, unavailable, or inaccurate. Foreign currency losses could offset or exceed any potential gains, or add to losses, in the related investments. Currency markets are also generally not as regulated as securities markets. In addition, in order to transact in foreign investments, the Fund may exchange and hold foreign currencies. Regulatory fees or higher custody fees may be imposed on foreign currency holdings. In certain "restricted market" countries (which limit the ability of non-nationals to transact in those countries' currencies), the Fund will be limited in its ability to use multiple dealers to obtain exchange rates. This may result in potentially higher costs for the Funds, and increased correlation risk. Further limitations on dealers may cause delays in execution, which may also increase correlation risk.
- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value,

but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.

- **Geographic Concentration Risk** – Because the Fund focuses its investments in particular foreign countries or geographic regions, it may be more volatile than a more geographically diversified fund. The performance of the Fund will be affected by the political, social and economic conditions in those foreign countries and geographic regions and subject to the related risks.
- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. For an Index with exposure to foreign, and especially emerging markets, there may be heightened risks associated with the adequacy and reliability of the information used to calculate the Index, because there might be less, incomplete or inaccurate information available about securities issuers in those markets due to different or less stringent market or accounting regulation or practices. ProShare Advisors has no ability to assess a third party provider's due diligence process over index data prior to its use in index computation, construction and/or rebalancing. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be

different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.

- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.

- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company ("RIC") and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.
- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

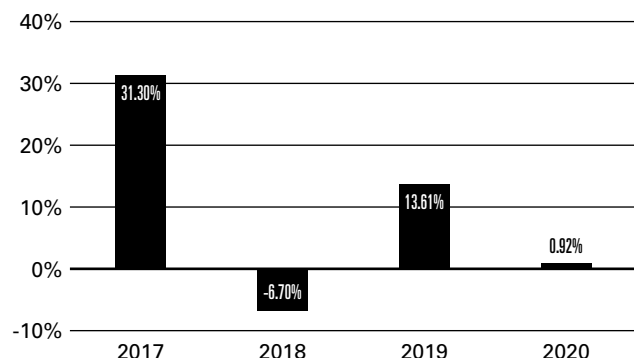
Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund's



results can be obtained by visiting the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 12/31/2020): 19.21%

Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -29.09%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 4.66%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	0.92%	10.67%	1/25/2016
After Taxes on Distributions	0.30%	10.08%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	1.20%	8.46%	—
MSCI Emerging Markets Dividend Masters Index ¹	2.54%	12.03%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index. "Since Inception" returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are

not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Alexander Ilyasov, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Scott Hanson, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since August 2020 and August 2016, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Investment Objective

ProShares MSCI Europe Dividend Growers ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the MSCI Europe Dividend Masters Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.55%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.55%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$56	\$176	\$307	\$689

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 57% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index, constructed and maintained by MSCI, targets companies that are currently members of the MSCI Europe Index (“MSCI Europe”) and have increased dividend payments each year for at least 10 years. The Index contains a minimum of 25

stocks, which are equally weighted. Generally, no single sector is allowed to comprise more than 30% of the Index’s weight, and no single country is allowed to comprise more than 50% of the Index’s weight. If there are fewer than 25 stocks with at least 10 consecutive years of dividend growth, or if sector or country caps are breached, the Index will include companies with shorter dividend growth histories. The Index is rebalanced each February, May, August and November, with an annual reconstitution during the November rebalance. In order to be included in the Index, companies must first qualify for inclusion in MSCI Europe. MSCI Europe is a free float adjusted, market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of the developed markets in Europe. MSCI determines whether a country is a “developed market” country based on three criteria: economic development within the country (based on gross national income), size and liquidity (i.e., number of companies meeting certain size and liquidity standards in a given market) and market accessibility criteria (reflecting institutional investors’ experiences in investing in a given market). As of June 30, 2021, MSCI Europe consisted of companies from: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “MXCXEDMR.”

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in the equity securities of companies domiciled in European developed market countries.

ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will generally use a “replication strategy” to achieve its investment objective, meaning that it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as the Index. However, the Fund may also use a “representative sampling” strategy to invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.



The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, country or region to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was not concentrated in an industry group, but was focused in the health care and industrials industry groups. The Index was also concentrated in the United Kingdom and was focused in Switzerland and Germany.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund’s underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective.

- **European Investments Risk** – Many countries are members of the European Union (the “EU”) and all European countries may be significantly affected by EU policies and may be highly dependent on the economies of their fellow members. The European financial markets have experienced significant volatility and several European countries have been adversely affected by unemployment, budget deficits and economic downturns. In addition, several European countries have experienced credit rating downgrades, rising government debt levels and, for certain European countries (including Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Italy), weaknesses in sovereign debt. These events, along with decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, the default or threat of default by a European country on its sovereign debt, an economic recession in a European country, or the threat of a European country to leave the EU may have a significant adverse effect on the affected European country, issuers in the affected European country, the economies of other European countries, or their trading partners. Such events, or even the threat of these events, may cause the value of securities issued by issuers in such European countries to fall, in some cases drastically. These events may also cause further volatility in the European financial markets. To the extent that the Fund’s assets are exposed to investments from issuers in European countries or denominated in euro, their trading partners, or other European countries, these events may negatively impact the performance of the Fund.
- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.
- **Foreign Currency Risk** – Investments linked to or denominated in foreign currencies are exposed to additional risk factors versus those investments denominated in U.S. dollars and linked to U.S. investments. The value of an investment linked to or denominated in a foreign currency could change significantly as foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Devaluations of a currency by a government or banking authority may also have significant impact on the value of any investments linked to or denominated in that currency. Risks related to foreign currencies also include those related to economic or political developments, market inefficiencies or a higher risk that essential investment information may be incomplete, unavailable, or inaccurate. Foreign currency losses could offset or exceed any potential gains, or add to losses, in the

related investments. Currency markets are also generally not as regulated as securities markets. In addition, in order to transact in foreign investments, the Fund may exchange and hold foreign currencies. Regulatory fees or higher custody fees may be imposed on foreign currency holdings.

- **Foreign Investments Risk** – Exposure to securities of foreign issuers may provide the Fund with increased risk. Various factors related to foreign investments may negatively impact the Fund's and the Index's performance, such as: i) fluctuations in the value of the applicable foreign currency; ii) differences in securities settlement practices; iii) uncertainty associated with evidence of ownership of investments in countries that lack centralized custodial services; iv) possible regulation of, or other limitations on, investments by U.S. investors in foreign investments; v) potentially higher brokerage commissions; vi) the possibility that a foreign government may withhold portions of interest and dividends at the source; vii) taxation of income earned in foreign countries or other foreign taxes imposed; viii) foreign exchange controls, which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a foreign country; ix) less publicly available information about foreign issuers; x) changes in the denomination currency of a foreign investment; and xi) less certain legal systems in which the Fund may encounter difficulties or be unable to pursue legal remedies. Foreign investments also may be more susceptible to political, social, economic and regional factors than may be the case with U.S. securities. In addition, markets for foreign investments are usually less liquid, more volatile and significantly smaller than markets for U.S. securities, which may affect, among other things, the Fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign investments at appropriate times and prices. Because of differences in settlement times and/or foreign market holidays, transactions in a foreign market may take place one or more days after the necessary exposure to these investments is determined. Until the transactions are effected, the Fund is exposed to increased foreign currency risk and market risk and, ultimately, increased correlation risk.
- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk** – Because the Fund focuses its investments in particular foreign countries or geographic regions, it may be more volatile than a more geographically diversified fund. The performance of the Fund will be affected by the political, social and economic conditions in those foreign countries and geographic regions and subject to the related risks.
- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. For an Index with exposure to foreign, and especially emerging markets, there may be heightened risks associated with the adequacy and reliability of the information used to calculate the Index, because there might be less, incomplete or inaccurate information available about securities issuers in those markets due to different or less stringent market or accounting regulation or practices. ProShare Advisors has no ability to assess a third party provider's due diligence process over index data prior to its use in index computation, construction and/or rebalancing. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is



closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.

- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company ("RIC") and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying

income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

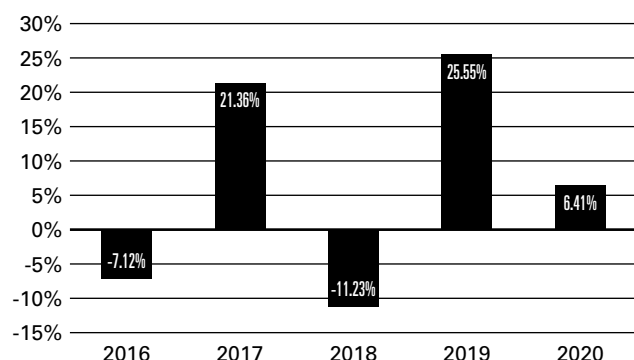
Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund's

results can be obtained by visiting the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 18.74%

Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -22.08%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 11.53%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	6.41%	5.98%	5.17%	9/9/2015
After Taxes on Distributions	5.78%	5.51%	4.72%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	3.75%	4.65%	4.02%	—
MSCI Europe Dividend Masters Index ¹	7.15%	6.64%	5.84%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index. "Since Inception" returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Alexander Ilyasov, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Scott Hanson, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since August 2020 and August 2016, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.



Investment Objective

ProShares MSCI Transformational Changes ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the MSCI Global Transformational Changes Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.45%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.45%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$46	\$144	\$252	\$567

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. From the date of the Fund’s inception through May 31, 2021, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 44% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Index selects companies which may benefit from transformational changes in how people work, take care of their health, and consume and connect (“Transformational Changes”) - changes accelerated by COVID-19.

The Index includes U.S., non-U.S. developed, and emerging market companies providing products or services associated

with one or more of four Transformational Changes, as determined by MSCI Inc. (the “Index Provider”). As of June 30, 2021, MSCI has identified four Transformational Changes: “Future of Work,” “Digital Consumer,” “Food Revolution,” and “Genomics and Telehealth.” The types of companies the Index Provider has identified as relevant to each Transformational Change are described below:

- **Future of Work:** Companies which provide products or services related to cybersecurity; cloud computing; internet of things; digital payments; industrial automation; and machine learning and artificial intelligence.
- **Digital Consumer:** Companies which provide products or services related to e-commerce; e-gaming; and social media.
- **Food Revolution:** Companies which provide products or services related to responsible and sustainable farming; plant-based foods and agricultural technology; biosecurity and zoonotic disease (disease transmitted between animals and humans) mitigation; and food delivery technology.
- **Genomics and Telehealth:** Companies which provide products or services related to telehealth; bioinformatics (collection and analyzation of biological data); Telehealth: genome-related hardware (hardware utilized in genome analytics and diagnostics); gene editing; gene therapy; molecular diagnostics; targeted therapeutics; and stem cells.

The Index is constructed and maintained by MSCI.

The Index consists of companies in the MSCI ACWI IMI Index (the “Parent Index”) that are listed for trading on a stock exchange and meet certain market capitalization and liquidity requirements. The Parent Index is designed to measure the combined performance of equity securities of large- and mid-capitalization companies located in developed and emerging market countries around the world. The Index Provider identifies eligible companies by first conducting a comprehensive search for keywords which identify products, services, and activities associated with each Transformational Change using natural language processing and data analysis techniques. Companies that use these keywords in their annual reports and associated business description information are assigned a “Relevance Score” based on the extent to which revenues or assets may be economically linked to products or services associated with a given Transformational Change. Companies selected for inclusion in the Index must either (a) be in the top quartile (25%) of companies which have Relevance Scores greater than 50% within a particular Transformational Change or (b) have the sum of the Relevance Scores for all Transformational Changes multiplied by market capitalization greater than a threshold level determined by the Index Provider.

Each company is weighted within the relevant Transformational Change based on the product of its Relevance Score and its free-float market capitalization. Each Transformational

Change is weighted as 25% of the Index. Companies may be selected for more than one Transformational theme, but final weights for each company are subject to a maximum weight of 2.00% across the Index. These percentages are allowed to fluctuate between semi-annual reconstitution dates and may be higher or lower than the indicated amounts until they are reset at the next Index reconstitution date. As of June 30, 2021, the Index included 144 companies. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “MXGLTRCH.”

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by public companies.
- **Depository Receipts** – The Fund may invest in depository receipts, which principally include:
 - **American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)**, which represent the right to receive securities of foreign issuers deposited in a bank or trust company and are an alternative to purchasing the underlying securities in their national markets and currencies
 - **Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs)**, which are receipts for shares in a foreign-based corporation traded in capital markets around the world.

ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will generally use a “replication strategy” to achieve its investment objective, meaning that it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as the Index. However, the Fund may also use a “representative sampling” strategy to invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, country or region to approxi-

mately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was concentrated in the health care and information technology industry groups.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund’s underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Foreign Investments/Emerging Market Risk** – Exposure to securities of foreign issuers may provide the Fund with increased risk. Various factors related to foreign investments may



negatively impact the Fund's and the Index's performance, such as: i) fluctuations in the value of the applicable foreign currency; ii) differences in securities settlement practices; iii) uncertainty associated with evidence of ownership of investments in countries that lack centralized custodial services; iv) possible regulation of, or other limitations on, investments by U.S. investors in foreign investments; v) potentially higher brokerage commissions; vi) the possibility that a foreign government may withhold portions of interest and dividends at the source; vii) taxation of income earned in foreign countries or other foreign taxes imposed; viii) foreign exchange controls, which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a foreign country; ix) less publicly available information about foreign issuers; x) changes in the denomination currency of a foreign investment; and xi) less certain legal systems in which the Fund may encounter difficulties or be unable to pursue legal remedies. Foreign investments also may be more susceptible to political, social, economic and regional factors than may be the case with U.S. securities. In addition, markets for foreign investments are usually less liquid, more volatile and significantly smaller than markets for U.S. securities, which may affect, among other things, the Fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign investments at appropriate times and prices. Because of differences in settlement times and/or foreign market holidays, transactions in a foreign market may take place one or more days after the necessary exposure to these investments is determined. Until the transactions are effected, the Fund is exposed to increased foreign currency risk and market risk and, ultimately, increased correlation risk.

Because the Fund's foreign investment exposure may include issuers domiciled in developing or "emerging market" countries, all the aforementioned factors are heightened and foreign investments risk is higher. Economic, business, political, or social instability may adversely affect the value of emerging market investments more acutely than investments tied to developed foreign countries. Furthermore any of these developments may result in a decline in the value of a country's currency. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they may develop unevenly or may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets are considered speculative.

- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.

- **Foreign Currency Risk** – Investments linked to or denominated in foreign currencies are exposed to additional risk factors versus those investments denominated in U.S. dollars and linked to U.S. investments. The value of an investment linked to or denominated in a foreign currency could change significantly as foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Devaluations of a currency by a government or banking authority may also have significant impact on the value of any investments linked to or denominated in that currency. Risks related to foreign currencies also include those related to economic or political developments, market inefficiencies or a higher risk that essential investment information may be incomplete, unavailable, or inaccurate. Foreign currency losses could offset or exceed any potential gains, or add to losses, in the related investments. Currency markets are also generally not as regulated as securities markets. In addition, in order to transact in foreign investments, the Fund may exchange and hold foreign currencies. Regulatory fees or higher custody fees may be imposed on foreign currency holdings.
- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk** – Because the Fund focuses its investments in particular foreign countries or geographic regions, it may be more volatile than a more geographically diversified fund. The performance of the Fund will be affected by the political, social and economic conditions in those foreign countries and geographic regions and subject to the related risks.
- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.

- **Index Performance Risk** – The Fund is linked to an Index maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to identify securities that reflect Transformational Changes will achieve its intended results or that the Transformational Changes the Fund seeks to benefit from will result in positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company ("RIC") and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.
- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the



Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

Performance history will be available for the Fund after it has been in operation for a full calendar year. After the Fund has a full calendar year of performance information, performance information will be shown on an annual basis.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Alexander Ilyasov, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Scott Hanson, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since October 2020.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary

market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Investment Objective

ProShares Nasdaq-100 Dorsey Wright Momentum ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the Nasdaq-100 Dorsey Wright Momentum Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.58%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.58%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$59	\$186	\$324	\$726

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. From the date of the Fund’s inception through May 31, 2021, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index, which is constructed and maintained by Dorsey, Wright & Associates, LLC (“Dorsey Wright”), consists of 21 securities from the Nasdaq-100 Index with the highest price

momentum as determined by Dorsey Wright. The Nasdaq-100 includes 100 of the largest domestic and international non-financial companies listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market based on market capitalization. Dorsey Wright ranks each stock in the Nasdaq-100 based on relative performance using its proprietary “Relative Strength” momentum measure. The 21 stocks ranked the highest at each reconstitution (January, April, July and October) are included in the Index and assigned equal weights. The weightings of each security in the Index may fluctuate between reconstitution dates. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “NDXDWA.”

The Fund will invest principally in the securities set forth below.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by public companies.
- **Depository Receipts** – The Fund may invest in depository receipts, which principally include:
 - **American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)**, which represent the right to receive securities of foreign issuers deposited in a bank or trust company and are an alternative to purchasing the underlying securities in their national markets and currencies

ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will generally use a “replication strategy” to achieve its investment objective, meaning that it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as the Index. However, the Fund may also use a “representative sampling” strategy to invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, country or region to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was concentrated in the information technology industry group.



Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund’s underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Momentum Investing Risk** – Momentum investing emphasizes selecting stocks that have higher recent price performance compared to other stocks. Momentum can change quickly and changes may occur between Index reconstitutions. Companies that previously exhibited high momentum may underperform other companies that did not exhibit high momentum. Certain investment styles may fall in and out of favor. If momentum investing is out of favor, the Fund’s performance may lag behind other funds using different investment styles.

- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.
- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.
- **Foreign Investments/Emerging Market Risk** – Exposure to securities of foreign issuers may provide the Fund with increased risk. Various factors related to foreign investments may negatively impact the Fund’s and the Index’s performance, such as: i) fluctuations in the value of the applicable foreign currency; ii) differences in securities settlement practices; iii) uncertainty associated with evidence of ownership of investments in countries that lack centralized custodial services; iv) possible regulation of, or other limitations on, investments by U.S. investors in foreign investments; v) potentially higher brokerage commissions; vi) the possibility that a foreign government may withhold portions of interest and dividends at the source; vii) taxation of income earned in foreign countries or other foreign taxes imposed; viii) foreign exchange controls, which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a foreign country; ix) less publicly available information

about foreign issuers; x) changes in the denomination currency of a foreign investment; and xi) less certain legal systems in which the Fund may encounter difficulties or be unable to pursue legal remedies. Foreign investments also may be more susceptible to political, social, economic and regional factors than may be the case with U.S. securities. In addition, markets for foreign investments are usually less liquid, more volatile and significantly smaller than markets for U.S. securities, which may affect, among other things, the Fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign investments at appropriate times and prices. Because of differences in settlement times and/or foreign market holidays, transactions in a foreign market may take place one or more days after the necessary exposure to these investments is determined. Until the transactions are effected, the Fund is exposed to increased foreign currency risk and market risk and, ultimately, increased correlation risk.

Because the Fund's foreign investment exposure may include issuers domiciled in developing or "emerging market" countries, all the aforementioned factors are heightened and foreign investments risk is higher. Economic, business, political, or social instability may adversely affect the value of emerging market investments more acutely than investments tied to developed foreign countries. Furthermore any of these developments may result in a decline in the value of a country's currency. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they may develop unevenly or may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets are considered speculative.

- **Non-Diversification Risk** – The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended ("1940 Act"). This means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers. This may increase the Fund's volatility and increase the risk that the Fund's performance will decline based on the performance of a single issuer.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. For an Index with exposure to foreign, and especially emerging markets, there may be heightened risks associated with the adequacy and reliability of the information used to calculate the Index, because there might be less, incomplete or inaccurate information available about securities issuers in those markets due to different or less stringent market or accounting regulation or practices. ProShare Advisors has no ability to assess a third party provider's due diligence process over index data prior to its use in index computation, construction and/or rebalancing. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be

subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.

- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that



could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.

- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company (“RIC”) and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from “qualifying income,” meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund’s pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.
- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

Performance history will be available for the Fund after it has been in operation for a full calendar year. After the Fund has a full calendar year of performance information, performance information will be shown on an annual basis.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Michael Neches, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Devin Sullivan, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since May 2021.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Investment Objective

ProShares Online Retail ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the ProShares Online Retail Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.58%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.58%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$59	\$186	\$324	\$726

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities and derivatives. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 91% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in financial instruments that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index is constructed and maintained by Solactive AG. The Index is designed to measure the performance of publicly traded companies that principally sell online or through other

non-store sales channels, such as through mobile or app purchases, rather than through “brick and mortar” store locations (“Online Retailers”). The Index includes U.S. and non-U.S. companies. To be included in the Index, an online retailer’s securities must be listed on a U.S. stock exchange, must have a minimum market capitalization of \$500 million and must meet certain liquidity requirements. Non-U.S. companies may not make up more than 25% of the Index. Companies are weighted in the Index using a modified market capitalization approach.

Investing in Online Retailers may be attractive to investors who believe the trend of rising online sales will continue; however, there is no guarantee this trend will continue.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by public companies.
- **Depository Receipts** – The Fund may invest in depository receipts, which principally include:
 - **American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)**, which represent the right to receive securities of foreign issuers deposited in a bank or trust company and are an alternative to purchasing the underlying securities in their national markets and currencies
 - **Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs)**, which are receipts for shares in a foreign-based corporation traded in capital markets around the world.

ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will generally use a “replication strategy” to achieve its investment objective, meaning that it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as the Index. However, the Fund may also use a “representative sampling” strategy to invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.



The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, country or region to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was concentrated in the consumer discretionary industry group. The Index was also concentrated in the United States and was focused in China.

The Index is created and sponsored by ProShare Advisors and is licensed for use by ProShares Trust.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund’s underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the

performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Internet Companies Risk** – Internet companies are subject to rapid changes in technology, worldwide competition, rapid obsolescence of products and services, loss of patent protections, cyclical market patterns, evolving industry standards, frequent new product introductions and the considerable risk of owning small capitalization companies that have recently begun operations. In addition, the stocks of many internet companies have exceptionally high price-to-earnings ratios with little or no earnings histories. Many internet companies have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that often have been unrelated to their operating performance.
- **Online Retail Companies Risk** – Companies that operate in the online marketplace and retail segments are subject to fluctuating consumer demand. Unlike traditional brick and mortar retailers, online marketplaces and retailers must assume shipping costs or pass such costs to consumers. Consumer access to price information for the same or similar products may cause companies that operate in the online marketplace and retail segments to reduce profit margins in order to compete. Due to the nature of their business models, companies that operate in the online marketplace and retail segments may also be subject to heightened cyber security risk, including the risk of theft or damage to vital hardware, software and information systems. The loss or public dissemination of sensitive customer information or other proprietary data may negatively affect the financial performance of such companies to a greater extent than traditional brick and mortar retailers. As a result of such companies being web-based and the fact that they process, store, and transmit large amounts of data, including personal information, for their customers, failure to prevent or mitigate data loss or other security breaches, including breaches of vendors’ technology and systems, could expose companies that operate in the online marketplace and retail segments or their customers to a risk of loss or misuse of such information, adversely affect their operating results, result in litigation or potential liability, and otherwise harm their businesses. Investing in Online Retailers may be attractive to investors who believe the trend of rising online sales will continue; however, there is no guarantee this trend will continue. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the companies in the Index and the performance of the Fund.
- **Retailing Industry Risk** – The risks of investments in the industry include: changes in domestic and international economies, consumer confidence, disposable household income and spending, and consumer tastes and preferences; intense competition; changing demographics; marketing and public perception; dependence on third-party suppliers

and distribution systems; intellectual property infringement; legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision; thin capitalization; dependence on a relatively few number of business days to achieve overall results; and dependence on outside financing, which may be difficult to obtain.

- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.

As of May 31, 2021, the Index had significant exposure to Amazon.com, Inc. Information about Amazon.com, Inc may be found on the SEC's website (www.sec.gov).

- **Foreign Investments Risk/Emerging Markets Risk** – Exposure to securities of foreign issuers may provide the Fund with increased risk. Various factors related to foreign investments may negatively impact the Fund's and the Index's performance, such as: i) fluctuations in the value of the applicable foreign currency; ii) differences in securities settlement practices; iii) uncertainty associated with evidence of ownership of investments in countries that lack centralized custodial services; iv) possible regulation of, or other limitations on, investments by U.S. investors in foreign investments; v) potentially higher brokerage commissions; vi) the possibility that a foreign government may withhold portions of interest and dividends at the source; vii) taxation of income earned in foreign countries or other foreign taxes imposed; viii) foreign exchange controls, which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a foreign country; ix) less publicly available information about foreign issuers; x) changes in the denomination currency of a foreign investment; and xi) less certain legal systems in which the Fund may encounter difficulties or be unable to pursue legal remedies. Foreign investments also may be more susceptible to political, social, economic and regional factors than may be the case with U.S. securities. In addition, markets for foreign investments are usually less liquid, more volatile and significantly smaller than markets for U.S. securities, which may affect, among other things, the Fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign investments at appropriate times and prices. Because of differences in settlement times and/or foreign market holidays, transactions in a foreign market may take place one or more days after the necessary exposure to these investments is determined. Until the transactions are effected, the Fund is exposed to increased foreign currency risk and market risk and, ultimately, increased correlation risk.

Because the Fund's foreign investment exposure may include issuers domiciled in developing or "emerging market" countries, all the aforementioned factors are heightened and foreign investments risk is higher. Economic, business, political, or social instability may adversely affect the value of emerging market investments more acutely than investments tied to developed foreign countries. Furthermore any of these developments may result in a decline in the value of a country's currency. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they may develop unevenly or may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets are considered speculative.

- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk** – Because the Fund focuses its investments in particular foreign countries or geographic regions, it may be more volatile than a more geographically diversified fund. The performance of the Fund will be affected by the political, social and economic conditions in those foreign countries and geographic regions and subject to the related risks.
- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.
- **Small- and Mid-Cap Company Investment Risk** – The risk of equity investing may be particularly acute for securities of issuers with smaller market capitalizations. Small- and mid-cap companies may have limited product lines or resources, may be dependent upon a particular market niche and may have greater fluctuations in price than the stocks of larger companies. Small- and mid-cap companies may lack the financial and personnel resources to handle economic or



industry-wide setbacks and, as a result, such setbacks could have a greater effect on small- and mid-cap security prices. Additionally, small- and mid-cap company stocks may trade at greater spreads or lower trading volumes, and may be less liquid than the stocks of larger companies. Further, stocks of small- and mid-sized companies could be more difficult to liquidate during market downturns compared to larger, more widely traded companies.

- **Non-Diversification Risk** – The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). This means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers or in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and increase the risk that the Fund’s performance will decline based on the performance of a single issuer or the credit of a single counterparty.
- **Self-Indexing Performance Risk** – The Fund is linked to an Index sponsored by ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used to identify Online Retailers will achieve its intended result or that the trends the Fund seeks to benefit from will result in positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third party market participants. The Index may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other indices or benchmarks based upon the same underlying securities. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund’s shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund’s holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund’s listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund’s holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund’s holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund’s creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which

the Fund’s shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund’s shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.

- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund’s investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund’s shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company (“RIC”) and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from “qualifying income,” meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund’s pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required

to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

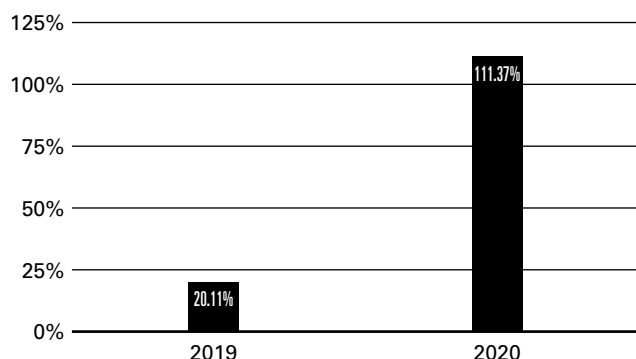
- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. In addition, the Fund’s performance information reflects applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations, if any, in effect during the periods presented. Absent such fee waivers/expense limitations, if any, performance would have been lower. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund’s results can be obtained by visiting the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 55.20%

Worst Quarter (ended 9/30/2019): -11.45%
 Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 6.63%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	111.37%	30.25%	7/13/2018
After Taxes on Distributions	110.63%	30.07%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	66.28%	23.98%	—
ProShares Online Retail Index ¹	112.67%	30.91%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index. “Since Inception” returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Michael Neches, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Tarak Davé, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since July 2018.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).



Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may

also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Investment Objective

ProShares Pet Care ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the FactSet Pet Care Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.50%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.50%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$51	\$160	\$280	\$628

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 45% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index consists of U.S. and non-U.S. companies that potentially stand to benefit from interest in, and resources spent on, pet ownership. The Fund intends to hold each security in approximately the same proportion as its weighting in the Index.

The Index consists primarily of companies whose principal business is pet care-related (i.e., they derive significant revenue from pet care-related products or services), as determined in accordance with the Index methodology. The Index is owned and administered by FactSet Research Systems, Inc. (the “Index Provider”). In order to be included in the Index, a company must be included in at least one of eight FactSet® Revere Business Industry Classification System sub-industries (“RBICS sub-industries”). The eight RBICS sub-industries are Pet Food Manufacturing, Pet Supplies Manufacturing, Pet and Pet Supply Stores, Veterinary Pharmaceuticals, Veterinary Diagnostics, Veterinary Product Distributors, Veterinary Services, and Internet Pet and Supply Retail. The Index also may include companies whose principal business is pet care-related, but for which an appropriate RBICS sub-industry has not yet been created. For example, the Index may include insurance companies that provide coverage for pets. Pet insurance currently is not an RBICS sub-industry. The Index will include a minimum of 21 companies. In order to be included in the Index, a company’s shares must be listed for trading on a U.S. or non-U.S. stock exchange and must meet certain market capitalization, liquidity and other requirements.

The Index classifies companies into one of two tiers based on revenue generated from pet care-related products or services. Companies generating 50% or more of their revenue from pet care-related products or services comprise Tier 1; companies generating \$1 billion or greater in revenue from pet care-related products or services, but less than 50% of their revenue from such products or services comprise Tier 2. 82.5% of the Index weight is allocated to Tier 1 companies and 17.5% to Tier 2 companies. The percentage weight of companies in each Tier is based on their respective float adjusted market capitalizations. Larger companies are more heavily weighted, and the weight of any single company is capped at 10% for Tier 1 and 4.5% for Tier 2. The percentage of the Index allocated to Tier 1 and Tier 2 (i.e., 82.5% and 17.5%), along with the percentage weight and capped amount of each company within its respective Tier, is set at the annual index reconstitution and as of each monthly rebalance date. These percentages are allowed to fluctuate between monthly rebalance dates and may be higher or lower than the indicated amounts until they are reset at the next Index rebalance date. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “PETCARE.”

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by public companies.
- **Depository Receipts** – The Fund may invest in depository receipts, which principally include:



- **American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)**, which represent the right to receive securities of foreign issuers deposited in a bank or trust company and are an alternative to purchasing the underlying securities in their national markets and currencies
- **Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs)**, which are receipts for shares in a foreign-based corporation traded in capital markets around the world.

ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The Fund will generally use a "replication strategy" to achieve its investment objective, meaning that it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as the Index. However, the Fund may also use a "representative sampling" strategy to invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors' view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, country or region to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was concentrated in the health care industry group and was focused in the consumer discretionary and consumer staples industry groups. The Index was also concentrated in the United States and was focused in the United Kingdom.

Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund's returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund's ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund's correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund's underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Pet Care Industry Risk** – The Fund is subject to the risks faced by companies in the pet care industry. Although the pet care industry has historically been resilient to economic downturns, this trend may not continue or may reverse. Future growth of the pet care industry, if any, is largely dependent upon increases in pet ownership and the dollar amount spent on pets and pet-related products and services. Declines in pet ownership or the level of spending on pet related products or services may have a negative impact on the performance of the companies in the Index, and therefore, the performance of the Fund. Levels of disposable household income and spending for pet related products and services will fluctuate due to, among other things, economic conditions, limitations on discretionary spending, and consumer preferences. Some companies in the pet care industry are smaller, independent producers and retailers. Smaller companies face intense competition from larger companies that may have more significant resources and have well established suppliers and distribution channels. A number of companies in the pet care industry are not publicly listed for trading and their performance is not reflected in the Index. Pet care industry manufacturers, such as providers of food, medicine and other products and services, are also facing increased regulatory scrutiny and products liability risk as the U.S. and some international regulatory regimes focus on pet food and product safety.

Many well-known pet brands and pet care-related businesses are offered by companies that are owned by, or subdivisions of, large corporate entities. These companies may be substantially exposed to other industries or sectors of the economy and, therefore, the Index and Fund may be adversely affected by negative developments impacting these companies, industries or sectors. If a company no longer meets the criteria for inclusion in the Index, the Fund may need to reduce or eliminate its holdings of that company and increase its holdings of other companies in the Index. This could have an adverse impact on the liquidity of the Fund's investment portfolio and on Fund performance as there are a limited number of companies that meet the current Index requirements. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the companies in the Index and the performance of the Fund.

- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.
- **Foreign Investments/Emerging Market Risk** – Exposure to securities of foreign issuers may provide the Fund with increased risk. Various factors related to foreign investments may negatively impact the Fund's and the Index's performance, such as: i) fluctuations in the value of the applicable foreign currency; ii) differences in securities settlement practices; iii) uncertainty associated with evidence of ownership of investments in countries that lack centralized custodial services; iv) possible regulation of, or other limitations on, investments by U.S. investors in foreign investments; v) potentially higher brokerage commissions; vi) the possibility that a foreign government may withhold portions of interest and dividends at the source; vii) taxation of income earned in foreign countries or other foreign taxes imposed; viii) foreign exchange controls, which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a foreign country; ix) less publicly available information about foreign issuers; x) changes in the denomination currency of a foreign investment; and xi) less certain legal systems in which the Fund may encounter difficulties or be unable to pursue legal remedies. Foreign investments also may be more susceptible to political, social, economic and regional factors than may be the case with U.S. securities. In addition, markets for foreign investments are usually less liquid, more volatile and significantly smaller than markets for U.S. securities, which may affect, among other things, the Fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign investments at appropriate times and prices. Because of differences in settlement times and/or foreign market holidays,

transactions in a foreign market may take place one or more days after the necessary exposure to these investments is determined. Until the transactions are effected, the Fund is exposed to increased foreign currency risk and market risk and, ultimately, increased correlation risk.

Because the Fund's foreign investment exposure may include issuers domiciled in developing or "emerging market" countries, all the aforementioned factors are heightened and foreign investments risk is higher. Economic, business, political, or social instability may adversely affect the value of emerging market investments more acutely than investments tied to developed foreign countries. Furthermore any of these developments may result in a decline in the value of a country's currency. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they may develop unevenly or may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets are considered speculative.

- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk** – Because the Fund focuses its investments in particular foreign countries or geographic regions, it may be more volatile than a more geographically diversified fund. The performance of the Fund will be affected by the political, social and economic conditions in those foreign countries and geographic regions and subject to the related risks.
- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.
- **Small- and Mid-Cap Company Investment Risk** – The risk of equity investing may be particularly acute for securities of issuers with smaller market capitalizations. Small- and mid-cap



companies may have limited product lines or resources, may be dependent upon a particular market niche and may have greater fluctuations in price than the stocks of larger companies. Small- and mid-cap companies may lack the financial and personnel resources to handle economic or industry-wide setbacks and, as a result, such setbacks could have a greater effect on small- and mid-cap security prices. Additionally, small- and mid-cap company stocks may trade at greater spreads or lower trading volumes, and may be less liquid than the stocks of larger companies. Further, stocks of small- and mid-sized companies could be more difficult to liquidate during market downturns compared to larger, more widely traded companies.

- **Non-Diversification Risk** – The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). This means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and increase the risk that the Fund’s performance will decline based on the performance of a single issuer.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Fund is linked to an Index maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third-party provider to identify companies whose business is pet care related will achieve its intended result or that investing in pet care related companies will result in positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. For an Index with exposure to foreign, and especially emerging markets, there may be heightened risks associated with the adequacy and reliability of the information used to calculate the Index, because there might be less, incomplete or inaccurate information available about securities issuers in those markets due to different or less stringent market or accounting regulation or practices. ProShare Advisors has no ability to assess a third party provider’s due diligence process over index data prior to its use in index computation, construction and/or rebalancing. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund’s shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund’s holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund’s listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund’s holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund’s holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund’s creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund’s shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund’s shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund’s investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund’s shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company (“RIC”) and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from “qualifying income,” meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund’s pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the

Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

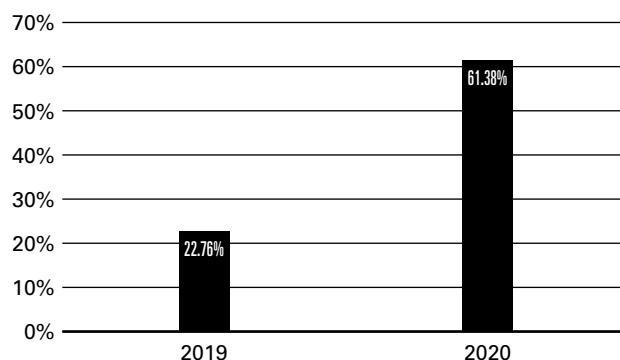
Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information

provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund's results can be obtained by visiting the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 26.23%

Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -11.94%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 13.14%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	61.38%	31.39%	11/5/2018
After Taxes on Distributions	61.31%	31.30%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	36.37%	24.71%	—
FactSet Pet Care Index ¹	62.37%	32.12%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index. "Since Inception" returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Alexander Ilyasov, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Scott Hanson, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since August 2020 and October 2018, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at

market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Investment Objective

ProShares RAFI™ Long/Short (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the FTSE RAFI™ US 1000 Long/Short Total Return Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses	3.13%

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee

Waivers and Expense Reimbursements **3.88%**

Fee Waiver/Reimbursement¹ **-2.93%**

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee

Waivers and Expense Reimbursements **0.95%**

¹ ProShare Advisors LLC (“ProShare Advisors”) has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements, as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 0.95% through September 30, 2022. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by ProShare Advisors. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProShare Advisors within five years of the end of that contractual period, however, such recoupment will be limited to the lesser of any expense limitation in place at the time of recoupment or the expense limitation in place at the time of waiver or reimbursement.

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of each period. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same, except that the fee waiver/expense reimbursement is assumed only to pertain to the first year. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your approximate costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$97	\$913	\$1,748	\$3,919

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities and derivatives. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 40% of the average value of its entire portfolio. This portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to cash instruments or derivatives transactions. If such transactions were included, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate would be significantly higher.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in financial instruments that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index is constructed and maintained by FTSE International Limited. The Index allocates an aggregate equal dollar amount to both long and short equity positions each time that the Index rebalances. This allocation is based on a comparison of Research Affiliates Fundamental Index® weightings with traditional market capitalization weightings. To be “long” means to hold or have long exposure to an asset with the expectation that its value will increase over time. To be “short” means to sell or have short exposure to an asset with the expectation that it will fall in value. The long position of the Index consists of the equity securities in the FTSE RAFI US 1000 Total Return Index (the “Long Index”), and the short position of the Index consists of the securities included in the Russell 1000 Total Return Index (the “Short Index”). The Long Index is a “fundamental” index which uses non-price measures of company size (such as sales, dividends, cash flow or book value) to select and weight the securities in the Long Index. The Short Index is a capitalization weighted index. Capitalization-weighted indexes weight securities based on the price of the securities in the index and not fundamental factors. The Index leverages a theory that index weighting based on market capitalization (i.e., price) results in overweighting of overpriced securities and underweighting of underpriced securities. By obtaining long exposure to a non-capitalization weighted “fundamental” index and short exposure to a market capitalization weighted index in an equal dollar amount, the Index seeks to deliver the difference in performance (outperformance or underperformance) between the fundamentally weighted index and the market capitalization weighted index. In general, when fundamental weighting is outperforming capitalization weighting, the Index, expects to have positive performance. When capitalization weighting is outperforming fundamental weighting, the Index and Fund



expect to have negative performance. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “FR1oLSTR.”

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below. The Fund expects that its cash balances maintained in connection with the use of financial instruments will typically be held in money market instruments.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by public companies.
- **Derivatives** – The Fund invests in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose value is derived from the value of an underlying asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, funds (including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”)), interest rates or indexes. The Fund invests in derivatives as a substitute for investing directly in or taking short positions in the equity securities comprising the Index. These derivatives principally include:
 - **Swap Agreements** – Contracts entered into primarily with major global financial institutions for a specified period ranging from a day to more than one year. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties is calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a “basket” of securities or an ETF representing a particular index.

ProShare Advisors uses a mathematical approach to investing. Using this approach, ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund may invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was not concentrated in an industry group, but was focused in the information technology and financials industry groups.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Risks Associated with the Use of Derivatives** – Investing in derivatives may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to greater risks and may result in larger losses or smaller gains than investing directly in the reference asset(s) underlying those derivatives. These risks include counterparty risk, liquidity risk and increased correlation risk. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the reference asset(s) underlying the derivative (e.g., the Index) and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives also may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. Moreover, with respect to the use of swap agreements, if the Index has a dramatic intraday move that causes a material decline in the Fund’s net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired exposure consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. This, in turn, may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the Index reverses all or a portion of its intraday move by the end of the day. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning. Any costs associated with using derivatives will also have the effect of lowering the Fund’s return.
- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in

the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund's underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Counterparty Risk** – Investing in derivatives and repurchase agreements involves entering into contracts with third parties (i.e., counterparties). The use of derivatives and repurchase agreements involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The Fund will be subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that a counterparty is or is perceived to be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or otherwise meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount it expects to receive from counterparties to derivatives and repurchase agreements entered into by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Fund may decline.
- **Short Sale Exposure Risk** – The Fund may seek "short" exposure through financial instruments, which would cause the Fund to be exposed to certain risks associated with selling short. These risks include, under certain market conditions, an increase in the volatility and decrease in the liquidity of the instruments underlying the short position, which may lower the Fund's return, result in a loss, have the effect of limiting the Fund's ability to obtain short exposure through financial instruments, or require the Fund to seek short exposure through alternative investment strategies that may be less desirable or more costly to implement. To the extent that, at any particular point in time, the financial instruments underlying the short position may be thinly traded or have a limited market, including due to regulatory action, the Fund may be unable to meet its investment objective due to a lack of available financial instruments or counterparties. During such periods, the Fund's ability to issue additional Creation Units may be adversely affected. Obtaining short exposure through these instruments may be considered an aggressive investment technique. Any income, dividends or payments by the assets underlying the Fund's short positions will negatively impact the Fund.
- **Long/Short Risk** – The Fund seeks long exposure to certain factors and short exposure to certain other factors. There is no guarantee that the returns on the Fund's long or short positions will produce positive returns and the Fund could lose money if either or both the Fund's long and short positions produce negative returns.
- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.
- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.
- **Small- and Mid-Cap Company Investment Risk** – The risk of equity investing may be particularly acute for securities of issuers with smaller market capitalizations. Small- and mid-cap companies may have limited product lines or resources, may be dependent upon a particular market niche and may have greater fluctuations in price than the stocks of larger companies. Small- and mid-cap companies may lack the financial and personnel resources to handle economic or



industry-wide setbacks and, as a result, such setbacks could have a greater effect on small- and mid-cap security prices. Additionally, small- and mid-cap company stocks may trade at greater spreads or lower trading volumes, and may be less liquid than the stocks of larger companies. Further, stocks of small- and mid-sized companies could be more difficult to liquidate during market downturns compared to larger, more widely traded companies.

- **Non-Diversification Risk** – The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). This means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers or in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and increase the risk that the Fund’s performance will decline based on the performance of a single issuer or the credit of a single counterparty.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund’s shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund’s holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund’s listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund’s holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund’s holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund’s creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund’s shares trade in the secondary market, and/or

result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund’s shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.

- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund’s investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund’s shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company (“RIC”) and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from “qualifying income,” meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund’s pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and

interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

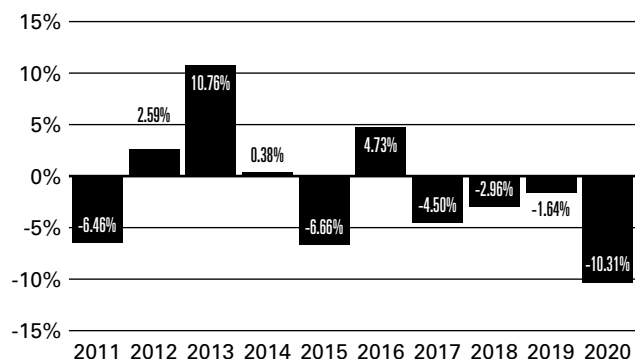
- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. In addition, the Fund’s performance information reflects applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations, if any, in effect during the periods presented. Absent such fee waivers/expense limitations, if any, performance would have been lower. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund’s results can be obtained by visiting the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 12/31/2012): 5.50%

Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -6.30%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 5.01%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years
Before Tax	-10.31%	-3.06%	-1.58%
After Taxes on Distributions	-10.64%	-3.45%	-1.90%
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	-5.86%	-2.26%	-1.13%
FTSE RAFI US 1000 Long/Short Total Return Index ^{1,2}	-9.53%	-2.07%	-0.50%

1 Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index.

2 Index performance through February 29, 2016 reflects the performance of the RAFI® US Equity Long/Short Index. Index performance beginning on March 1, 2016 reflects the performance of the FTSE RAFI US 1000 Long/Short Total Return Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Michael Neches, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Tarak Davé, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since October 2013 and April 2018, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask



spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may



Investment Objective

ProShares Russell 2000 Dividend Growers ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the Russell 2000[®] Dividend Growth Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.40%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.40%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$41	\$128	\$224	\$505

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 60% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index, constructed and maintained by FTSE International Limited, targets companies that are currently members of the Russell 2000 Index, have increased dividend payments each year for at least 10 consecutive years and meet certain market

capitalization and liquidity requirements (collectively, the “Initial Index Requirements”). The Index contains a minimum of 40 stocks, which are equally weighted. No single sector is allowed to comprise more than 30% of the Index weight. The Index includes all companies meeting the Initial Index Requirements, unless, as described below, sector caps are breached. If there are fewer than 40 stocks with at least 10 consecutive years of dividend growth, the Index will include companies with shorter dividend growth histories. If sector caps are breached, then companies in the applicable sector are removed beginning with companies with the lowest yield, and progressively moving to companies with higher yields, as necessary until the Index complies with its rules. Only the top 80% of Russell 2000 constituents, based on 20-day average daily dollar traded volume, are eligible for inclusion in the index. The Index is rebalanced each March, June, September and December with an annual reconstitution during the June rebalance. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “R2DIVGRO.”

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by public companies.

ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will generally use a “replication strategy” to achieve its investment objective, meaning that it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as the Index. However, the Fund may also use a “representative sampling” strategy to invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was concentrated in the financials industry



group and was focused in the utilities and industrials industry groups.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund’s underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may

cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.

- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Small- and Mid-Cap Company Investment Risk** – The risk of equity investing may be particularly acute for securities of issuers with smaller market capitalizations. Small- and mid-cap companies may have limited product lines or resources, may be dependent upon a particular market niche and may have greater fluctuations in price than the stocks of larger companies. Small- and mid-cap companies may lack the financial and personnel resources to handle economic or industry-wide setbacks and, as a result, such setbacks could have a greater effect on small- and mid-cap security prices. Additionally, small- and mid-cap company stocks may trade at greater spreads or lower trading volumes, and may be less liquid than the stocks of larger companies. Further, stocks of small- and mid-sized companies could be more difficult to liquidate during market downturns compared to larger, more widely traded companies.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund’s shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund’s holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition,

the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.

- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company ("RIC") and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying

income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

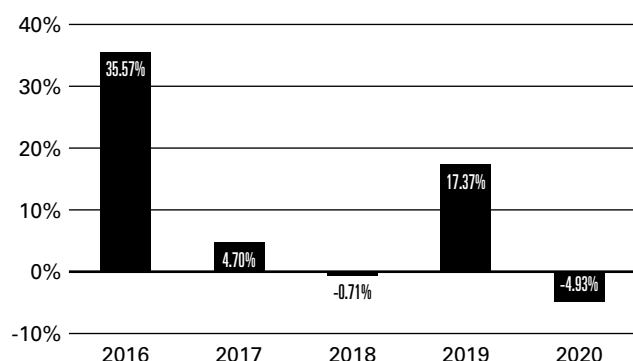
Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund's results can be obtained by visiting the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).



Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 12/31/2020): 22.59%

Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -24.54%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 11.83%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	-4.93%	9.48%	8.41%	2/3/2015
After Taxes on Distributions	-5.49%	8.96%	7.90%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	-2.63%	7.45%	6.61%	—
Russell 2000® Dividend Growth Index ¹	-4.39%	9.98%	8.90%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index. "Since Inception" returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are

not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Michael Neches, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Devin Sullivan, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since February 2015 and April 2018, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Investment Objective

ProShares Russell U.S. Dividend Growers ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the Russell 3000[®] Dividend Elite Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.35%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.35%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$36	\$113	\$197	\$443

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 22% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index, constructed and maintained by FTSE International Limited, targets companies that are currently members of the Russell 3000 Index, which represents approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market, have increased dividend

payments each year for at least 35 years, and meet certain liquidity requirements. The Index contains a minimum of 40 stocks which are equally weighted. No single sector is allowed to make up more than 30% of the index weight. If there are fewer than 40 stocks with at least 35 consecutive years of dividend growth, the index will include companies with shorter dividend growth histories. If the 30% sector cap is breached, companies in the applicable sector are removed, beginning with companies with the lowest dividend yield and shortest history of dividend growth, and progressively moving to companies with higher yields, as necessary. Russell 2000 constituents are used to calculate a minimum 20-day average daily dollar traded volume threshold: only Russell 3000 constituents with 20-day average daily dollar traded volume greater than the 20th percentile 20-day average daily dollar traded volume of Russell 2000 constituents are eligible for inclusion in the Index. The Index is rebalanced each March, June, September and December, with an annual reconstitution during the June rebalance. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “R3DEPTR.”

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by public companies.

ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will generally use a “replication strategy” to achieve its investment objective, meaning that it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as the Index. However, the Fund may also use a “representative sampling” strategy to invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31,



2021, the Index was not concentrated in an industry group, but was focused in the consumer staples and industrials industry groups.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund’s underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments.

Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.

- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.
- **Small- and Mid-Cap Company Investment Risk** – The risk of equity investing may be particularly acute for securities of issuers with smaller market capitalizations. Small- and mid-cap companies may have limited product lines or resources, may be dependent upon a particular market niche and may have greater fluctuations in price than the stocks of larger companies. Small- and mid-cap companies may lack the financial and personnel resources to handle economic or industry-wide setbacks and, as a result, such setbacks could have a greater effect on small- and mid-cap security prices. Additionally, small- and mid-cap company stocks may trade at greater spreads or lower trading volumes, and may be less liquid than the stocks of larger companies. Further, stocks of small- and mid-sized companies could be more difficult to liquidate during market downturns compared to larger, more widely traded companies.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may

underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.

- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of

portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.

- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company ("RIC") and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.
- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

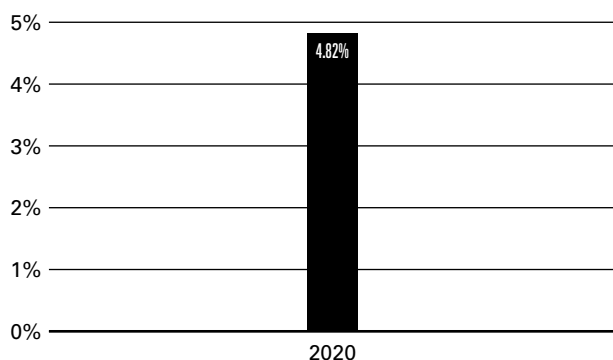
Investment Results

The bar chart below shows the Fund's investment results during its first full calendar year of operations, and the table



shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund's results can be obtained by visiting the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 14.81%
 Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -22.29%
 Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 13.98%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	4.82%	7.07%	11/5/2019
After Taxes on Distributions	4.16%	6.45%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	3.19%	5.28%	—
Russell 3000® Dividend Elite Index	5.44%	7.67%	—

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Michael Neches, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Devin Sullivan, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since November 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Investment Objective

ProShares S&P 500® Bond ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the S&P 500®/Market Axess® Investment Grade Corporate Bond Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.15%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.15%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$15	\$48	\$85	\$192

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 73% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index is constructed and maintained by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (the “Index Provider”). The Index consists exclusively of investment grade bonds issued by companies in the S&P 500, the most widely-used U.S. equity benchmark. From

over 5000 bonds issued by S&P 500 companies, the Index Provider selects and weights up to 1000 of the most liquid investment grade bonds based on the following criteria: Qualifying bonds must (i) be issued by S&P 500 companies (or their subsidiaries), (ii) be rated investment grade, (iii) be issued in the United States and denominated in U.S. dollars, (iv) have a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to one year (as of the monthly rebalance date), (v) have a maturity upon issuance of at least two and a half years, and (vi) have a minimum par amount of \$750 million. Bonds meeting the above criteria are ranked based on their liquidity. The 1000 most liquid bonds (i.e., those with the highest average trading volumes) are included in the Index. If less than 1000 bonds meet the above criteria, all qualifying bonds will be included in the Index and the Index will consist of fewer than 1000 bonds. The Index is weighted by market value. Bond issuances with higher market values are more heavily weighted than bond issuances with lower market values. The Index constituents are reset and rebalanced on a monthly basis. As of June 30, 2021, the Index included 1001 bonds from 214 distinct issuers. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “SP5MAIGT.”

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.

- **Fixed Income Instruments** – The Fund invests substantially all of its assets in investment grade bonds issued by companies in the S&P 500.

ProShare Advisors uses a mathematical approach to investing. Using this approach, ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund may invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31,



2021, the Index was concentrated in the industrials industry group and was focused in the financials industry group.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund’s underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Credit Risk** – Due to its exposure to debt instruments, the Fund will be subject to credit risk which is the risk that an issuer of debt instruments is unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations. When credit risk increases, the price of the debt instruments that comprise the Index will typically decrease. Conversely, when credit risk of the debt instruments decreases, the level of the Index will typically increase. By using sampling

techniques, the Fund may be overexposed to certain debt instruments that would adversely affect the Fund upon the markets’ perceived view of increased credit risk or upon a downgrade or default of such instruments. During an economic downturn, rates of default tend to increase.

- **Debt Instrument Risk** – Debt instruments are subject to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that affect specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Debt markets can be volatile and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. In a low or negative interest rate environment, debt instruments may trade at negative yields, which means the purchaser of the instrument may receive at maturity less than the total amount invested. Negative or very low interest rates could magnify the risks associated with changes in interest rates. In general, changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, could have unpredictable effects on markets and may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility. Debt instruments in the Index may underperform other debt instruments that track other markets, segments and sectors.
- **Interest Rate Risk** – Interest rate risk is the risk that debt instruments or related financial instruments may fluctuate in value due to changes in interest rates. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to fluctuate (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, etc.). Commonly, investments subject to interest rate risk will decrease in value when interest rates rise and increase in value when interest rates decline. A rising interest rate environment may cause the value of debt instruments to decrease and adversely impact the liquidity of debt instruments. Without taking into account other factors, the value of securities with longer maturities typically fluctuates more in response to interest rate changes than securities with shorter maturities. These factors may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to change.
- **Prepayment Risk** – Many types of debt instruments are subject to prepayment risk, which is the risk that the issuer of the security will repay principal (in part or in whole) prior to the maturity date. Debt instruments allowing prepayment may offer less potential for gains during a period of declining interest rates, as the proceeds may be reinvested at lower interest rates.
- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial,

economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.

- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of

ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.

- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company ("RIC") and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.
- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other



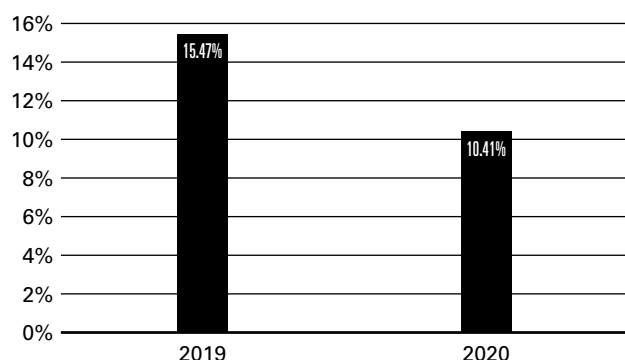
than market quotations, including “fair valued” investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund’s results can be obtained by visiting the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 7.93%

Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -1.96%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): -1.80%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	10.41%	9.96%	5/1/2018
After Taxes on Distributions	9.18%	8.48%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	6.13%	7.02%	—
S&P 500®/MarketAxess® Investment Grade Corporate Bond Index ¹	10.50%	9.94%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of income paid by issuers in the Index. “Since Inception” returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Alexander Ilyasov, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Benjamin McAbee, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since April 2019 and April 2018, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund’s website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, monthly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Investment Objective

ProShares S&P 500® Dividend Aristocrats ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the S&P 500® Dividend Aristocrats® Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.35%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.35%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$36	\$113	\$197	\$443

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 21% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index, constructed and maintained by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, targets companies that are currently members of

the S&P 500®, have increased dividend payments each year for at least 25 years, and meet certain market capitalization and liquidity requirements. The Index contains a minimum of 40 stocks, which are equally weighted, and no single sector is allowed to comprise more than 30% of the Index weight. If there are fewer than 40 stocks with at least 25 consecutive years of dividend growth or if sector caps are breached, the Index will include companies with shorter dividend growth histories. The Index is reweighted each January, April, July and October, with an annual reconstitution during each January. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “SPDAUDT.”

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by public companies.

ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will generally use a “replication strategy” to achieve its investment objective, meaning that it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as the Index. However, the Fund may also use a “representative sampling” strategy to invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was not concentrated in an industry group, but was focused in the industrials and consumer staples industry groups.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.



Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund's returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund's ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund's correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund's underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.
- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value,

but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.

- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be

restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.

- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company ("RIC") and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to

requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

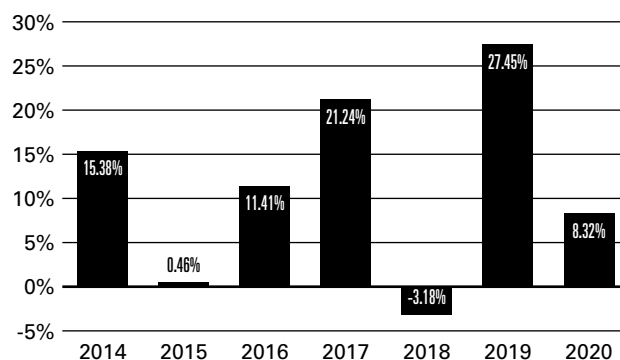
- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund's results can be obtained by visiting the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 17.62%

Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -23.30%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 14.56%



Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	8.32%	12.54%	12.32%	10/9/2013
After Taxes on Distributions	7.67%	11.89%	11.72%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	5.25%	9.83%	9.88%	—
S&P 500® Dividend Aristocrats® Index ¹	8.68%	12.97%	12.76%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index. "Since Inception" returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Michael Neches, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Devin Sullivan, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since October 2013 and April 2018, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Investment Objective

ProShares S&P 500® Ex-Energy ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the S&P 500® Ex-Energy Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.27%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.27%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$28	\$87	\$152	\$343

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 8% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index and Fund seek to provide exposure to the companies of the S&P 500® Index (the “S&P 500®”) with the exception of those companies included in the Energy Sector. The S&P 500® is a measure of large-cap U.S. stock market performance. It is a float adjusted, market capitalization-weighted

index of 500 U.S. operating companies and real estate investment trusts selected through a process that factors in criteria such as liquidity, price, market capitalization and financial viability. The Index is constructed and maintained by S&P Dow Jones LLC. The Index classifies each company in the S&P 500® as part of a particular sector using the Global Industry Classification Standards (“GICS”), which are jointly produced by S&P Dow Jones Indices and MSCI, to define companies within a sector. As of June 30, 2021, the following sectors are included within GICS: Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples, Financials, Health Care, Industrials, Information Technology, Materials, Communication Services, Real Estate, and Utilities. A Sector is comprised of multiple industries. For example, the Energy Sector is comprised of companies in, among others, the oil, gas, and consumable fuel industries. The Index consists of companies from each of the Sectors other than the Energy Sector. Each security in the Index is weighted by float-adjusted market capitalization according to the same rules as the S&P 500®. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “SPXXEGT.”

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by public companies.

ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will generally use a “replication strategy” to achieve its investment objective, meaning that it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as the Index. However, the Fund may also use a “representative sampling” strategy to invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31,



2021, the Index was concentrated in the information technology industry group.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund’s underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may

cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.

- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund’s shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund’s holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund’s listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund’s holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade

above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.

- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company ("RIC") and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution

requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

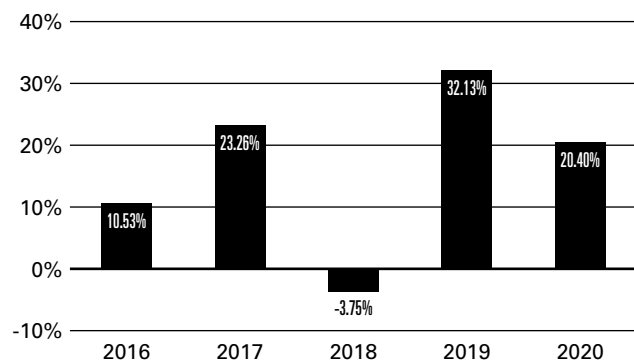
Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund's



results can be obtained by visiting the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 20.12%

Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -18.19%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 14.37%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	20.40%	15.84%	16.30%	9/22/2015
After Taxes on Distributions	20.00%	15.41%	15.86%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	12.27%	12.69%	13.11%	—
S&P 500 Ex-Energy Index ¹	20.73%	16.18%	16.65%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index. "Since Inception" returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Michael Neches, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Devin Sullivan, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since September 2015 and April 2018, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Investment Objective

ProShares S&P 500® Ex-Financials ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the S&P 500® Ex-Financials and Real Estate Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.27%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.27%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$28	\$87	\$152	\$343

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 5% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index and Fund seek to provide exposure to the companies of the S&P 500® Index (the “S&P 500®”) with the exception of those companies included in the Financials and Real Estate Sectors. The S&P 500® is a measure of large-cap U.S.

stock market performance. It is a float-adjusted, market capitalization weighted index of 500 U.S. operating companies and real estate investment trusts selected through a process that factors in criteria such as liquidity, price, market capitalization and financial viability. The Index is constructed and maintained by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. The Index classifies each company in the S&P 500® as part of a particular Sector using the Global Industry Classification Standards (“GICS”), which are jointly produced by S&P Dow Jones Indices and MSCI, to define companies within a sector. As of June 30, 2021, the following Sectors are included within GICS: Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples, Energy, Health Care, Industrials, Information Technology, Materials, Communication Services, and Utilities. A Sector is comprised of multiple industries. For example, the Financials Sector is comprised of companies in, among others, the banking and insurance industries. The Index consists of companies from each of the Sectors other than the Financials and Real Estate Sectors. Each security in the Index is weighted by float-adjusted market capitalization according to the same rules as the S&P 500®. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “SPXXFINT.”

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by public companies.

ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will generally use a “replication strategy” to achieve its investment objective, meaning that it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as the Index. However, the Fund may also use a “representative sampling” strategy to invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular



industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was concentrated in the information technology industry group and was focused in the health care industry group.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund’s underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments,

as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.

- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund’s shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund’s holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets

on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.

- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company ("RIC") and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying

income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

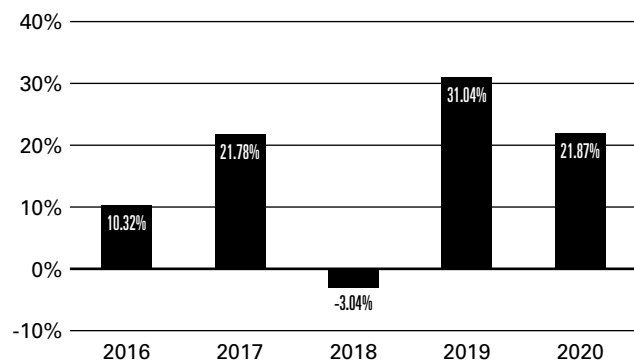
Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund's



results can be obtained by visiting the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 21.68%

Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -17.70%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 13.61%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	21.87%	15.78%	16.10%	9/22/2015
After Taxes on Distributions	21.49%	15.29%	15.62%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	13.13%	12.61%	12.93%	—
S&P 500 Ex-Financials & Real Estate Index ¹	22.23%	16.09%	16.43%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index. "Since Inception" returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Michael Neches, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Devin Sullivan, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since September 2015 and April 2018, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Investment Objective

ProShares S&P 500® Ex-Health Care ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the S&P 500® Ex-Health Care Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.27%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.27%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$28	\$87	\$152	\$343

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 29% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index and Fund seek to provide exposure to the companies of the S&P 500® Index (the “S&P 500®”) with the exception of those companies included in the Health Care Sector. The S&P 500® is a measure of large-cap U.S. stock market per-

formance. It is a float adjusted, market capitalization-weighted index of 500 U.S. operating companies and real estate investment trusts selected through a process that factors in criteria such as liquidity, price, market capitalization and financial viability. The Index is constructed and maintained by S&P Dow Jones LLC. The Index classifies each company in the S&P 500® as part of a particular Sector using the Global Industry Classification Standards (“GICS”), which are jointly produced by S&P Dow Jones Indices and MSCI, to define companies within a sector. As of June 30, 2021, the following sectors are included within GICS: Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples, Energy, Financials, Industrials, Information Technology, Materials, Communication Services, Real Estate, and Utilities. A Sector is comprised of multiple industries. For example, the Health Care Sector is comprised of companies in, among others, the health care providers, services, and technology industries. The Index consists of companies from each of the Sectors other than the Health Care Sector. Each security in the Index is weighted by float-adjusted market capitalization according to the same rules as the S&P 500®. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “SPXXHCT.”

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by public companies.

ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will generally use a “replication strategy” to achieve its investment objective, meaning that it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as the Index. However, the Fund may also use a “representative sampling” strategy to invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular



industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was concentrated in the information technology industry group.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund’s underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks

in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.

- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund’s shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund’s holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund’s listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund’s holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times

when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.

- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company ("RIC") and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end

of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

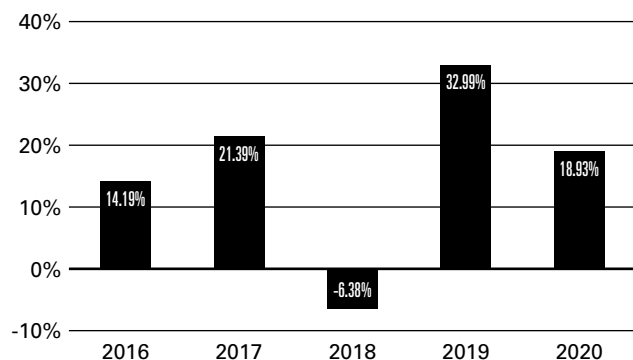
Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund's



results can be obtained by visiting the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 21.68%

Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -20.72%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 15.54%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	18.93%	15.47%	15.89%	9/22/2015
After Taxes on Distributions	18.43%	14.94%	15.36%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	11.44%	12.34%	12.74%	—
S&P 500 Ex-Health Care Index ¹	19.23%	15.81%	16.23%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index. "Since Inception" returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Michael Neches, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Devin Sullivan, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since September 2015 and April 2018, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Investment Objective

ProShares S&P 500® Ex-Technology ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the S&P 500® Ex-Information Technology Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.27%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.27%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$28	\$87	\$152	\$343

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 15% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index and Fund seek to provide exposure to the companies of the S&P 500® Index (the “S&P 500®”) with the exception of those companies included in the Information Technology Sector. The S&P 500® is a measure of large-cap U.S. stock

market performance. It is a float-adjusted, market capitalization-weighted index of 500 U.S. operating companies and real estate investment trusts selected through a process that factors in criteria such as liquidity, price, market capitalization and financial viability. The Index is constructed and maintained by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. The Index classifies each company in the S&P 500® as part of a particular sector using the Global Industry Classification Standards (“GICS”), which are jointly produced by S&P Dow Jones Indices and MSCI, to define companies within a sector. As of June 30, 2021, the following sectors are included within GICS: Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples, Energy, Financials, Health care, Industrials, Materials, Communication Services, Real Estate, and Utilities. A Sector is comprised of multiple industries. For example, the Information Technology Sector is comprised of companies in, among others, the software, information technology services, and technology hardware, storage, and peripherals industries. The Index consists of companies from each of the Sectors other than the Information Technology Sector. Each security in the Index is weighted by float-adjusted market capitalization according to the same rules as the S&P 500®. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “SPXTSUT.”

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by public companies.

ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will generally use a “replication strategy” to achieve its investment objective, meaning that it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as the Index. However, the Fund may also use a “representative sampling” strategy to invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its



value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was not concentrated in an industry group, but was focused in the health care, consumer discretionary, financials, and communication services industry groups.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund’s underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments,

as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.

- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund’s shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund’s holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund’s listing exchange is

closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.

- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company ("RIC") and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying

income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

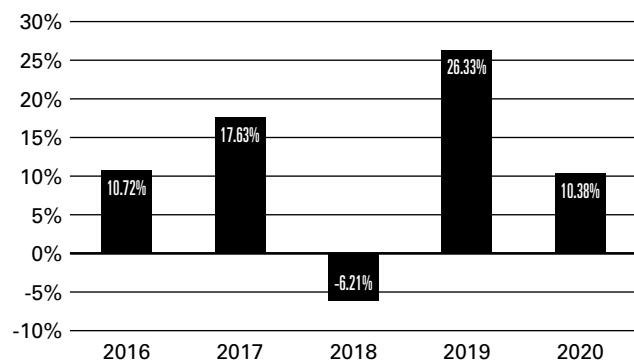
Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund's



results can be obtained by visiting the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 17.02%
 Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -21.90%
 Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 15.64%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	10.38%	11.24%	11.65%	9/22/2015
After Taxes on Distributions	9.83%	10.71%	11.12%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	6.36%	8.83%	9.20%	—
S&P 500 Ex-Information Technology Index ¹	10.70%	11.51%	11.94%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index. "Since Inception" returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Michael Neches, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Devin Sullivan, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since September 2015 and April 2018, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.



Investment Objective

ProShares S&P MidCap 400® Dividend Aristocrats ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the S&P MidCap 400® Dividend Aristocrats Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.40%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.40%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$41	\$128	\$224	\$505

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 31% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index, constructed and maintained by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, targets companies that are currently members of the S&P MidCap 400® Index and have increased dividend payments each year for at least 15 years. The Index contains a minimum of 40 stocks which are equally weighted. No single sector is allowed to comprise more than 30% of the Index weight. If there are fewer than 40 stocks with at least 15 consecutive years of dividend growth or if sector caps are breached, the Index will include companies with shorter dividend growth histories. The Index is reweighted each January, April, July, and October, with an annual reconstitution each January. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “SPDAMCUT”.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by public companies.

ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will generally use a “replication strategy” to achieve its investment objective, meaning that it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as the Index. However, the Fund may also use a “representative sampling” strategy to invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was concentrated in the financials industry group and was focused in the industrials and utilities industry groups.



Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund’s underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Small- and Mid-Cap Company Investment Risk** – The risk of equity investing may be particularly acute for securities of issuers with smaller market capitalizations. Small- and mid-cap companies may have limited product lines or resources, may be dependent upon a particular market niche and may have greater fluctuations in price than the stocks of larger companies. Small- and mid-cap companies may lack the financial and personnel resources to handle economic or industry-wide setbacks and, as a result, such setbacks could have a greater effect on small- and mid-cap security prices. Additionally, small- and mid-cap company stocks

may trade at greater spreads or lower trading volumes, and may be less liquid than the stocks of larger companies. Further, stocks of small- and mid-sized companies could be more difficult to liquidate during market downturns compared to larger, more widely traded companies.

- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.
- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund’s shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund’s holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund’s listing exchange is

closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.

- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company ("RIC") and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying

income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

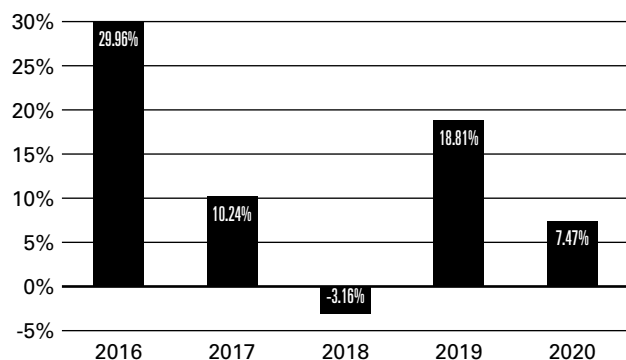
Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund's



results can be obtained by visiting the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 12/31/2020): 19.53%

Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -24.64%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 14.82%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	7.47%	12.12%	10.10%	2/3/2015
After Taxes on Distributions	6.73%	11.59%	9.58%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	4.77%	9.59%	7.97%	—
S&P MidCap 400® Dividend Aristocrats® Index ¹	7.86%	12.55%	10.49%	—

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by issuers in the Index. "Since Inception" returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Michael Neches, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Devin Sullivan, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since February 2015 and April 2018, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Investment Objective

ProShares S&P Technology Dividend Aristocrats ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the S&P® Technology Dividend Aristocrats® Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.45%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.45%

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$46	\$144	\$252	\$567

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 43% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in securities that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index, constructed and maintained by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, targets companies from the U.S. technology sector and select U.S. technology-related companies from the

communication services and consumer discretionary sectors (collectively, “technology companies”). To be included in the Index, a company must have increased dividend payments each year for at least 7 years, its shares must be listed on a U.S. national securities exchange, and it must meet certain minimum liquidity requirements. The Index contains a minimum of 25 stocks which are equally weighted. If there are fewer than 25 stocks with at least 7 consecutive years of dividend growth the Index will include companies with shorter dividend growth histories. As of September 15, 2021, the Index had 36 constituents. The Index is rebalanced each January, April, July and October, with an annual reconstitution during the January rebalance. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “SPTDAUT.”

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.

- **Equity Securities** – The Fund invests in common stock issued by public companies.

ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will generally use a “replication strategy” to achieve its investment objective, meaning that it will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as the Index. However, the Fund may also use a “representative sampling” strategy to invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was concentrated in the information technology industry group.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.



Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund's returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund's ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund's correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund's underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the performance of the Fund and the performance of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Technology Industry Risk** – Securities of technology companies may be subject to greater volatility than stocks of companies in other market sectors. Technology companies may be affected by intense competition, obsolescence of existing technology, general economic conditions and government regulation and may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Technology companies may experience dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for qualified personnel. These companies also are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.
- **Equity and Market Risk** – Equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with equity markets may fluctuate dramatically

from day to day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.

- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Large-Cap Company Investment Risk** – Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and mid-sized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.
- **Non-Diversification Risk** – The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). This means it has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in the securities of a small number of issuers or in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. This may increase the Fund's volatility and increase the risk that the Fund's performance will decline based on the performance of a single issuer or the credit of a single counterparty.
- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform

other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.

- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.
- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions

increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.

- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company ("RIC") and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.
- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

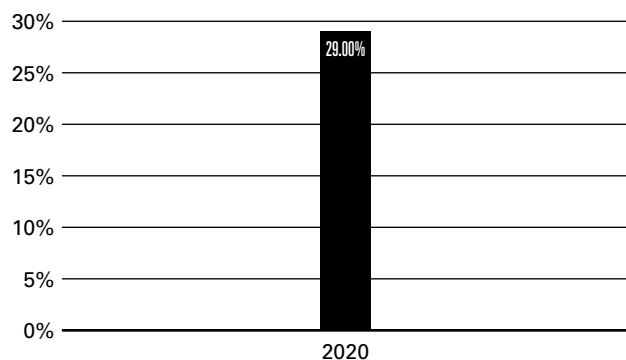
Investment Results

The bar chart below shows the Fund's investment results during its first full calendar year of operations, and the table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for various



periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund's results can be obtained by visiting the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 26.20%

Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -19.50%

Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 12.71%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020

	One Year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	29.00%	28.97%	11/5/2019
After Taxes on Distributions	28.57%	28.57%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	17.35%	22.06%	—
S&P® Technology Dividend Aristocrats® Index	29.51%	29.44%	—

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are

not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Michael Neches, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Devin Sullivan, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since November 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, quarterly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Investment Objective

ProShares Short Term USD Emerging Markets Bond ETF (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the DBIQ Short Duration Emerging Market BondSM Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.50%
Other Expenses	1.64%

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee

Waivers and Expense Reimbursements 2.14%

Fee Waiver/Reimbursement¹ -1.64%

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee

Waivers and Expense Reimbursements 0.50%

1 ProShare Advisors LLC (“ProShare Advisors”) has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements, as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 0.50% through September 30, 2022. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by ProShare Advisors. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProShare Advisors within five years of the end of that contractual period, however, such recoupment will be limited to the lesser of any expense limitation in place at the time of recoupment or the expense limitation in place at the time of waiver or reimbursement.

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of each period. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same, except that the fee waiver/expense reimbursement is assumed only to pertain to the first year. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your approximate costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$51	\$511	\$998	\$2,342

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

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 the Fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 51% of the average value of its entire portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in financial instruments that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Index.

The Index (is comprised of a diversified portfolio of USD denominated Emerging Market bonds that have less than or equal to five years remaining to maturity (“Short Term USD EM Bonds”) that are issued by Emerging Market sovereign governments (“Sovereigns”), non-sovereign government agencies and entities (“Sub-Sovereigns”), and corporations with significant government ownership (“Quasi-Sovereigns”). Those countries qualifying as “Emerging Markets” are determined by the Index Provider. As of June 30, 2021, the EM countries eligible and included are: Bahrain, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates. The Index is constructed and maintained by Deutsche Bank AG (the “Index Provider”). The Index is designed to represent the more liquid universe of Short Term USD EM Bonds. The bonds eligible for inclusion in the Index are expected to include those issued by Emerging Market Sovereigns, Sub-Sovereigns and Quasi-Sovereigns that: (1) are fixed rate and (2) have between zero and five years to maturity. Eligible bonds will also have a minimum face amount outstanding of \$500 million. Callable, puttable, zero coupon, inflation-linked and convertible bonds, among others, will be excluded. The Index includes both investment grade and below investment grade rated (i.e. “high yield”) securities and will include bonds, in the aggregate, that have a dollar weighted average years-to-maturity of three years or less. The Index maintains certain issuer weight caps for diversification purposes, including limiting the weights of issuers from any particular country to no more than ten percent (10%) of the Index. The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced on a quarterly basis; cash from maturing issues or coupon payments is reinvested monthly. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “DBEMPRO”.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Index.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments set forth below.



- **Debt Instruments** – The Fund invests in U.S. dollar-denominated debt instruments issued by Sovereign, Sub-Sovereign or Quasi-Sovereign issuers deemed to be domiciled in “Emerging Markets” by the Index Provider that are offered for sale in the United States. Because the debt instruments are U.S. dollar-denominated, fluctuations in currency exchange rates will not directly affect the principal or coupons associated with the debt instruments.

ProShare Advisors uses a mathematical approach to investing. Using this approach, ProShare Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that it believes, in combination, the Fund should hold to produce returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund may invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the returns of the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest in securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., invest in securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, country or region to approximately the same extent the Index is so concentrated or focused. As of May 31, 2021, the Index was not concentrated in a country or industry group.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the Fund’s Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks described below are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Fund’s returns and consequently the value of an investment in the Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

- **Correlation Risk** – A number of factors may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high

degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. This may be due, in many cases, to the impact of a limited trading market in the component bonds on the calculation of the Index.

Factors that may adversely affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund’s correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund’s underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the change in the performance of the Fund and change in the level of the Index on such day. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective.

- **Foreign Investments/Emerging Markets** – Exposure to securities of foreign issuers may provide the Fund with increased risk. Various factors related to foreign investments may negatively impact the Fund’s and the Index’s performance, such as: i) fluctuations in the value of the applicable foreign currency; ii) differences in securities settlement practices; iii) uncertainty associated with evidence of ownership of investments in countries that lack centralized custodial services; iv) possible regulation of, or other limitations on, investments by U.S. investors in foreign investments; v) potentially higher brokerage commissions; vi) the possibility that a foreign government may withhold portions of interest and dividends at the source; vii) taxation of income earned in foreign countries or other foreign taxes imposed; viii) foreign exchange controls, which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a foreign country; ix) less publicly available information about foreign issuers; x) changes in the denomination currency of a foreign investment; and xi) less certain legal systems in which the Fund may encounter difficulties or be unable to pursue legal remedies. Foreign investments also may be more susceptible to political, social, economic and regional factors than may be the case with U.S. securities. In addition, markets for foreign investments are usually less liquid, more volatile and significantly smaller than

markets for U.S. securities, which may affect, among other things, the Fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign investments at appropriate times and prices. Because of differences in settlement times and/or foreign market holidays, transactions in a foreign market may take place one or more days after the necessary exposure to these investments is determined. Until the transactions are effected, the Fund is exposed to increased foreign currency risk and market risk and, ultimately, increased correlation risk.

Because the Fund's foreign investment exposure may include issuers domiciled in developing or "emerging market" countries, all the aforementioned factors are heightened and foreign investments risk is higher. Economic, business, political, or social instability may adversely affect the value of emerging market investments more acutely than investments tied to developed foreign countries. Furthermore any of these developments may result in a decline in the value of a country's currency. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they may develop unevenly or may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets are considered speculative.

- **Foreign Sovereign Risk** – The Sovereign securities included in the Index are general obligations of the governments of certain emerging market countries and are guaranteed by the central banks of such countries. Despite this guarantee, sovereign nations have in the past and may in the future default on, restructure or otherwise change the terms of their debt to the detriment of security holders. Various factors may affect a sovereign's willingness or ability to repay principal and/or interest in accordance with the terms of the debt, including: its reserves; the relative size of the debt burden on the sovereign's economy as a whole; or political constraints. If a sovereign defaults on, restructures or otherwise changes the terms of a security held by the Fund, such change may have an adverse impact on the Fund's returns. In addition, if a sovereign defaults on payments of principal and/or interest, the Fund may have limited legal recourse against the sovereign. In the past, certain governments of emerging market countries have declared themselves unable to meet their financial obligations on a timely basis, which has resulted in losses to the holders of such debt.
- **Foreign Sub-Sovereign and Quasi-Sovereign Risk** – Investments in the debt of Sub-Sovereigns (including agency-issued securities) and Quasi-Sovereigns (i.e., corporations that have significant government ownership) may or may not be issued by or guaranteed as to principal and interest by a governmental authority. Certain foreign government securities may be backed by the issuer's right to borrow from a central bank or other regional banking entity while others may be backed only by the assets and credit of the issuing foreign entity. If an issuer of Sub-Sovereign or Quasi-Sovereign bonds defaults on payments of principal and/or interest, the Fund may have limited recourse against the issuer.

- **High Yield Risk** – Investment in or exposure to high yield (lower rated) debt instruments (also known as "junk bonds") may involve greater levels of credit, prepayment, liquidity and valuation risk than for higher rated instruments. High yield debt instruments may be more sensitive to economic changes, political changes, or adverse developments specific to a company than other fixed income instruments. These securities are subject to greater risk of loss, greater sensitivity to economic changes, valuation difficulties, and a potential lack of a secondary or public market for securities. High yield debt instruments are considered speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments and, therefore, such instruments generally involve greater risk of default or price changes than higher rated debt instruments. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these securities and reduce market liquidity (liquidity risk). A lack of liquidity could adversely affect the price at which a particular high yield debt instrument may be sold. Less active markets may also diminish the Fund's ability to obtain accurate market quotations when valuing the portfolio securities and thereby give rise to valuation risk, including causing large fluctuations in the NAV of the Fund's shares. High yield debt instruments may also present risks based on payment expectations. For example, these instruments may contain redemption or call provisions. If an issuer exercises these provisions in a declining interest rate market, a security may be replaced with a lower yielding security. If the issuer of a security is in default with respect to interest or principal payments, the issuer's security could lose its entire value. Furthermore, the transaction costs associated with the purchase and sale of high yield debt instruments may vary greatly depending upon a number of factors and may adversely affect the Fund's performance. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions may decrease the values and liquidity of high yield debt instruments generally and new laws and proposed new laws may adversely impact the market for high yield debt instruments.
- **Credit Risk** – Due to its exposure to debt instruments, the Fund will be subject to credit risk which is the risk that an issuer of debt instruments is unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations. When credit risk increases, the price of the debt instruments that comprise the Index will typically decrease. Conversely, when credit risk of the debt instruments decreases, the level of the Index will typically increase. By using sampling techniques, the Fund may be overexposed to certain debt instruments that would adversely affect the Fund upon the markets' perceived view of increased credit risk or upon a downgrade or default of such instruments. During an economic downturn, rates of default tend to increase.
- **Debt Instrument Risk** – Debt instruments are subject to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that affect specific



economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Debt markets can be volatile and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. In a low or negative interest rate environment, debt instruments may trade at negative yields, which means the purchaser of the instrument may receive at maturity less than the total amount invested. Negative or very low interest rates could magnify the risks associated with changes in interest rates. In general, changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, could have unpredictable effects on markets and may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility. Debt instruments in the Index may underperform other debt instruments that track other markets, segments and sectors.

- **Interest Rate Risk** – Interest rate risk is the risk that debt instruments or related financial instruments may fluctuate in value due to changes in interest rates. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to fluctuate (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, etc.). Commonly, investments subject to interest rate risk will decrease in value when interest rates rise and increase in value when interest rates decline. A rising interest rate environment may cause the value of debt instruments to decrease and adversely impact the liquidity of debt instruments. Without taking into account other factors, the value of securities with longer maturities typically fluctuates more in response to interest rate changes than securities with shorter maturities. These factors may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to change.
- **Prepayment Risk** – Many types of debt instruments are subject to prepayment risk, which is the risk that the issuer of the security will repay principal (in part or in whole) prior to the maturity date. Debt instruments allowing prepayment may offer less potential for gains during a period of declining interest rates, as the proceeds may be reinvested at lower interest rates.
- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – The Index may concentrate (i.e., composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the Index) or focus (i.e., composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. The Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries fall out of favor, the Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk** – Because the Fund focuses its investments in particular foreign countries or geographic

regions, it may be more volatile than a more geographically diversified fund. The performance of the Fund will be affected by the political, social and economic conditions in those foreign countries and geographic regions and subject to the related risks.

- **Index Performance Risk** – The Index is maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or ProShare Advisors. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving positive returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. For an Index with exposure to foreign, and especially emerging markets, there may be heightened risks associated with the adequacy and reliability of the information used to calculate the Index, because there might be less, incomplete or inaccurate information available about securities issuers in those markets due to different or less stringent market or accounting regulation or practices. ProShare Advisors has no ability to assess a third party provider's due diligence process over index data prior to its use in index computation, construction and/or rebalancing. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Market Price Variance Risk** – Investors buy and sell Fund shares in the secondary market at market prices, which may be different from the NAV per share of the Fund (i.e., the secondary market price may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount)). The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. In addition, the instruments held by the Fund may be traded in markets on days and at times when the Fund's listing exchange is closed for trading. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may vary, perhaps significantly, on days and at times when investors are unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of the Fund's holdings.
- **Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk** – An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur

substantial trading losses. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund.

- **Liquidity Risk** – In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProShare Advisors. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, political crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain financial instruments would likely reduce the liquidity of those instruments. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk** – The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.
- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company ("RIC") and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.
- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances (e.g., if ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment, or a trading halt

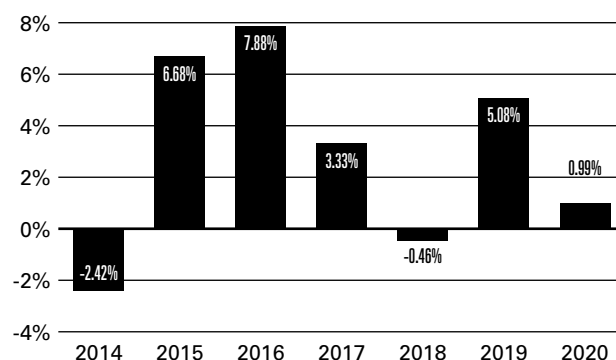
closes an exchange or market early), ProShare Advisors may, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, choose to determine a fair value price as the basis for determining the market value of such investment for such day. The fair value of an investment determined by ProShare Advisors may be different from other value determinations of the same investment. Portfolio investments that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" investments, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund's investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. In addition, the Fund's performance information reflects applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations, if any, in effect during the periods presented. Absent such fee waivers/expense limitations, if any, performance would have been lower. Past results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future results. Updated information on the Fund's results can be obtained by visiting the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Annual Returns as of December 31



Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 5.57%
 Worst Quarter (ended 3/31/2020): -7.67%
 Year-to-Date (ended 6/30/2021): 0.90%

Average Annual Total Returns

As of December 31, 2020



	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Before Tax	0.99%	3.32%	3.02%	11/19/2013
After Taxes on Distributions	-0.21%	1.66%	1.22%	—
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	0.57%	1.80%	1.48%	—
DBIQ Short Duration Emerging Market Bond Index ^{SM1}	1.27%	3.88%	3.40%	—

1 Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of income paid by issuers in the Index. "Since Inception" returns are calculated from the date the Fund commenced operations, not the date of inception of the Index.

Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a retirement account. After-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to a tax benefit from realizing a capital loss on a sale of shares.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProShare Advisors. Alexander Ilyasov, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Scott Hanson, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since August 2020 and August 2016, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to Authorized Participants (typically broker-dealers) in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold by retail investors in secondary market transactions through broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and because shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). In addition to brokerage commissions, investors incur the costs of the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Funds (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information, including information about a Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website (www.proshares.com).

Tax Information

Income and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund generally are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, monthly, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks

This section contains additional details about each Fund's investment objectives, principal investment strategies and related risks.

Investment Objectives

Each series of ProShares (each, a "Fund" and, collectively, the "Funds") offered in this Prospectus is an "actively-managed" fund, a "matching" fund, or a "geared" fund.

An "actively-managed" fund utilizes active management investment strategies to meet its investment objective (i.e., it is not a passively managed fund based on an underlying index). ProShares Managed Futures Strategy ETF is an actively managed fund (the "Actively Managed Fund").

ProShares Managed Futures Strategy ETF seeks to provide positive returns that are not directly correlated to broad equity or fixed income markets.

A "matching" fund seeks to provide investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the return of its underlying index (the term "index," as used herein, includes the Merrill Lynch Factor Model – Exchange Series benchmark). ProShares DJ Brookfield Global Infrastructure ETF, ProShares Equities for Rising Rates ETF, ProShares Global Listed Private Equity ETF, ProShares Hedge Replication ETF, ProShares High Yield-Interest Rate Hedged, ProShares Inflation Expectations ETF, ProShares Investment Grade-Interest Rate Hedged, ProShares K-1 Free Crude Oil Strategy ETF, ProShares Large Cap Core Plus, ProShares Long Online/Short Stores ETF, ProShares Merger ETF, ProShares Morningstar Alternatives Solution ETF, ProShares MSCI EAFE Dividend Growers ETF, ProShares MSCI Emerging Markets Dividend Growers ETF, ProShares MSCI Europe Dividend Growers ETF, ProShares MSCI Transformational Changes ETF, ProShares Nasdaq-100 Dorsey Wright Momentum ETF, ProShares Online Retail ETF, ProShares Pet Care ETF, ProShares RAFI™ Long/Short, ProShares Russell 2000 Dividend Growers ETF, ProShares Russell U.S. Dividend Growers ETF, ProShares S&P 500® Bond ETF, ProShares S&P 500® Dividend Aristocrats ETF, ProShares S&P 500® Ex-Energy ETF, ProShares S&P 500® Ex-Financials ETF, ProShares S&P 500® Ex-Health Care ETF, ProShares S&P 500® Ex-Technology ETF, ProShares S&P MidCap 400® Dividend Aristocrats ETF, ProShares S&P Technology Dividend Aristocrats ETF, and ProShares Short Term USD Emerging Markets Bond ETF are each "matching" funds (each, a "Matching Fund", and collectively, the "Matching Funds").

ProShares Decline of the Retail Store ETF is a "Geared Fund" in the sense that it is designed to seek daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the inverse (-1x) of the daily performance of its underlying index for a single day, not for any other period. The Geared Fund is a "Short Fund" in the sense that it is designed to correspond to the inverse of the daily performance of its underlying index. A "single day" is measured from the time the Geared Fund calcu-

lates its net asset value ("NAV") to the time of the Geared Fund's next NAV calculation. **The Geared Fund does not seek to achieve its stated investment objective over a period of time greater than a single day.**

Each Fund's investment objective is non-fundamental, meaning that it may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of ProShares Trust (the "Trust"), without the approval of Fund investors. Each Matching Fund reserves the right to substitute a different index or benchmark for its current index or benchmark.

Principal Investment Strategies

Actively Managed Fund

The Actively Managed Fund employs various techniques that ProShare Advisors LLC ("ProShare Advisors") believes are designed to meet its investment objective.

ProShares Managed Futures Strategy ETF seeks to achieve its investment objective primarily through investing in a portfolio of commodity futures contracts ("Commodity Futures Contracts") and currency and U.S. Treasury futures contracts ("Financial Futures Contracts") (collectively, "Futures Contracts"). The Fund may invest in U.S. Treasury securities in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other short-term investment purposes. In seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective, ProShare Advisors takes into consideration, among other things, the relative advantages and disadvantages of taking positions in a Futures Contract (as defined below) of a particular maturity within an asset class.

Matching Funds

In seeking to achieve each Matching Fund's investment objective, ProShare Advisors follows a passive approach to investing that is designed to track the performance of the Fund's underlying index. Each Matching Fund attempts to achieve its investment objective by investing all, or substantially all, of its assets in investments that make up its index or in financial instruments that provide similar exposure.

The Matching Funds may employ various other investment techniques that ProShare Advisors believes should, in the aggregate, simulate the movement of each Fund's index. The investment techniques utilized to simulate the movement of each applicable index are intended to enhance liquidity, maintain a tax-efficient portfolio and reduce transaction costs, while, at the same time, seeking to maintain high correlation with, and similar aggregate characteristics (e.g., with respect to equity funds, market capitalization and industry weightings) to, the index. For example, a Fund may invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the index, which exposure is intended to have aggregate characteristics similar to those of the index or otherwise benefit the Fund. Under certain circumstances, a Fund may invest in or obtain exposure to components not included in

the index or overweight or underweight certain components of the index with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to the index, including, as applicable, the general credit profile of the index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of a Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors' view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, other than for cash management purposes, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis (other than in determining counterparty creditworthiness), or forecast market movement or trends. Each Fund generally seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to its index without regard to market conditions, trends, direction, or the financial condition of a particular issuer. In addition, for ProShares High Yield – Interest Rate Hedged and ProShares Investment Grade – Interest Rate Hedged, ProShare Advisors will rely solely on credit ratings provided by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and Standard & Poor's Financial Services, LLC ("S&P") in seeking to match the general credit profile of its Index. To the extent the Fund is overweight in a security that is perceived by the markets to have increased credit risk, the Fund's performance will be adversely affected. The Funds do not take temporary defensive positions.

Geared Fund

In seeking to achieve the Geared Fund's investment objective, ProShare Advisors follows a passive approach to investing that is designed to correspond to the inverse (-1x) of the daily performance of the Fund's underlying index. The Geared Fund attempts to achieve its investment objective by investing all, or substantially all, of its assets in investments that make up its index or in financial instruments that provide similar exposure.

The Geared Fund employs various investment techniques designed to achieve its investment objective. These techniques may enhance liquidity, maintain a tax-efficient portfolio and reduce transaction costs to maintain a high correlation with, and similar aggregate characteristics (e.g., with respect to equity funds, market capitalization and industry weightings) to, the inverse of the index. For example, the Geared Fund may invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the index, which exposure is intended to have aggregate characteristics similar to those of the index. Under certain circumstances, the Geared Fund may invest in or obtain exposure to components not included in the index or overweight or underweight certain components of the index with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to the index.

In managing the assets of the Geared Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Geared Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors' view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, other than for cash management purposes,

nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis (other than in determining counterparty creditworthiness), or forecast market movement or trends. The Geared Fund generally seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to its index without regard to market conditions, trends, direction, or the financial condition of a particular issuer. The Geared Fund does not take temporary defensive positions.

On a daily basis, the Geared Fund will seek to position its portfolio so that the Geared Fund's investment exposure is consistent with its investment objective. In general, changes to the level of the Geared Fund's index each day will determine whether such Fund's portfolio needs to be repositioned. For example, if the Geared Fund's index has risen on a given day, net assets of the Fund should fall (assuming there were no Creation Units issued). As a result, the Geared Fund's short exposure will need to be decreased. Conversely, if the index has fallen on a given day, net assets of the Geared Fund should rise (assuming there were no Creation Unit redemptions). As a result, the Geared Fund's short exposure will need to be increased.

The time and manner in which the Geared Fund rebalances its portfolio may vary from day to day at the sole discretion of ProShare Advisors depending upon market conditions and other circumstances. If for any reason the Geared Fund is unable to rebalance all or a portion of its portfolio, or if all or a portion of the portfolio is rebalanced incorrectly, the Fund's investment exposure may not be consistent with the Fund's investment objective. In these instances, the Geared Fund may have investment exposure to its underlying index that is significantly greater or less than its stated multiple. As a result, the Geared Fund may be more or less exposed to leverage risk than if it had been properly rebalanced and may not achieve its investment objective.

All Funds

Each Fund subject to a policy adopted pursuant to Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act (the so-called "names rule") commits to invest at least 80% of its assets (i.e., net assets plus borrowings for investment purposes), under normal market conditions, in the types of securities suggested by its name and/or investments with similar economic characteristics. Each such Fund will provide investors with at least 60 days' written notice before changing its 80% policy. Specifically, ProShares Morningstar Alternatives Solution ETF will invest at least 80% of its assets, under normal market conditions, in alternative investments. "Alternative investments" for these purposes include investments in ETFs that employ alternative and non-traditional investment strategies or invest in alternative assets (e.g., assets other than traditional investments). ProShares High Yield – Interest Rate Hedged will invest at least 80% of its total assets, under normal market conditions, in component securities (i.e., securities of its index) and invest at least 80% of its total assets in high yield bonds.

ProShares Investment Grade–Interest Rate Hedged will invest at least 80% of its total assets, under normal market conditions, in component securities (i.e., securities of its index) and invest at least 80% of its total assets in investment grade bonds.

Understanding the Risks and Long-Term Performance of Daily Objective Funds — the Impact of Compounding

The Geared Fund is designed to provide inverse (-1x) results on a daily basis. The Fund, however, is unlikely to provide a simple multiple (-1x) of an index's performance over periods longer than a single day.

- **Why?** The hypothetical example below illustrates how daily Geared Fund returns can behave for periods longer than a single day.
 - Take a hypothetical fund XYZ that seeks the inverse (-1x) of the daily investment results of index XYZ. On each day, fund XYZ performs in line with its objective (-1x the index's daily investment results before fees and expenses). Notice that over the entire five-day period, the fund's total return is less than the inverse of the period return of the index. For the five-day period, index XYZ returned 5.1% while fund XYZ returned -5.3% (versus -1 x 5.1% or -5.1%). In other scenarios, the return of a daily rebalanced fund could be greater or less than the inverse of the index's return.

	Index XYZ		Fund XYZ	
	Level	Daily Performance	Daily Performance	Net Asset Value
Start	100.0			\$100.00
Day 1	103.0	3.0%	-3.0%	\$97.00
Day 2	99.9	-3.0%	3.0%	\$99.92
Day 3	103.9	4.0%	-4.0%	\$95.92
Day 4	101.3	-2.5%	2.5%	\$98.32
Day 5	105.1	3.8%	-3.8%	\$94.63
Total Return	5.1%			-5.3%

- **Why does this happen?** This effect is caused by compounding, which exists in all investments, but has a more significant impact on the Geared Fund. The return of the Geared Fund for a period longer than a single day is the result of its return for each day compounded over the period and usually will differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from the inverse (-1x) of the return of the index for the same period. In general, during periods of higher index volatility, compounding will cause longer term results to be more or

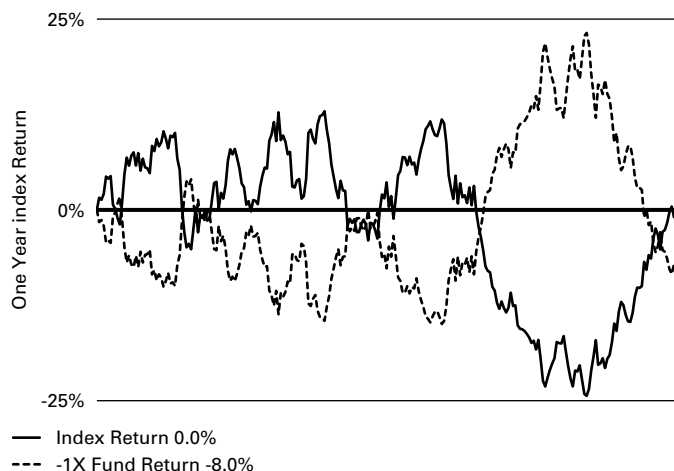
less than the multiple of the return of the index. This effect becomes more pronounced as volatility increases. Conversely, in periods of lower index volatility (particularly when combined with higher index returns), fund returns over longer periods can be higher than the inverse (-1x) return of the daily performance of the index. Actual results for a particular period, before fees and expenses, are also dependent on the following factors: a) the index's volatility; b) the index's performance; c) period of time; d) financing rates associated with derivatives; e) other Fund expenses; and f) dividends or interest paid with respect to the securities in the index. The examples herein illustrate the impact of two principal factors – index volatility and index performance – on Fund performance. The significance of this effect is even greater for inverse (-1x) funds. Please see the SAI for additional details.

- The graphs that follow illustrate this point. Each of the graphs shows a simulated hypothetical one year performance of an index compared with the performance of a fund that perfectly achieves its investment objective. The graphs demonstrate that, for periods longer than a single day, the Geared Fund is likely to underperform or overperform (but not match) the inverse (-1x) of the return of the index for the same period. Investors should understand the consequences of seeking daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of a daily benchmark such as the inverse (-1x) of the daily performance of an index, for a single day, not for any other period, including the impact of compounding on fund performance. Investors should actively monitor and/or periodically rebalance their portfolios (which will possibly trigger transaction costs and tax consequences), as frequently as daily. A one-year period is used for illustrative purposes only. Deviations from the index return times the fund multiple can occur over periods as short as a single day (as measured from one day's NAV to the next day's NAV) and may also occur in periods shorter than a single day (when measured intraday as opposed to NAV to NAV). An investor in the Geared Fund could potentially lose the full value of his/her investment within a single day.

To isolate the impact of inverse exposure, these graphs assume: a) no dividends paid with respect to securities in the index; b) no Fund expenses; and c) borrowing/lending rates of zero percent. If these were reflected, the Geared Fund's performance would be lower than the performance returns shown. Each of the graphs also assumes a volatility rate of 29%,

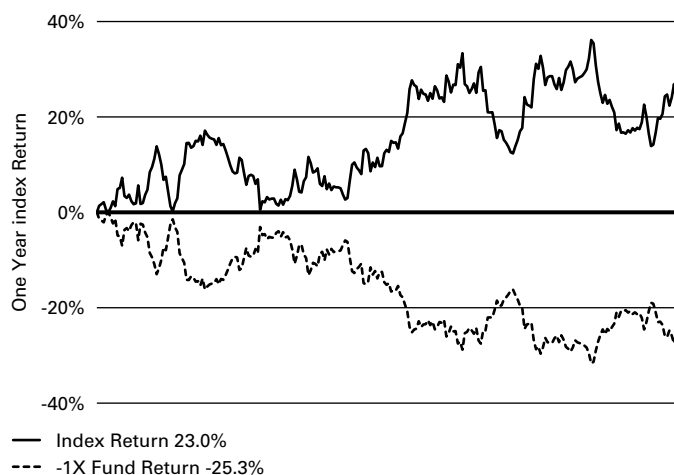
which is an approximation of the five-year historical volatility rate of the S&P Retail Select Industry Index. An index's volatility rate is a statistical measure of the magnitude of fluctuations in the returns of an index.

**One-Year Simulation; Index Return 0%
(Annualized Index Volatility 29%)**



The graph above shows a scenario where the index, which exhibits day to day volatility, is flat or trendless over the year (i.e., begins and ends the year at 0%), but the Short (-1x) Fund is down.

**One-Year Simulation; Index Return 23%
(Annualized Index Volatility 29%)**



The graph above shows a scenario where the index, which exhibits day to day volatility, is up over the year, and the Short (-1x) Fund is down more than the inverse of the index.

**One-Year Simulation; Index Return -23%
(Annualized Index Volatility 29%)**



The graph above shows a scenario where the index, which exhibits day-to-day volatility, is down over the year, and the Short (-1x) Fund is up less than the inverse of the index.

The S&P Retail Select Industry Total Return Index's annualized historical volatility rate for the five-year period ended May 31, 2021 was 27.45%.

For additional details about fund performance over periods longer than a single day in the Geared Fund, please see the SAI.

- What it means for you.** The daily objective of the Geared Fund, if used properly and in conjunction with the investor's view on the future direction and volatility of the markets, can be a useful tool for knowledgeable investors who want to manage their exposure to various markets and market segments. Investors should understand the consequences of seeking daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the daily performance of a benchmark (such as the inverse (-1x) of the daily performance of an index), **for a single day**, not for any other period, including the impact of compounding on fund performance. Investors should actively monitor and/or periodically rebalance their portfolios (which will possibly trigger transaction costs and tax consequences), as frequently as daily. Investors considering the Geared Fund should understand that it is designed to provide returns that are the inverse (-1x) of an index **for a single day**, not for any other period.

Additionally, investors should recognize that the degree of volatility of the Geared Fund's index can have a dramatic effect on the Fund's longer-term performance. The more volatile an index is, the more the Fund's longer-term performance will negatively deviate from the inverse (-1x) of its index's longer-term return. The return of the Fund for a period longer than a single day is the result of its return for each day compounded over the period and usually will differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from the inverse (-1x) of the return of the index for the same period. For periods longer than a single day, the Fund will lose money if its index's performance is flat over time, and it is possible that the Fund will lose money over time regardless of the performance of its index, as a result of daily rebalancing, the index's volatility, compounding and other factors. **An investor in the Fund could potentially lose the full value of his/her investment within a single day.**

Additional Information Regarding Principal Risks

Like all investments, investing in a Fund entails risks. The factors most likely to have a significant impact on a Fund's portfolio are called "principal risks." The principal risks for each Fund are described in each Fund's Summary Prospectus and additional information regarding certain of these risks, as well as information related to other potential risks to which a Fund may be subjected, is provided below. The principal risks are intended to provide information about the factors likely to have a significant adverse impact on a Fund's returns and consequently the value of an investment in a Fund. The risks are presented in an order intended to facilitate readability and their order does not imply that the realization of one risk is more likely to occur than another risk or likely to have a greater adverse impact than another risk.

Some of the risks described below apply to all Funds, while others are specific to the investment strategies of certain Funds. Please see "Principal Investment Risks" in each Fund's Summary Prospectus for more detail about the principal risks applicable to each Fund. The Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") contains additional information about each Fund, investment strategies and related risks. Each Fund may be subject to other risks in addition to those identified as principal risks.

While the realization of certain of these risks may benefit the Geared Fund because the Fund seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the inverse (-1x) of the daily return of its index, such occurrences may introduce more volatility to the Fund, which could have a significant negative impact on Fund performance.

- **Risks Associated with the Use of Derivatives** – A Fund may obtain exposure through derivatives (including investing in: swap agreements; futures contracts; options on futures contracts; securities and indexes; forward contracts; and similar instruments). Investing in derivatives may be considered aggressive and may expose a Fund to risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the reference asset(s) underlying the

derivative (e.g., the securities contained in a Fund's index). The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. The risks of using derivatives include: 1) the risk that there may be imperfect correlation between the price of the financial instruments and movements in the prices of the reference asset(s); 2) the risk that an instrument is mispriced; 3) credit or counterparty risk on the amount a Fund expects to receive from a counterparty; 4) the risk that securities prices, interest rates and currency markets will move adversely and a Fund will incur significant losses; 5) the risk that the cost of holding a financial instrument might exceed its total return; and 6) the possible absence of a liquid secondary market for a particular instrument and possible exchange imposed price fluctuation limits, either of which may make it difficult or impossible to adjust a Fund's position in a particular instrument when desired. Each of these factors may prevent a Fund from achieving its investment objective and may increase the volatility (i.e., fluctuations) of the Fund's returns. Because derivatives often require limited initial investment, the use of derivatives also may expose a Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested.

In addition, a Fund may use a combination of swaps on an underlying index and swaps on an ETF that is designed to track the performance of that index. The performance of an ETF may not track the performance of its underlying index due to embedded costs and other factors. Thus, to the extent a Fund invests in swaps that use an ETF as the reference asset, the Fund may be subject to greater correlation risk and may not achieve as high a degree of correlation with its index as it would if the Fund only used swaps on the underlying index.

Moreover, with respect to the use of swap agreements, if an index has a dramatic intraday move that causes a material decline in a Fund's net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. This, in turn, may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the index reverses all or a portion of its intraday move by the end of the day. Any costs associated with using derivatives will also have the effect of lowering the Fund's return.

- **Compounding Risk** – The Geared Fund has a daily investment objective to match the inverse of the performance of an index for a single day, not for any other period. A "single day" is measured from the time the Fund calculates NAV to the time of the Fund's next NAV calculation. Because the Fund has a single day investment objective, for periods longer than a single day, the effect of compounding may cause the Fund's performance for any other period to differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from the Fund's

stated multiple times the return of the Fund's index for the same period, before accounting for fees and expenses. This effect becomes more pronounced as volatility increases. As a result of compounding, Funds are unlikely to provide a simple multiple (-1x) of an index's return over periods longer than a single day.

For additional graphs and charts demonstrating the effects of Index volatility and Index performance on the long-term performance of the Fund, see "Understanding the Risks and Long-Term Performance of Daily Objective Funds – The Impact of Compounding" above and "Special Note Regarding the Correlation Risks of Geared Funds" in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

- Correlation Risk** – There is no guarantee that a Fund (or an Underlying ETF in the case of ProShares Morningstar Alternatives Solution ETF) will achieve a high degree of correlation with its index or the inverse thereof. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent a Fund from achieving its investment objective. The percentage change of the Fund's NAV each day may differ, perhaps significantly, in amount, and possibly even direction, from the percentage change of the Fund's index or the inverse of the index on such day. This may be due, among other reasons, to the impact of a limited trading market in the underlying component securities on the calculation of the index or the value of the Fund. A number of other factors may also adversely affect a Fund's correlation with its index, including material over- or underexposure, fees, expenses, transaction costs, financing costs associated with the use of derivatives, income items, valuation methodology, infrequent trading in the securities underlying its index, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the securities or financial instruments in which a Fund invests. While the Fund attempts to track the performance of the Index by investing all, or substantially all, of its assets in the securities that make up the Index in approximately the same proportion as their weighting in the Index, at times a Fund may not have investment exposure to all of the securities in its index, or, its weighting of investment exposure to such securities, financial investments or industries may be different from that of the index. In addition, a Fund may invest in securities or financial investments not included in the Fund's index. Each Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's correlation with its index. A Fund may be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to its index and may be impacted by index reconstitutions and index rebalancing events. Additionally, a Fund's underlying investments may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day or time as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the changes in the daily performance of the Fund and changes in the level of the Index. Furthermore, a Fund's currency holdings may be val-

ued at a different time than the level of its index. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of a Fund and the index and may hinder a Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

- Counterparty Risk** – A Fund will be subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that a counterparty is unwilling or unable to make timely payments or otherwise meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount the Fund expects to receive from counterparties to financial instruments (including derivatives and repurchase agreements) entered into by the Fund. A Fund generally structures the agreements such that either party can terminate the contract without penalty prior to the termination date. If a counterparty terminates a contract, a Fund may not be able to invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired exposure, or achieving such exposure may be more expensive. A Fund may be negatively impacted if a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under such an agreement. A Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding and a Fund may obtain only limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances. In order to attempt to mitigate potential counterparty credit risk, a Fund typically enters into transactions with major financial institutions. A Fund also seeks to mitigate risks by generally requiring that the counterparties agree to post collateral for the benefit of the Fund, marked to market daily, in an amount approximately equal to what the counterparty owes the Fund, subject to certain minimum thresholds. To the extent any such collateral is insufficient or there are delays in accessing the collateral, a Fund will be exposed to the risks described above, including possible delays in recovering amounts as a result of bankruptcy proceedings.

The counterparty to a cleared swap agreement and/or exchange-traded futures contract is subject to the credit risk of the clearing house and the futures commission merchant ("FCM") through which it holds its position. Specifically, the FCM or the clearing house could fail to perform its obligations, causing significant losses to the Fund. For example, a Fund could lose margin payments it has deposited with an FCM as well as any gains owed but not paid to the Fund, if the FCM or clearing house becomes insolvent or otherwise fails to perform its obligations. Credit risk of market participants with respect to derivatives that are centrally cleared is concentrated in a few clearing houses and it is not clear how an insolvency proceeding of a clearing house would be conducted and what impact an insolvency of a clearing house would have on the financial system. Under current Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") regulations, a FCM maintains customers' assets in a bulk segregated account. If a FCM fails to do so, or is unable to satisfy a substantial deficit in a customer account, its other customers may be subject to risk of loss of their funds in the event of that FCM's bankruptcy. In that event, in the case of futures and options on futures,

the FCM's customers are entitled to recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to them, only a proportional share of all property available for distribution to all of that FCM's customers. In addition, if the FCM does not comply with the applicable regulations, or in the event of a fraud or misappropriation of customer assets by the FCM, a Fund could have only an unsecured creditor claim in an insolvency of the FCM with respect to the margin held by the FCM. FCMs are also required to transfer to the clearing house the amount of margin required by the clearing house, which amount is generally held in an omnibus account at the clearing house for all customers of the FCM. In certain cases with respect to cleared swaps, the FCM may also transfer any excess initial margin posted by a Fund to the clearing house. Regulations promulgated by the CFTC require that the FCM notify the clearing house of the excess initial margin provided by the FCM to the clearing house that is attributable to each customer. However, if the FCM does not accurately report a Fund's initial margin, the Fund is subject to the risk that a clearing house will use the assets attributable to it in the clearing house's omnibus account to satisfy payment obligations a defaulting customer of the FCM has to the clearing house.

In addition, a Fund may enter into agreements with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. A Fund does not specifically limit its counterparty risk with respect to any single counterparty. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties are willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with a Fund and, as a result, a Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective. Contractual provisions and applicable law may prevent or delay a Fund from exercising its rights to terminate an investment or transaction with a financial institution experiencing financial difficulties, or to realize on collateral, and another institution may be substituted for that financial institution without the consent of the Fund. If the credit rating of a derivatives counterparty declines, a Fund may nonetheless choose or be required to keep existing transactions in place with the counterparty, in which event the Fund would be subject to any increased credit risk associated with those transactions. Also, in the event of a counterparty's (or its affiliate's) insolvency, the possibility exists that a Fund's ability to exercise remedies, such as the termination of transactions, netting of obligations and realization on collateral, could be stayed or eliminated under special resolution regimes adopted in the United States, the European Union and various other jurisdictions. Such regimes provide government authorities with broad authority to intervene when a financial institution is experiencing financial difficulty. In particular, the regulatory authorities could reduce, eliminate, or convert to equity the liabilities to a Fund of a counterparty who is subject to such proceedings in the European Union (sometimes referred to as a "bail in").

- **Commodity and Currency Risk** – Investments linked to commodity or currency futures contracts can be highly volatile compared to investments in traditional securities and funds holding instruments linked to commodity or currency futures contracts may experience large losses. The value of instruments linked to commodity or currency futures contracts may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity or currency benchmarks (as the case may be), volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry, commodity or currency. For example, commodity futures contracts may be affected by numerous factors, including drought, floods, fires, weather, livestock disease, pipeline ruptures or spills, embargoes, tariffs and international, economic, political or regulatory developments. In particular, trading in natural gas futures contracts (or other financial instruments linked to natural gas) has been very volatile and can be expected to be very volatile in the future. High volatility may have an adverse impact on the Fund beyond the impact of any performance-based losses of the underlying indexes.
- **Concentration and Focused Investing** – An index may concentrate (i.e., may be composed of securities that represent 25 percent or more of the value of the index) or focus (i.e., may be composed of securities that represent a substantial portion of its value, but less than 25 percent) in an industry or group of industries. A Fund will allocate its investments to approximately the same extent as its index. As a result, a Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, regulatory conditions, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on a Fund, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries as a group fall out of favor, a Fund could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.
- **Communication Services Industry Risk** – The risk of investments in the industry include: the potential obsolescence of products and services due to increasing competition from the innovation of competitors; increased research and development costs and capital requirements to formulate new products and services that utilize new technology; pricing new and existing products to match or beat industry competitors, shifting demographics and changes to consumer taste, which can negatively impact profitability; and regulation by the Federal Communications Commission, and various state regulatory authorities. Companies in the communication services industry may be more susceptible to cybersecurity issues than companies in other industries, including hacking, theft of proprietary or consumer information, and disruptions in service.
- **Consumer Discretionary Industry Risk** – The risks of investments in the industry include: the fact that securities prices and profitability may be tied closely to the performance of the

domestic and international economy, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence; heavy dependence on disposable household income and consumer spending; severe competition; and changes in demographics and consumer tastes, which can affect the success of consumer products.

- **Consumer Staples Industry Risk** – The risks of investments in the industry include: governmental regulation affecting the permissibility of using various food additives and production methods that could affect profitability; new laws or litigation that may adversely affect tobacco companies; fads, marketing campaigns and other factors affecting supply and demand that may strongly affect securities prices and profitability of food, soft drink and fashion related products; and international events that may affect food and beverage companies that derive a substantial portion of their net income from foreign countries.
- **Energy Industry Risk** – The risks of investments in the industry include: adverse effects on profitability from changes in worldwide energy prices and exploration, and production spending; adverse effects from changes in exchange rates, government regulation, world events, international conflicts or threat of conflicts and economic conditions; market, economic and political risks of the countries where energy companies are located or do business; the fact that the value of regulated utility debt instruments (and, to a lesser extent, equity securities) tends to have an inverse relationship to the movement of interest rates; and risk for environmental damage claims. The energy industry has recently experienced significant volatility due to dramatic changes in the prices of energy commodities, and it is possible that such volatility will continue in the future.
- **Financials Industry Risk** – The risks of investments in the industry include: extensive governmental regulation and/or nationalization that affects the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain; adverse effects from increases in interest rates; adverse effects on profitability by loan losses, which usually increase in economic downturns; the severe competition to which banks, insurance, and financial services companies may be subject; and increased inter-sector consolidation and competition in the financials industry. The impact of more stringent capital requirements, recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or recent or future regulation on the financials industry as a whole cannot be predicted.
- **Health Care Industry Risk** – The risks of investments in the industry include: heavy dependence on patent protection, with profitability affected by the expiration of patents; expenses and losses from extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims; competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting; the long and costly process for obtaining new product approval by the Food and Drug Administration; the difficulty health care providers may have obtaining staff to deliver service; susceptibility to product obsolescence; and thin capitalization and limited product lines, markets and financial resources or personnel.
- **Industrials Industry Risk** – The risks of investments in the industry include: adverse effects on stock prices by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for industrials industry products in general; decline in demand for products due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction; adverse effects on securities prices and profitability from government regulation, world events and economic conditions; and risks for environmental damage and product liability claims.
- **Infrastructure Industry Risk** – Companies in the infrastructure industry may be subject to a variety of risks, including: high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs; high degrees of leverage; economic slowdowns; surplus capacity; difficulty in raising capital; costs associated with changes in government regulations or policies; adverse changes in tax laws; increased competition from other service providers; evolving technological developments; environmental problems; labor relations tensions; and corruption in publicly funded projects.
- **Internet Companies Risk** – Internet companies are subject to rapid changes in technology, worldwide competition, rapid obsolescence of products and services, loss of patent protections, cyclical market patterns, evolving industry standards, frequent new product introductions and the considerable risk of owning small capitalization companies that have recently begun operations. In addition, the stocks of many internet companies have exceptionally high price-to-earnings ratios with little or no earnings histories. Many internet companies have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that often have been unrelated to their operating performance.
- **Information Technology Industry Risk** – Securities of information technology companies may be subject to greater volatility than stocks of companies in other market sectors. Like other technology companies, information technology companies may be affected by intense competition, obsolescence of existing technology, general economic conditions and government regulation and may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Information technology companies may experience dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for qualified personnel. These companies also are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. A small number of companies represent a large portion of the information technology industry as a whole.

- **Materials Industry Risk** – The risks of investments in the industry include: adverse effects from commodity price volatility, exchange rates, import controls and increased competition; the possibility that production of industrial materials will exceed demand as a result of overbuilding or economic downturns, leading to poor investment returns; risk for environmental damage and product liability claims; and adverse effects from depletion of resources, technical progress, labor relations and government regulations.
 - **Online Retail Companies Risk** – Companies that operate in the online marketplace and retail segments are subject to fluctuating consumer demand. Unlike traditional brick and mortar retailers, online marketplaces and retailers must assume shipping costs or pass such costs to consumers. Consumer access to price information for the same or similar products may cause companies that operate in the online marketplace and retail segments to reduce profit margins in order to compete. Due to the nature of their business models, companies that operate in the online marketplace and retail segments may also be subject to heightened cyber security risk, including the risk of theft or damage to vital hardware, software and information systems. The loss or public dissemination of sensitive customer information or other proprietary data may negatively affect the financial performance of such companies to a greater extent than traditional brick and mortar retailers. As a result of such companies being web-based and the fact that they process, store, and transmit large amounts of data, including personal information, for their customers, failure to prevent or mitigate data loss or other security breaches, including breaches of vendors' technology and systems, could expose companies that operate in the online marketplace and retail segments or their customers to a risk of loss or misuse of such information, adversely affect their operating results, result in litigation or potential liability, and otherwise harm their businesses. Investing in Online Retailers may be attractive to investors who believe the trend of rising online sales will continue; however, there is no guarantee this trend will continue. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the companies in the Index and the performance of a Fund.
 - **Pet Care Industry Risk** – The pet care industry has historically been resilient to economic downturns, this trend may not continue or may reverse. Future growth of the pet care industry, if any, is largely dependent upon increases in pet ownership and the dollar amount spent on pets and pet-related products and services. Levels of disposable household income and spending for pet related products and services will fluctuate due to, among other things, economic conditions, limitations on discretionary spending, and consumer preferences. Some companies in the pet care industry are smaller, independent producers and retailers. Smaller companies face intense competition from larger companies that may have more significant resources and have well established suppliers and distribution channels.
- A number of companies in the pet care industry are not publicly listed for trading. Pet care industry manufacturers, such as providers of food, medicine and other products and services, are also facing increased regulatory scrutiny and products liability risk as the U.S. and some international regulatory regimes focus on pet food and product safety. Many well-known pet brands and pet care-related businesses are offered by companies that are owned by, or sub-divisions of, large corporate entities.
- **Real Estate Industry Risk** – Investing in securities of real estate companies includes risks such as: fluctuations in the value of the underlying properties; periodic overbuilding and market saturation; changes in general and local economic conditions; changes in demographic trends, such as population shifts or changing tastes and values; concentration in a particular geographic region or property type; catastrophic events such as earthquakes, hurricanes and terrorist acts; casualty or condemnation losses; decreases in market rates for rents; increased competition; increases in property taxes, interest rates, capital expenditures, or operating expenses; changes in the availability, cost and terms of mortgage funds; defaults by borrowers or tenants; and other economic, political or regulatory occurrences, including the impact of changes in environmental laws, that may affect the real estate industry.
 - **Retailing Industry Risk** – The risks of investments in the industry include: changes in domestic and international economies, consumer confidence, disposable household income and spending, and consumer tastes and preferences; intense competition; changing demographics; marketing and public perception; dependence on third-party suppliers and distribution systems; intellectual property infringement; legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision; thin capitalization; dependence on a relatively few number of business days to achieve overall results; and dependence on outside financing, which may be difficult to obtain.
 - **Technology Industry Risk** – Securities of technology companies may be subject to greater volatility than stocks of companies in other market sectors. Technology companies may be affected by intense competition, obsolescence of existing technology, general economic conditions and government regulation and may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Technology companies may experience dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for qualified personnel. These companies also are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.
 - **Utilities Industry Risk** – The risks of investments in the industry include: review and limitation of rates by governmental regulatory commissions; the fact that the value of regulated utility debt instruments (and, to a lesser extent, equity securities) tends to have an inverse relationship to

the movement of interest rates; the risk that utilities may engage in riskier ventures where they have little or no experience; as deregulation allows utilities to diversify outside of their original geographic regions and their traditional lines of business and greater competition as a result of deregulation, which may adversely affect profitability due to lower operating margins, higher costs and diversification into unprofitable business lines.

- **Risks Specific to the Crude Oil Markets** – Several factors may affect the price of crude oil and, in turn, the WTI crude oil futures contracts and other assets, if any, owned by a Fund, including, but not limited to:

- Significant increases or decreases in the available supply of crude oil due to natural or technological factors. Natural factors would include depletion of known cost-effective sources for crude oil or the impact of severe weather on the ability to produce or distribute crude oil. Technological factors would include increases in availability created by new or improved extraction, refining and processing equipment and methods or decreases caused by failure or unavailability of major refining and processing equipment (for example, shutting down or constructing oil refineries).
- A significant change in the attitude of speculators and investors towards crude oil. Should the speculative community take a negative or positive view towards crude oil, it could cause a change in world prices of crude oil, which could have a corresponding positive or negative impact on the price of a Fund's shares.
- Large purchases or sales of crude oil by the official sector. Governments and large institutions have large commodities holdings or may establish major commodities positions. For example, nations with centralized or nationalized oil production and organizations such as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries control large physical quantities of crude oil. If one or more of these institutions decides to buy or sell crude oil in amounts large enough to cause a change in world prices, the price of a Fund's shares will be affected.
- Political factors such as imposition of regulations or entry into trade treaties, as well as political disruptions caused by societal breakdown, insurrection and/or war may greatly influence crude oil supply and prices.
- A significant increase or decrease in crude oil hedging activity by crude oil producers. Should there be an increase or decrease in the level of hedge activity of crude oil producing companies, countries and/or organizations, it could cause a change in world prices of crude oil, causing the price of a Fund's shares to be affected.

- **Debt Instrument Risk** – Debt instruments may have varying levels of sensitivity to changes in interest rates and other factors. Typically, the prices of outstanding debt instruments fall when interest rates rise. Without taking into

account other factors, the prices of debt instruments with longer maturities may fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than those of debt instruments with shorter maturities. In addition, changes in the credit quality of the issuer of a debt instrument (including a default) can also affect the price of a debt instrument. Many types of debt instruments are subject to prepayment risk, which is the risk that the issuer of the security will repay principal (in part or in whole) prior to the maturity date. Debt instruments allowing prepayment may offer less potential for gains during a period of declining interest rates, as a Fund may be required to reinvest the proceeds received at lower interest rates. Callable bonds may also have lower sensitivity to interest rate declines than non-callable bonds or Treasury Securities. Such factors may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to change. Debt markets can be volatile and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. Debt instruments in the Index may underperform other debt instruments that track other markets, segments and sectors.

- **Foreign Investments Risk** – Certain factors related to investment in securities of foreign issuers or other investments that provide a Fund with exposure to foreign issuers (collectively, "foreign investments") may prevent a Fund from achieving its goals. These factors may include the effects of: (i) fluctuations in the value of the local currency versus the U.S. dollar and the uncertainty associated with the cost of converting between various currencies, even if a Fund attempts to hedge against its currency exposure; (ii) differences in settlement practices, as compared to U.S. investments, or delayed settlements in some foreign markets; (iii) the uncertainty associated with evidence of ownership of investments in many foreign countries, which may lack the centralized custodial services and rigorous proofs of ownership required by many U.S. investments; (iv) possible regulation of, or other limitations on, investments by U.S. investors in foreign investments; (v) brokerage commissions and fees and other investment related costs that may be higher than those applicable to U.S. investments; (vi) the possibility that a foreign government may withhold portions of interest and dividends at the source; (vii) taxation of income earned in foreign nations or other taxes imposed with respect to investments in foreign nations; (viii) changes in the denomination currency of a foreign investment, (ix) foreign exchange controls, which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a given country; (x) less publicly available information about foreign issuers; and (xi) less certain legal systems in which the Fund may encounter difficulties or be unable to pursue legal remedies.

In addition, markets for foreign investments are usually less liquid, more volatile and significantly smaller than markets for U.S. securities, which may affect, among other things, a Fund's ability to obtain exposure to those foreign

investments at appropriate times and prices. Because of differences in settlement times and/or foreign market holidays, transactions in a foreign market may take place one or more days after the necessary exposure to these investments is determined. Until the transactions are effected, the Fund is exposed to increased foreign currency risk and market risk and, ultimately, increased correlation risk.

A Fund's performance also may be affected by factors related to its ability to obtain information about foreign investments. In many foreign countries, there is less publicly available information about issuers than is available in reports about U.S. issuers. Markets for foreign investments are usually not subject to the degree of government supervision and regulation that exists for U.S. investments. Foreign issuers are not generally subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, and auditing practices and requirements may not be comparable to those applicable to U.S. issuers. The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, which regulates auditors of U.S. public companies, is unable to inspect audit work papers in certain foreign countries. Furthermore, the issuers of foreign investments may be closely controlled by a small number of families, institutional investors or foreign governments whose investment decisions might be difficult to predict. To the extent a Fund's assets are exposed to contractual and other legal obligations in a foreign country, (e.g., swap agreements with foreign counterparties), these factors may affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. A Fund may encounter difficulties or be unable to pursue legal remedies and obtain judgments in foreign courts. In some countries, information about decisions of the judiciary, other government branches, regulatory agencies and tax authorities may be less transparent than decisions by comparable institutions in the U.S., particularly in countries that are politically dominated by a single party or individual. Moreover, enforcement of such decisions may be inconsistent or uncertain. Investors in foreign countries often have limited rights and few practical remedies to pursue shareholder claims, including class actions or fraud claims and the ability of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the U.S. Department of Justice and other authorities to bring and enforce actions against foreign issuers or foreign persons is limited.

Foreign investments also may be more susceptible to political, social, economic and regional factors than may be the case for U.S. securities. These factors include the effect of: (i) expropriation, nationalization or confiscatory taxation of foreign investments; (ii) changes in credit conditions related to foreign counterparties, including foreign governments and foreign financial institutions; (iii) trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures; and (iv) issues related to multi-national currency arrangements; and (v) increased correlation between the value of foreign investments and changes in the commodities markets.

- **Special Considerations About Emerging Market Countries** – Because foreign investments of a Fund may include issuers domiciled in developing or “emerging market” countries, the aforementioned factors are heightened and foreign investments risk is higher. Economic, business, political or social instability may adversely affect the value of emerging market securities more acutely than securities tied to developed foreign market countries. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they may develop unevenly or may never fully develop. Investments in emerging market countries are considered speculative.
- **Political and Social Risk** – Some governments in emerging markets countries are authoritarian in nature or have been installed or removed as a result of military coups, and some governments have periodically used force to suppress civil dissent. Disparities of wealth, the pace and success of democratization, and ethnic, religious and racial disaffection, have also led to social unrest, violence and/or labor unrest in some emerging market countries. Unanticipated political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses. Also, investing in emerging market countries involves a great risk of loss due to expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital invested by certain emerging market countries.
- **Economic Risk** – Some emerging market countries have experienced currency devaluations and substantial (and, in some cases, extremely high) rates of inflation, while others have experienced economic recessions causing a negative effect on the economies and securities markets of such emerging countries. Further, economies in emerging market countries generally are dependent heavily upon commodity prices and international trade and, accordingly, may be affected adversely by the economies of their trading partners, trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values, and may suffer from extreme and volatile debt burdens or inflation rates.
- **Market Risk** – Some emerging market countries may have inefficient and underdeveloped financial markets and therefore may lack the infrastructure necessary to attract large amounts of foreign trade and investment. As a result, emerging market issuers may have limited access to reliable sources of capital. Inefficient markets combined with less sophisticated regulatory oversight may also mean that securities traded in emerging markets are more susceptible to market manipulation by other market participants. Furthermore, legal principles relating to standards of corporate governance and directors' fiduciary duties may differ from and/or not be as extensive or protective as those that apply in the U.S.
- **Geographic Concentration Risk** – Funds that focus their investments in companies economically tied to particular foreign

countries or geographic regions may be particularly susceptible to economic, political or regulatory events affecting those countries or regions. In addition, currency devaluations or other declines in the value of their currency could occur in foreign countries that have not yet experienced currency devaluation or declines to date, or could continue to occur in foreign countries that have already experienced such devaluations or declines. As a result, funds that focus their investments in companies economically tied to a particular foreign geographic region or country may be more volatile than a more geographically diversified fund.

- **Chinese Investments Risk** – Investments in securities of issuers in China include risks such as, but are not limited to, less developed or less efficient trading markets; heightened risk of inefficiency, volatility and pricing anomalies of portfolio holdings resulting from government control of markets; currency fluctuations or blockage; nationalization of assets; limits on repatriation; uncertainty surrounding trading suspensions; a lack of publicly available information (as compared to many other countries); and natural disasters particularly likely to occur in China. Changes in Chinese government policy and economic growth rates could significantly affect local markets and the entire Greater China region. China has yet to develop comprehensive securities, corporate, or commercial laws, and its economy is experiencing a relative slowdown. China is an emerging market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Internal social unrest or confrontations with neighboring countries may also disrupt economic development in China and result in a greater risk of currency fluctuations, currency non-convertibility, interest rate fluctuations, and higher rates of inflation. Investments in securities of Chinese companies are subject to China's heavy dependence on exports. Reductions in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers, including as a result of heightened trade tensions between China and the United States, or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy and the values of Chinese companies. Significant portions of the Chinese securities markets may become rapidly illiquid, as Chinese issuers have the ability to suspend the trading of their equity securities and have shown a willingness to exercise that option in response to market volatility and other events. The liquidity of Chinese securities may shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political events, or adverse investor perceptions, whether or not accurate.
- **European Investments Risk** – Many countries are members of the European Union (the "EU") and all European countries may be significantly affected by EU policies and may be highly dependent on the economies of their fellow members. The European financial markets have experienced sig-

nificant volatility and several European countries have been adversely affected by unemployment, budget deficits and economic downturns. In addition, several European countries have experienced credit rating downgrades, rising government debt levels and, for certain European countries (including Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Italy), weaknesses in sovereign debt. These events, along with decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, the default or threat of default by a European country on its sovereign debt, an economic recession in a European country, or the threat of a European country to leave the EU may have a significant adverse effect on the affected European country, issuers in the affected European country, the economies of other European countries, or their trading partners. Such events, or even the threat of these events, may cause the value of securities issued by issuers in such European countries to fall, in some cases drastically. These events may also cause further volatility in the European financial markets. To the extent that a Fund's assets are exposed to investments from issuers in European countries or denominated in euro, their trading partners, or other European countries, these events may negatively impact the performance of the Fund.

- **German Investments Risk** – Investments in securities of issuers in Germany include risks such as, but not limited to, legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Germany. Recently, new concerns have emerged in relation to the economic health of the European Union (the "EU"), which have led to downward pressure on the earnings of certain financial institutions, including German financial services companies. Germany has an industrial and export dependent economy and therefore relies heavily on trade with key trading partners, including the Netherlands, China, the U.S., the United Kingdom, France, Italy and other European countries. Germany is dependent on the economies of these other countries, and a decline in the price or demand for German exports may have an adverse impact on its economy.
- **Indian Investments Risk** – Investments in securities of issuers in India include risks such as, but not limited to, greater government control over the economy, including the risk that the Indian government may decide not to continue to support economic reform programs, political and legal uncertainty, competition from low-cost issuers of other emerging economies, currency fluctuations or blockage of foreign currency exchanges and the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets. India is also located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters, such as earthquakes and tsunamis. Any such natural disaster could cause a significant impact on the Indian economy. In addition, religious and border disputes persist in India. Moreover, India has experienced civil unrest and hostilities with neighboring countries, and the Indian government has confronted separatist movements in several Indian states. India has experienced acts of terrorism that

has targeted foreigners. Such acts of terrorism have had a negative impact on tourism, an important sector of the Indian economy.

- Japanese Investments Risk** – Investments in Japan are subject to risks including, but not limited to (i) political, economic, or social instability in Japan; (ii) risks associated with Japan's large government deficit; (iii) natural disasters particularly likely to occur in Japan; (iv) risks associated with an increasingly aging and declining population that is likely to strain Japan's social welfare and pension systems; and (v) relatively high unemployment. Since the year 2000, Japan's economic growth rate has remained relatively low. As an island nation, Japan has limited natural resources and land area, and the Japanese economy is heavily dependent on international trade and reliant on imports for its commodity needs. Fluctuations or shortages in the commodity markets may negatively impact the Japanese economy. Slowdowns in the U.S. and/or China and other Southeast Asian countries, including economic, political or social instability in such countries, could have a negative impact on Japan. Because of its trade dependence, the Japanese economy is particularly exposed to the risks of currency fluctuation, foreign trade policy and regional and global economic disruption, including the risk of increased tariffs, embargoes, and other trade limitations. Strained relationships between Japan and its neighboring countries, including China, South Korea and North Korea, based on historical grievances, territorial disputes, and defense concerns, may also inject uncertainty into Japanese markets. As a result, additional tariffs, other trade barriers, or boycotts may have an adverse impact on the Japanese economy.
- Swiss Investments Risk** – Investments in securities of issuers in Switzerland may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Switzerland. International trade is a large component of the Swiss economy and Switzerland depends upon exports to generate economic growth. The Swiss economy relies on certain key trading partners in order to sustain continued economic growth. Switzerland's economic growth generally mirrors slowdowns and growth spurts experienced in other countries, including the U.S. and certain Western European countries.
- United Kingdom Investments Risk** – The United Kingdom has one of the largest economies in Europe, and the United States and other European countries are substantial trading partners of the United Kingdom. As a result, the British economy may be impacted by changes to the economic condition of the United States and other European countries. The British economy relies heavily on the export of financial services to the United States and other European countries and, therefore, a prolonged slowdown in the financial services sector may have a negative impact on the British economy. Continued governmental involvement or control in certain sectors may stifle competition in certain sectors or cause adverse effects on economic growth. On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom left the European

Union (referred to as "Brexit") and on this date the United Kingdom entered a transition period that ended on December 31, 2020. During this time, the United Kingdom negotiated its future relationship with the European Union. Following the transition period, the United Kingdom's post-Brexit trade agreement with the European Union passed into law in December 2020 and went into effect January 1, 2021. The UK Parliament has already ratified the agreement, but the agreement will continue to be applied provisionally until it is formally ratified by the EU Parliament. Given the size and importance of the United Kingdom's economy, uncertainty about its legal, political, and economic relationship with the remaining member states of the European Union may continue to be a source of instability. Brexit could lead to legal and tax uncertainty and potentially divergent national laws and regulations as the United Kingdom determines which European Union laws to replace or replicate.

- Market Price Variance Risk** – Individual shares of a Fund can be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices rather than at NAV. There is no guarantee that an active secondary market will develop for shares of a Fund, which may also cause NAV and market value to vary significantly. The market price of a Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings, supply and demand for shares and other market factors. ProShare Advisors cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at a price equal to the value of a Fund's holdings. Differences between secondary market prices and the value of a Fund's holdings may be due largely to supply and demand forces in the secondary market, which may not be the same forces as those influencing prices for securities or financial instruments held by a Fund at a particular time. In addition, there may be times when the market price and the NAV of a Fund's shares vary significantly, such as during periods of market volatility, and a shareholder may trade shares at a premium or a discount to the Fund's NAV and may receive less than the value of a Fund's holdings when you sell those shares.

A Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants or market makers. Only Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with a Fund's distributor may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. If some or all of these Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other Authorized Participant is willing or able to create and redeem Fund shares, shares may trade at a discount to NAV (and may even face trading halts or delisting). Similar effects may result if market makers exit the business or are unable to continue making markets in the shares. Further, while the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that shares normally will trade at prices correlated to the price of a Fund's portfolio holdings, disruptions to creations and redemptions, including disruptions at market makers, Authorized Participants or

market participants, or during periods of significant market volatility, among other factors, may result in market prices that differ significantly from NAV. Investors purchasing and selling shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results based on the price of their shares in the secondary market. The market price of shares, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a “bid-ask spread” charged by the exchange specialist, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. In times of severe market disruption or during after-hours trading, the bid-ask spread often increases significantly. This means that shares may trade at a discount to the value of a Fund’s holdings, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your shares. A Fund’s investment results are measured based upon the daily NAV of the Fund. For ProShares High Yield-Interest Rate Hedged, ProShares Investment Grade – Interest Rate Hedged, and ProShares Short Term USD Emerging Markets Bond ETF, because of the nature of the relevant fixed income and credit markets, shares may typically trade at a larger premium or discount to the value of a Fund’s holdings should than shares of many other ETFs.

- **Restricted Securities Risk** – Privately issued securities are restricted securities that are not publicly traded, and may be less liquid than those that are publicly traded. At times, such securities cannot be readily bought or sold and the Fund might be unable to acquire or dispose of such securities promptly or at reasonable prices, which may result in a loss to the Fund. A restricted security that was liquid at the time of purchase may subsequently become illiquid. An Authorized Participant that is not a “Qualified Institutional Buyer” as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) will not be able to receive, as part of a redemption, restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A.
- **Short Sale Exposure Risk** – A Fund may seek inverse or “short” exposure through financial instruments, which would cause the Fund to be exposed to certain risks associated with selling short. These risks include, under certain market conditions, an increase in the volatility and decrease in the liquidity of securities or financial instruments or credits underlying the short position, which may lower a Fund’s return, result in a loss, have the effect of limiting the Fund’s ability to obtain inverse or inverse leveraged exposure through financial instruments, or requiring the Fund to seek inverse or inverse leveraged exposure through alternative investment strategies that may be less desirable or more costly to implement. To the extent that, at any particular point in time, the securities or financial instruments or credits underlying the short position may be thinly-traded or have a limited market, including due to regulatory action, a Fund may be unable to meet its investment objective (e.g., due to a lack of available securities or

financial instruments or counterparties). During such periods, the Fund’s ability to issue additional Creation Units may be adversely affected. Obtaining inverse and/or inverse leveraged exposure may be considered an aggressive investment technique. Any income, dividends or payments by the assets underlying a Fund’s short positions will negatively impact the Fund.

- **Tax Risk** – In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a regulated investment company (“RIC”) and its shareholders, a Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from “qualifying income,” meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. A Fund’s pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to so qualify. A Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, a Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce a Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, a Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the section entitled “Tax Risk” in the Statement of Additional Information for more information.
- **U.S. Treasury Markets** – U.S. Treasury markets can be volatile, and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day-to-day. Fixed income markets are subject to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. These factors may also lead to increased volatility and reduced liquidity in the fixed-income markets. Further, fixed income securities in the Index may underperform other fixed income investments. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility. All U.S. government securities are subject to credit risk. It is possible that the U.S. government may not be able to meet its financial obligations or that securities issued by the U.S. government may experience credit downgrades. Any credit event may also adversely affect the financial markets.

Unlike conventional bonds, the principal or interest of inflation-linked securities, such as TIPS, is adjusted periodically to a specified rate of inflation. There can be no assurance that the inflation index used will accurately measure the

real rate of inflation. These securities may lose value in the event that the actual rate of inflation is different than the rate of the inflation index.

Other Risks

In addition to the risks noted above, many other factors may also affect the value of an investment in a Fund, such as market conditions, interest rates and other economic, political or financial developments. The impact of these developments on a Fund will depend upon the types of investments in which the Fund invests, the Fund's level of investment in particular issuers and other factors, including the financial condition, industry, economic sector and location of such issuers. The SAI contains additional information about each Fund, its investment strategies and related risks. Each Fund may be subject to other risks in addition to those identified as principal risks.

- **Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk** – Cash and cash equivalents, including money market instruments, may be adversely affected by market and economic events or a negative return on cash holdings. Adverse economic, political or other developments affecting issuers of money market instruments; or defaults by transaction counterparties may also have a negative impact on the performance of such instruments. Each of these could have a negative impact on the performance of a Fund.
- **Cybersecurity Risk** – With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform necessary business functions, each Fund, Authorized Participants, service providers and the relevant listing exchange are susceptible to operational, information security and related “cyber” risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber attacks include, but are not limited to gaining unauthorized access to digital systems for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, and denial of service attacks on websites. Cybersecurity failures or breaches of a Fund's third party service provider (including, but not limited to, index providers, the administrator and transfer agent) or the issuers of securities and/or financial instruments in which the Fund invests, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws. For instance, cyber attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational damage, and subject the Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or

additional compliance costs. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. A Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result. While a Fund or its service providers may have established business continuity plans and systems designed to guard against such cyber attacks or adverse effects of such attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified, in large part because different unknown threats may emerge in the future. Similar types of cybersecurity risks also are present for issuers of securities in which a Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Fund's investments in such securities to lose value. In addition, cyber attacks involving a counterparty to a Fund could affect such a counterparty's ability to meet its obligations to the Fund, which may result in losses to the Fund and its shareholders. ProShare Advisors and the Trust do not control the cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by third party service providers, and such third party service providers may have no or limited indemnification obligations to ProShare Advisors or a Fund.

- **LIBOR Risk** – The terms of many investments, financings or other transactions to which a Fund may be a party have been historically tied to the London Interbank Offered Rate, or “LIBOR.” LIBOR is the offered rate at which major international banks can obtain wholesale, unsecured funding, and LIBOR may be available for different durations (e.g., 1 month or 3 months) and for different currencies. LIBOR may be a significant factor in determining a Fund's payment obligations under a derivative investment, the cost of financing to a Fund or an investment's value or return to a Fund, and may be used in other ways that affect a Fund's investment performance. In July 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority (the “FCA”), the United Kingdom's financial regulatory body, announced that after 2021 it will cease its active encouragement of banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain LIBOR. On March 5, 2021, the FCA and LIBOR's administrator, ICE Benchmark Administration (“IBA”), announced that most LIBOR settings will no longer be published after the end of 2021 and a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings will no longer be published after June 30, 2023. It is possible that the FCA may compel the IBA to publish a subset of LIBOR settings after these dates on a “synthetic” basis, but any such publications would be considered non-representative of the underlying market. Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates to LIBOR in most major currencies (e.g., the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, which is intended to replace the U.S. dollar LIBOR). Alternative reference rates can differ significantly from LIBOR – both in the actual rate and how it is calculated – and it is unclear whether and when markets will adopt these rates as a widely accepted replacement for LIBOR. Various financial industry groups have begun planning for transition away

from LIBOR, but there are also obstacles to converting certain securities and transactions to new reference rates. Markets are developing but questions around liquidity in these rates and how to appropriately adjust these rates to mitigate any economic value transfer at the time of transition remain a significant concern. Neither the effect of the transition process nor its ultimate success can yet be known. The transition process might lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets for instruments whose terms currently include LIBOR. It could also lead to a reduction in the value of some LIBOR-based investments and reduce the effectiveness of new hedges placed against existing LIBOR-based investments. While some LIBOR-based instruments may contemplate a scenario where LIBOR is no longer available by providing for an alternative rate-setting methodology and/or increased costs for certain LIBOR-related instruments or financing transactions, not all may have such provisions and there may be significant uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of any such alternative methodologies, resulting in prolonged adverse market conditions for a Fund. Since the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could deteriorate during the transition period, these effects could occur at any time. There also remains uncertainty and risk regarding the willingness and ability of issuers to include enhanced provisions in new and existing contracts or instruments. All of the aforementioned may adversely affect a Fund's performance or NAV.

- **Risk that Current Assumptions and Expectations Could Become Outdated as a Result of Global Economic Shock** – The onset of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) has caused significant shocks to global financial markets and economies, with many governments taking extreme actions to slow and contain the spread of COVID-19. These actions have had, and likely will continue to have, a severe economic impact on global economies as economic activity in some instances has essentially ceased. Financial markets across the globe are experiencing severe distress at least equal to what was experienced during the global financial crisis in 2008. In March 2020, U.S. equity markets entered a bear market in the fastest such move in the history of U.S. financial markets. During much of 2020, the unemployment rate in the U.S. was extremely high by historical standards. It is not possible to predict when unemployment and market conditions will return to more normal levels. The global economic shocks being experienced as of the date hereof may cause the underlying assumptions and expectations of the Fund to quickly become outdated or inaccurate, resulting in significant losses.
- **Natural Disaster/Epidemic Risk** – Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics (for example, the novel coronavirus COVID-19), have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets and have recently led, and may continue to

lead, to increased market volatility and significant market losses. Such natural disaster and health crises could exacerbate political, social, and economic risks, and result in significant breakdowns, delays, shutdowns, social isolation, and other disruptions to important global, local and regional supply chains affected, with potential corresponding results on the operating performance of the Fund and its investments. A climate of uncertainty and panic, including the contagion of infectious viruses or diseases, may adversely affect global, regional, and local economies and reduce the availability of potential investment opportunities, and increases the difficulty of performing due diligence and modeling market conditions, potentially reducing the accuracy of financial projections. Under these circumstances, the Fund may have difficulty achieving its investment objectives which may adversely impact Fund performance. Further, such events can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, significantly disrupt the operations of individual companies (including, but not limited to, the Fund's investment advisor, third party service providers, and counterparties), sectors, industries, markets, securities and commodity exchanges, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the Fund's investments. These factors can cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, changes in the availability of and the margin requirements for certain instruments, and can impact the ability of the Fund to complete redemptions and otherwise affect Fund performance and Fund trading in the secondary market. A widespread crisis would also affect the global economy in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen. How long such events will last and whether they will continue or recur cannot be predicted. Impacts from these events could have a significant impact on the Fund's performance, resulting in losses to your investment.

- **Operational Risk** – A Fund, its service providers, Authorized Participants, and the relevant listing exchange are subject to operational risks arising from, among other things, human error, systems and technology errors and disruptions, failed or inadequate controls, and fraud. These errors may adversely affect a Fund's operations, including its ability to execute its investment process, calculate or disseminate its NAV or intraday indicative value in a timely manner, and process creations or redemptions. While a Fund seeks to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there may still be failures and a Fund may be unable to recover any damages associated with such failures. These failures may have a material adverse effect on a Fund's returns.
- **Securities Lending Risk** – A Fund may engage in securities lending. Securities lending involves the risk, as with other extensions of credit, that the Fund may lose money because (a) the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all or (b) it loses its rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially.

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 the Fund. In determining whether to lend securities, ProShare Advisors or the Fund's securities lending agent will consider relevant facts and circumstances, including the creditworthiness of the borrower.

- **Trading Risks** – The shares of each Fund are listed for trading on the listing exchange identified on the cover of this Prospectus, may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than such exchange, and may trade on an electronic communications network. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in shares of a Fund on an exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of an exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in shares of a Fund on an exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to exchange “circuit breaker” rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the exchange necessary to maintain the listing of a Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged or that the shares of a Fund will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange or other venue.

Additional Securities, Instruments and Strategies

This section describes additional securities, instruments and strategies that may be utilized by a Fund that are not principal investment strategies of a Fund unless otherwise noted in the Fund's description of principal strategies in the Fund's Summary Prospectus. Additional Information about the types of investments that a Fund may make is set forth in the SAI.

In certain circumstances, a Fund may gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the index, which exposure is intended to have aggregate characteristics similar to the index. In addition, a Fund may overweight or underweight certain components contained in its underlying index, or invest in investments not contained in the index but that are designed to provide the requisite exposure to the index.

- **Debt Securities** are fixed income securities, which may include foreign sovereign, sub-sovereign and supranational bonds, as well as any other obligations of any rating or maturity such as foreign and domestic investment grade corporate debt securities and lower-rated corporate debt securities.
 - **Corporate Debt Securities** are debt instruments issued by a corporation that represent the obligation of the corporation to repay a loan face amount with interest within a set period of time. These securities may be of any credit quality and may include junk bonds and securities that are not rated by any rating agency.
 - **Foreign-Currency Denominated Bonds** are debt securities that are issued in non-US currencies.

- **Other Foreign Debt Securities** may include the debt of sovereigns and/or sub-sovereigns of other foreign countries, or the debt of supranational entities. Supranational entities include organizations designated or supported by governmental entities to promote economic reconstruction or development and international banking institutions and related government agencies.
- **U.S. Government Securities** are issued by the U.S. government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities. Some, but not all, U.S. government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the federal government. Other U.S. government securities are backed by the issuer's right to borrow from the U.S. Treasury and some are backed only by the credit of the issuing organization.
- **Depository Receipts** include American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs).
 - **ADRs** represent the right to receive securities of foreign issuers deposited in a bank or trust company. ADRs are an alternative to purchasing the underlying securities in their national markets and currencies. Investment in ADRs has certain advantages over direct investment in the underlying foreign securities because: (i) ADRs are U.S. dollar-denominated investments that are easily transferable and for which market quotations are readily available; and (ii) issuers whose securities are represented by ADRs are generally subject to auditing, accounting and financial reporting standards similar to those applied to domestic issuers.
 - **GDRs** are receipts for shares in a foreign-based corporation traded in capital markets around the world. While ADRs permit foreign corporations to offer shares to American citizens, GDRs allow companies in Europe, Asia, the United States and Latin America to offer shares in many markets around the world.
- **Derivatives** are financial instruments whose value is derived from the value of an underlying asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, funds (including ETFs), interest rates or indexes. A Fund may invest in derivatives as a substitute for directly investing in or shorting stocks, debt or other assets in order to gain exposure or inverse exposure to an index. These derivatives may include:
 - **Swap Agreements** – Contracts entered into primarily with major financial institutions for a specified period ranging from a day to more than one year. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties is calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a “basket” of securities or an ETF representing a particular index.

- In addition, certain Funds may use a combination of swaps on an underlying index and swaps on an ETF (an “Underlying ETF”) that is designed to track the performance of that index. The performance of an Underlying ETF may not track the performance of its underlying index due to embedded costs and other factors. Thus, to the extent one of these Funds invests in swaps that use an Underlying ETF as the reference asset, the Fund may be subject to greater correlation risk and may not achieve as high a degree of correlation with its index as it would if the Fund only used swaps on the underlying index.
- Moreover, with respect to the use of swap agreements, if an index has a dramatic intraday move that causes a material decline in a Fund’s net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between such Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the transaction with the Fund. In that event, a Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve the desired exposure consistent with its investment objective. This, in turn, may prevent a Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the index reverses all or a portion of its intraday move by the end of the day. Any costs associated with using derivatives may also have the effect of lowering a Fund’s return.
- **Futures Contracts** – Standardized contracts traded on, or subject to the rules of, an exchange that call for the future delivery of a specified quantity and type of asset at a specified time and place or, alternatively, may call for a cash settlement. The contractual obligations of a buyer or seller holding a futures contract to expiration may generally be satisfied by taking or making physical delivery of the underlying reference asset or settling in cash as designated in the contract specifications. Alternatively, futures contracts may be closed out prior to expiration by making an offsetting sale or purchase of an identical futures contract on the same or linked exchange before the designated date of delivery. Once this date is reached, the futures contract “expires.” As the futures contracts held by a Fund near expiration, they are generally closed out and replaced by contracts with a later expiration. This process is referred to as “rolling.” A Fund would not intend to take physical delivery of any reference assets underlying a futures contract, but instead “roll” any positions.

When the market for these contracts is such that the prices are higher in the more distant delivery months than in the nearer delivery months, the sale during the course of the “rolling process” of the more nearby contract would take place at a price that is lower than the price of the more distant contract. This pattern of higher futures prices for longer expiration futures contracts is often referred to as “contango.” Alternatively, when the market for these contracts is such that the prices are

higher in the nearer months than in the more distant months, the sale during the course of the “rolling process” of the more nearby contract would take place at a price that is higher than the price of the more distant contract. This pattern of higher futures prices of shorter expiration futures contracts is referred to as “backwardation.”

There have been extended periods in which contango or backwardation has existed in the futures contract markets for various types of futures contracts, and such periods can be expected to occur in the future. The presence of contango in certain commodity futures contracts at the time of rolling would be expected to adversely affect long positions held by a Fund and positively affect short positions held by a Fund. Similarly, the presence of backwardation in certain commodity futures contracts at the time of rolling such contracts would be expected to adversely affect short positions held by a Fund and positively affect long positions held by a Fund.

- **Forward Contracts** – Two-party contracts where a purchase or sale of a specific quantity of a commodity, security, foreign currency or other financial instrument is entered into with dealers or financial institutions at a set price, with delivery and settlement at a specified future date. Forward contracts may also be structured for cash settlement, rather than physical delivery.

Obtaining investment exposure through derivatives may be considered aggressive. When derivatives are used, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the reference asset(s) underlying the derivative (e.g., the securities of an index) and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require limited initial investment, the use of derivatives also may expose a Fund to risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the reference asset(s) underlying the derivative. These include: 1) the risk that there may be imperfect correlation between the price of the financial instruments and movements in the price of the reference asset(s); 2) the risk that an instrument is mispriced; 3) credit or counterparty risk on the amount a Fund expects to receive from a counterparty; 4) the risk that securities prices, interest rates and currency markets will move adversely and a Fund will incur significant losses; 5) the risk the cost of holding a financial instrument might exceed its total return; and 6) the possible absence of a liquid secondary market for a particular instrument and possible exchange-imposed price fluctuation limits, either of which may make it difficult or impossible to adjust a Fund’s position in a particular instrument when desired.

- **Other Investment Companies** – A Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs), to the extent that such an investment would be consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act

or any exemptive order issued by the SEC. If a Fund invests in, and, thus, is a shareholder of, another investment company, the Fund's shareholders will indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by such other investment company, including advisory fees, in addition to both the management fees payable directly by the Fund to the Fund's own investment advisor and the other expenses that the Fund bears directly in connection with the Fund's own operations.

- **Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs)** – A Fund may invest in shares of other ETFs, which are registered investment companies that are traded on stock exchanges and hold assets such as stocks or bonds.
- **Affiliated Funds** – A Fund investing in an affiliated fund or ETF subjects ProShare Advisors to potential conflicts of interest; for example, because certain funds pay higher fees to ProShare Advisors than other funds, ProShare Advisors could be incentivized to allocate the Fund's assets to a fund that pays higher fees. Additionally, if an affiliated fund or ETF holds interests in another affiliated fund or ETF, the Fund may be prohibited from purchasing shares of that affiliated Fund or ETF, which may increase correlation risk.
- **Money Market Instruments** are short-term debt instruments that have a remaining maturity of 397 days or less and exhibit high quality credit profiles. Money market instruments may include U.S. government securities, securities issued by governments of other developed countries and repurchase agreements.
 - **U.S. Treasury Bills** are U.S. government securities that have initial maturities of one year or less, and are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.
 - **Repurchase Agreements** are contracts in which a seller of securities, usually U.S. government securities or other money market instruments, agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements are primarily used as short-term investments for cash positions.
- **Securities Lending** – A Fund may lend securities to brokers, dealers and financial organizations under guidelines adopted by the Board. A Fund may loan up to one-third of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the value of any collateral received). Each loan may be secured by collateral in the form of cash, Money Market Instruments or U.S. Government securities.

Additional Securities, Instruments and Strategies of ProShares Morningstar Alternatives Solution ETF - A Further Discussion of Principal Investment Strategies

Overview – The Fund allocates and reallocates its assets among the Underlying ETFs consistent with the allocation and reallocation of securities in the Index as determined by Morningstar. Certain Underlying ETFs may invest in non-U.S. securities and debt instruments, which are subject to addi-

tional risks, as described in this Prospectus and in the Fund's SAI.

The Underlying ETFs – The Fund seeks to track the investment results of the Index, which is designed to provide diversified exposure to alternative asset classes. Each Underlying ETF generally holds assets that provide exposure to such ETF's underlying Index or benchmark. The Fund's allocation of assets to the Underlying ETFs will generally closely reflect the allocation weights represented in the Index. Underlying ETFs may take different forms and may not always be registered under the 1940 Act.

The following table lists the Fund's investments and asset allocation as of May 31, 2021. ProShare Advisors allocates the Fund's assets among the Underlying ETFs in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies. ProShare Advisors is not required to invest the Fund's assets in all of the Underlying ETFs or in any particular percentage in any given Underlying ETF.

Underlying ETF Allocation Weights (as of May 31, 2021 Rounded to the nearest 0.1%)

Underlying ETFs	
ProShares Merger ETF	14.0%
ProShares RAFI™ Long/Short	13.0%
ProShares Managed Futures Strategy ETF	5.4%
ProShares Hedge Replication ETF	24.7%
ProShares Global Listed Private Equity ETF	13.5%
ProShares DJ Brookfield Global Infrastructure ETF	12.0%
ProShares Inflation Expectations ETF	17.3%

In managing each of the Underlying ETFs (except ProShares Managed Futures Strategy ETF), ProShare Advisors attempts to track the performance of the Underlying ETF's underlying index by investing all, or substantially all, of the Underlying ETF's assets in securities or financial instruments that make up the underlying index, or in financial instruments that provide similar exposure. An Underlying ETF may invest in only a representative sample of the securities in its underlying index and may overweight or underweight securities of its underlying index in relation to their composition in the underlying index, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the underlying index. Additional information regarding the Underlying ETFs and their principal investment strategies is provided below.

ProShares Hedge Replication ETF (HDG) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the Merrill Lynch Factor Model – Exchange Series ("Factor Model"). The fund invests in securities and derivatives that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the Factor Model. The Factor Model, sponsored by Merrill Lynch International (the "Model Sponsor"), seeks to provide the risk and return characteristics of the hedge fund asset class by targeting a high correlation to the HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index (the "HFRI"). The HFRI is designed to reflect hedge fund industry performance

through an equally weighted composite of over 2000 constituent funds. In seeking to maintain a high correlation with the HFRI, the Factor Model utilizes a systematic model to establish, each month, weighted long or short (or, in certain cases, long or flat) positions in six underlying factors ("Factors"). The Factors that comprise the Factor Model are (1) the S&P 500 Total Return Index, (2) the MSCI EAFE US Dollar Net Total Return Index, (3) the MSCI Emerging Markets US Dollar Net Total Return Index, (4) the Russell 2000 Total Return Index, (5) three-month U.S. Treasury Bills, and (6) the ProShares UltraShort Euro ETF. The Factor Model is not comprised of, and the Fund does not invest in, any hedge fund or group of hedge funds. The Factor Model is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol "MLEIFCTX."

ProShares RAFI™ Long/Short (RALS) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the FTSE RAFI™ US 1000 Long/Short Total Return Index. The fund invests in securities and derivatives that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the index. The fund allocates an equal dollar amount to both long and short equity positions each time that the index rebalances. This allocation is based on a comparison of Research Affiliates Fundamental Index® weightings with traditional market capitalization weightings. The Index is constructed and maintained by FTSE International Limited. The Index allocates an aggregate equal dollar amount to both long and short equity positions each time that the Index rebalances. This allocation is based on a comparison of Research Affiliates Fundamental Index® weightings with traditional market capitalization weightings. To be "long" means to hold or have long exposure to an asset with the expectation that its value will increase over time. To be "short" means to sell or have short exposure to an asset with the expectation that it will fall in value. The long position of the Index consists of the equity securities in the FTSE RAFI US 1000 Total Return Index (the "Long Index"), and the short position of the Index consists of the securities included in the Russell 1000 Total Return Index (the "Short Index"). The Long Index is a "fundamental" index which uses non-price measures of company size (such as sales, dividends, cash flow or book value) to select and weight the securities in the Long Index. The Short Index is a capitalization weighted index. Capitalization-weighted indexes weight securities based on the price of the securities in the index and not fundamental factors. The Index leverages a theory that index weighting based on market capitalization (i.e., price) results in overweighting of overpriced securities and underweighting of underpriced securities. By obtaining long exposure to a noncapitalization weighted "fundamental" index and short exposure to a market capitalization weighted index in an equal dollar amount, the Index seeks to deliver the difference in performance (outperformance or underperformance) between the fundamentally weighted index and the market capitalization weighted index. In general, when fundamental weighting is outperforming capitalization weighting, the Index, expects to have positive performance. When capitalization weighting is

outperforming fundamental weighting, the Index and Fund expect to have negative performance. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol "FR1oLSTR".

ProShares Merger ETF (MRGR) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the S&P® Merger Arbitrage Index. The fund is designed to track the performance of the index and provide exposure to a global merger arbitrage strategy. The Merger Arbitrage Index is constructed and maintained by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. The Merger Arbitrage Index, and by extension the Fund, seeks to produce consistent, positive returns in virtually all market environments, although there are no assurances it will achieve this result. A global merger arbitrage strategy seeks to capture the spread between the price at which the stock of a company (each such company, a "Target") trades after a proposed acquisition of such Target is announced and the value (cash plus stock) that the acquiring company (the "Acquirer") has proposed to pay for the stock of the Target (a "Spread"). Such a Spread typically exists due to the uncertainty that the announced merger, acquisition or other corporate reorganization (each, a "Deal") will close, and if it closes, that such Deal will be at the initially proposed economic terms. For Deals that close, the price of the Target after the Deal is announced is expected to approach the proposed acquisition price by the closing date of the Deal, resulting in a gain to strategies such as the Index's, which attempt to capture this Spread. The size of the Spread will depend on several factors, including the perceived risk of the Deal closing and the length of time expected until the Deal is completed. For Deals that are not consummated, the price of the Target commonly falls back to pre-announcement levels, typically resulting in significant losses well in excess of the post-announcement Spread the strategy attempts to capture. The Merger Arbitrage Index, created by Standard & Poor's®, provides exposure to up to 40 publicly announced Deals within developed market countries through a combination of long and, in certain cases, short security positions. When Deals enter the Index, the weight in long positions of Targets is initiated at three percent (3%) and the initial weight in short positions of Acquirers ranges between zero and three percent (0% and 3%), depending on the terms of the Deal. The sum of initial net exposure for the Fund (i.e., the difference between: (a) the Fund's total long exposure; and (b) the Fund's total short exposure) is limited to between zero and one hundred percent (0% and 100%), with both the long and short positions having a maximum initial exposure each of 120%. The Merger Arbitrage Index also includes a Treasury bill component which constitutes the remainder of the Merger Arbitrage Index when net exposure from included Deals is less than 100%. Certain Deals are screened out based on liquidity, size, and Spread between the Deal price and the Target's stock price. Additions and deletions occur on a rolling basis. Returns are expected to be uncorrelated to equity markets over time. The Merger Arbitrage Index is denominated in local currencies. The Merger Arbitrage Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol "SPLSALP".

ProShares Managed Futures Strategy ETF (FUT) seeks to achieve positive total returns in rising or falling markets that are not directly correlated to broad market equity or fixed income returns. The Fund seeks to achieve positive returns that are not directly correlated to broad equity and fixed income markets. The Fund uses the S&P® Strategic Futures Index as a performance benchmark. The S&P® Strategic Futures Index was developed by Standard & Poor's and is a long/short rules-based investable index that seeks to capture the economic benefit derived from both rising and declining trends in futures prices. The S&P® Strategic Futures Index is composed of unleveraged long or short positions in U.S. exchange-traded futures contracts on 16 different tangible commodities, as well as futures contracts on 8 different financials, such as major currencies and U.S. Treasury securities.

ProShares Inflation Expectations ETF (RINF) seeks, under normal circumstances, investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the FTSE 30-Year TIPS (Treasury Rate Hedged) Index (the "FTSE FI Index"). The fund, under normal circumstances, seeks to remain fully exposed to the index and will invest at least 80% of its total assets in securities of the FTSE FI Index. In addition, the fund will invest in derivatives and other fixed income securities that ProShare Advisors believes, in combination, should track the performance of the FTSE FI Index. The FTSE FI Index tracks the performance of (i) long position in the most recently issued 30-year Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("TIPS"); (ii) duration-adjusted short position in U.S. Treasury bonds of, in aggregate, approximate equivalent duration dollars to the TIPS; and (iii) a cash equivalent security that represents the repo rate earned on the short position. The Index is designed to measure the performance of the Break Even Rate of Inflation (BEI). The FTSE FI Index is not designed to measure the realized rate of inflation, nor does it seek to replicate the returns of any index or measure of actual consumer price levels. The FTSE FI Index is constructed and maintained by FTSE International Limited. The FTSE FI Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol "CFIIRINF."

ProShares DJ Brookfield Global Infrastructure ETF (TOLZ) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the Dow Jones Brookfield Global Infrastructure Composite Index. The Global Infrastructure Index, constructed and maintained by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, consists of companies domiciled globally that qualify as "pure-play" infrastructure companies – companies whose primary business is the ownership and operation of infrastructure assets, activities that generally generate long-term stable cash flows. The Index is comprised of constituents with more than 70% of estimated cash flows (based on publicly available information) derived from pure-play infrastructure assets. Current Index constituents meeting all other eligibility requirements will remain eligible for Index inclusion if at least 60% of estimated cash flows are derived from pure-play infrastructure assets. Cash flows from pure-play infrastructure assets include those from the following: Airports; Toll

Roads; Ports; Communications (exclusive of cash flow from telecom services); Electricity Transmission & Distribution; Oil & Gas Storage & Transportation; Water; or Diversified (multiple infrastructure assets). Additionally, companies must have a developed market listing and meet minimum market capitalization and trading volume requirements. Global Infrastructure Index weights are based on a float adjusted market capitalization methodology subject to stock, country and industry constraints. The Index is rebalanced semi-annually in June and December and reweighted on a quarterly basis in March, June, September, and December. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol "DJBGICUT."

ProShares Global Listed Private Equity ETF (PEX) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the LPX Direct Listed Private Equity Index. The Index, published by LPX AG ("LPX"), consists of up to 30 qualifying listed private equity companies. A listed private equity company is an eligible candidate for the Index if its direct private equity investments, as well as cash and cash equivalent positions and post-initial public offering listed investments, represent more than 80% of the total assets of the company. LPX considers direct private equity investments to be direct investments noted on the balance sheet of the listed private equity company in the equity, mezzanine or debt facility of an underlying private company or investments in limited partnerships managed by the management portion of the listed private equity company. Each candidate for the LPX Index will have a majority of its assets invested in or exposed to private companies or have a stated intention to have a majority of its assets invested in or exposed to private companies. The LPX Index applies a liquidity screen to qualifying companies and then includes up to 30 of the remaining companies based on, among other things, greater relative trading volume (i.e., trading volume relative to the market capitalization of the company). The LPX Index historically has included securities of all market capitalizations, from micro- to large-cap. The LPX Index is reconstituted quarterly and is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol "LPXDITU".

Precautionary Notes

A Precautionary Note to Retail Investors – The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), a limited trust company and securities depository that serves as a national clearinghouse for the settlement of trades for its participating banks and broker-dealers, or its nominee will be the registered owner of all outstanding shares of each Fund. Your ownership of shares will be shown on the records of DTC and the DTC Participant broker through whom you hold the shares. PROSHARES TRUST WILL NOT HAVE ANY RECORD OF YOUR OWNERSHIP. Your account information will be maintained by your broker, who will provide you with account statements, confirmations of your purchases and sales of shares, and tax information. Your broker also will be responsible for furnishing certain cost basis information and ensuring that you receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Fund whose

shares you own. Typically, you will receive other services (e.g., average cost information) only if your broker offers these services.

A Precautionary Note to Purchasers of Creation Units – You should be aware of certain legal risks unique to investors purchasing Creation Units directly from the issuing Fund. Because new shares from a Fund may be issued on an ongoing basis, a “distribution” of that Fund’s shares could be occurring at any time. As a dealer, certain activities on your part could, depending on the circumstances, result in your being deemed a participant in the distribution, in a manner that could render you a statutory underwriter and subject you to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act of 1933. For example, you could be deemed a statutory underwriter if you purchase Creation Units from an issuing Fund, break them down into the constituent shares, and sell those shares directly to customers, or if you choose to couple the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares. Whether a person is an underwriter depends upon all of the facts and circumstances pertaining to that person’s activities, and the examples mentioned here should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could cause you to be deemed an underwriter. Dealers who are not “underwriters,” but are participating in a distribution (as opposed to engaging in ordinary secondary market transactions), and thus dealing with shares as part of an “unsold allotment” within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the Securities Act, will be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act.

A Precautionary Note to Investment Companies – For purposes of the Investment Company Act of 1940, each Fund is a registered investment company, and the acquisition of a Fund’s shares by other investment companies is subject to the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) thereof. The Trust and each Fund have obtained an exemptive order from the SEC allowing a registered investment company to invest in Fund shares beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain conditions, including that a registered investment company enters into a Participation Agreement with the Trust regarding the terms of the investment. Any investment company considering purchasing shares of a Fund in amounts that would cause it to exceed the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) should contact the Trust.

ProShares Morningstar Alternatives Solution ETF does not currently rely on the exemptive order, meaning that an investment company’s acquisition of the Fund’s shares remains subject to the limits of Section 12(d)(1). Any investment company considering purchasing shares of a Fund in amounts that would cause it to exceed the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) should contact the Trust.

A Precautionary Note Regarding Unusual Circumstances – ProShares Trust can, in its discretion, postpone payment of redemption

proceeds for any period during which: (1) the Exchange is closed other than customary weekend and holiday closings; (2) trading on Exchange is restricted; (3) any emergency circumstances exist, as determined by the SEC; (4) the SEC by order permits for the protection of shareholders of a Fund; and (5) for up to 14 calendar days for any Fund holding non-U.S. investments during a period of an international local holiday, as further described in the SAI.

A Precautionary Note Regarding Regulatory Initiatives – There is a possibility of future regulatory changes altering, perhaps to a material extent, the nature of an investment in a Fund or the ability of a Fund to continue to implement its investment strategies.

The futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations, and margin requirements. In addition, the CFTC and the exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency, including, for example, the implementation of higher margin requirements, the establishment of daily price limits and the suspension of trading. The regulation of derivative transactions (including swaps and futures transactions) in the United States is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action. The effect of any future regulatory change on a Fund is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse.

In particular, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) was signed into law on July 21, 2010. The Dodd-Frank Act has changed and will continue to change the way in which the U.S. financial system is supervised and regulated. Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act sets forth a legislative framework for OTC derivatives, including financial instruments, such as swaps, in which a Fund may invest. Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act made broad changes to the OTC derivatives market and granted significant authority to the SEC and CFTC to regulate OTC derivatives and market participants.

The European Union (and some other countries) have implemented and continue to implement similar requirements that will affect a Fund when it enters into derivatives transactions with a counterparty organized in those jurisdictions or otherwise subject to applicable derivatives regulations. Under rules adopted under the Dodd-Frank Act, transactions in some types of swaps (including interest rate swaps and credit default swaps on North American and European indices) are required to be centrally cleared. Some types of cleared derivatives are required to be executed on an exchange or on a swap execution facility. A swap execution facility is a trading platform where multiple market participants can execute derivatives by accepting bids and offers made by multiple other participants in the platform. While this execution requirement is designed to increase transparency and liquidity in the cleared derivatives market, trading on a swap execution facility can create additional costs and risks for a Fund.

The U.S. government and the European Union have adopted mandatory minimum margin requirements for bilateral derivatives. New variation margin requirements became effective in March 2017 and new initial margin requirements will become effective on a phased in compliance schedule that began in 2020. Such requirements could increase the amount of margin a Fund needs to provide in connection with its derivatives transactions and, therefore, make derivatives transactions more expensive. The CFTC, SEC and other federal regulators may adopt additional regulations enacting the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act.

In addition, the SEC recently finalized new Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act providing for the regulation of registered investment companies' use of derivatives and certain related instruments. Compliance with Rule 18f-4 will not be required until approximately August 2022. The new rule, among other things, limits derivatives exposure through one of two value-at-risk tests and eliminates the asset segregation framework for covering derivatives and certain financial instruments arising from the SEC's Release 10666 and ensuing staff guidance. Limited derivatives users (as determined by Rule 18f-4) are not, however, subject to the full requirements under the rule.

New regulations could, among other things, adversely affect the value of the investments held by a Fund, restrict a Fund's ability to engage in derivatives transactions (for example, by making certain derivatives transactions no longer available to that Fund) and/or increase the costs of such derivatives transactions (for example, by increasing margin or capital requirements), which could adversely affect investors. It is unclear how the regulatory changes will affect counterparty risk. In particular, new position limits imposed on a Fund or its counterparties may impact that Fund's ability to invest in a manner that efficiently meets its investment objective, and new requirements, including capital and mandatory clearing for certain swaps, may increase the cost of a Fund's investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect investors. Because these requirements are new and evolving (and some of the rules are not yet final), their ultimate impact remains unclear.

Additional Information on Underlying Indexes

The Funds operate pursuant to licensing agreements for the use of the indexes. Market capitalizations for such indexes that appear in the Summary Prospectuses have been compiled by ProShare Advisors using third party sources. The brief description of the index provided in the Summary Prospectus for certain Funds is supplemented below:

ProShares Decline of the Retail Store ETF:

The Solactive-ProShares Bricks and Mortar Retail Store Index (the "Retail Store Index") seeks to measure the performance of certain publicly traded "bricks and mortar" retail companies whose retail revenue is derived principally from in store

sales. Short exposure may be attractive to investors who believe bricks and mortar stores face threats from ongoing trends, such as the growth of online shopping and markets oversaturated with stores. The Retail Store Index defines "retailer" as any U.S. company that derives at least 50% of its revenue from retail operations. The Retail Store Index does not include non-U.S. companies. In order to be included in the Retail Store Index, a retailer must also derive 75% or more of its retail revenues from in-store sales (as opposed to online or other non-store sales activity). Retail revenue information is based on Kantar Retail LLC data. In addition, a company must have a market capitalization of at least \$500 million, a six-month daily average value traded of at least \$1 million and meet other requirements in order to be included in the Retail Store Index.

The Retail Store Index is rebalanced monthly to equal weight and reconstituted in June of each year. The weightings of the companies included in the Retail Store Index will vary in between such dates.

ProShares DJ Brookfield Global Infrastructure ETF:

The Dow Jones Brookfield Global Infrastructure Composite Index, constructed and maintained by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, consists of companies domiciled globally that qualify as "pure-play" infrastructure companies – companies whose primary business is the ownership and operation of infrastructure assets, activities that generally generate long-term stable cash flows. The Index includes Master Limited Partnerships ("MLPs") in addition to other equity securities.

To be included in the Index, companies must meet the following requirements:

- Minimum float-adjusted market capitalization of US\$ 500 million.
- Minimum three-month average daily trading volume of US\$ 1 million.
 - Listed in a developed market country. Companies domiciled in emerging market countries and listed on a developed market exchange are eligible.
- More than 70% of cash flows derived from the following infrastructure assets:
 - Airports: Development, ownership, lease, concession, or management of an airport and related facilities.
 - Toll Roads: Development, ownership, lease, concession, or management of a toll road and related facilities.
 - Ports: Development, ownership, lease, concession, or management of a seaport and related facilities.
 - Communications: Development, lease, concession, or management of broadcast/mobile towers, satellites, fiber optic/copper cable.
Excludes telecom services.

- Electricity Transmission & Distribution: Development, ownership, lease, concession, or management of electricity transmission and distribution assets. Excludes generation, exploration, and production of energy products.
- Oil & Gas Storage & Transportation: Development, ownership, lease, concession, or management of oil and gas (and other bulk liquid products) fixed transportation or storage assets and related midstream energy services.
- Water: Development, lease, concession or management of water-related infrastructure, including water distribution, waste-water management, and purification/desalination.
- Diversified: Multiples sources of above or investment fund with a primary focus towards infrastructure investments.

Index weights are based on a modified free-float adjusted market capitalization methodology. Individual stock weights are capped at 10%, country weights are capped at 50%, industry weights are capped at 50% and MLPs are capped at 25% of the Index.

The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced quarterly in March, June, September and December. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “DJBGICUT.”

As of June 30, 2021, securities listed in the following countries (regardless of domicile) are eligible for inclusion in the Index: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

ProShares Global Listed Private Equity ETF:

The LPX Direct Listed Private Equity Index, published by LPX AG (“LPX”), consists of up to 30 qualifying listed private equity companies taken from a database of all listed private equity companies listed worldwide, to the extent known to LPX. To be eligible for inclusion in the database, the predominant business purpose of a company must be private equity. This means that the private equity portion of the company’s business must represent more than 50% of the total assets of the company. The “private equity portion” includes direct and indirect private equity investments, the value of the company’s private equity fund management business, as well as cash and cash equivalent positions and post-Initial Public Offering listed investments.

A listed private equity company is an eligible candidate for the Index only if the private equity portion of its business, excluding the indirect private equity investments and excluding the valuation of the private equity fund management business, represents more than 80% of the total assets of the company. LPX considers direct private equity investments to be direct investments noted on the balance sheet of the listed private equity company in the equity, mezzanine or debt facil-

ity of an underlying private company or investments in limited partnerships managed by the management portion of the listed private equity company. Candidates for the Index will have a majority of its assets invested in or exposed to private companies or have a stated intention to have a majority of its assets invested in or exposed to private companies. At times, the Index (and, accordingly, the Fund) may include private equity companies whose assets may consist largely of cash or cash equivalents. This may occur, for example, when a private equity company divests itself of its investments in a portfolio company or companies (e.g., after a portfolio company’s IPO, merger, or recapitalization) in exchange for cash or cash equivalents, and may continue until the private equity company identifies a new portfolio company investment or investments to make.

The Index components are then further screened based on an annual liquidity analysis based on: (a) bid/ask spreads; (b) average market capitalization; (c) average trading volume relative to market capitalization; and (d) trade continuity (or the length of time between executed trades in the stock). Index weights are based on a capped float-adjusted, modified market capitalization methodology. A “capped” index is one that limits the weight of any single security within the index, in this case designed to generally ensure compliance with the diversification requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, applicable to regulated investment companies (e.g., no greater than 25% of the Index is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities and the securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer). A “float adjusted” index adjusts an issuer’s weight in the index based on the number of shares available for purchase on an open market that are outstanding multiplied by the issuer’s share price. A “modified market capitalization methodology” indicates that the index is not using the standard market capitalization weightings that adjusts an issuer’s weight in an index based on the number of shares outstanding multiplied by the issuer’s share price.

The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced quarterly (in January, April, July and October).

ProShares Hedge Replication ETF:

ProShares Hedge Replication ETF has entered into a licensing agreement for the use of the Merrill Lynch Factor Model – Exchange Series (the “Benchmark”). ProShares Hedge Replication ETF seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that track the performance of the Benchmark, which is a model established by Merrill Lynch International. The Benchmark seeks to provide the risk and return characteristics of the hedge fund asset class by targeting a high correlation to the HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index (the “HFRI”). The HFRI is designed to reflect hedge fund industry performance through construction of an equally weighted composite of over 2000 constituent funds. In seeking to maintain a high correlation with the HFRI, the Benchmark utilizes a systematic regression model to establish, each month,

weighted long or short (or, in certain cases, long or flat) positions in six underlying factors ("Factors"). The Benchmark does not in any way represent a managed hedge fund or group of hedge funds, and there is no guarantee that it will achieve returns correlated with any hedge fund, group of hedge funds, or the HFRI.

The Factors that comprise the Benchmark are the: (1) S&P 500[®] Total Return Index; (2) the MSCI EAFE US Dollar Net Total Return Index; (3) the MSCI Emerging Markets US Dollar Net Total Return Index ("MSCI Emerging Markets"); (4) the Russell 2000 Total Return Index ("Russell 2000"); (5) three-month U.S. Treasury Bills; and (6) the ProShares UltraShort Euro ETF. Each of the Factors is weighted monthly from +100% to -100% (with the exception of the MSCI Emerging Markets, which is weighted between +100% and 0%, three-month U.S. Treasury Bills, which may be weighted between +200% and 0%, and the Russell 2000, which is weighted between +100% and -30%). For each monthly rebalancing, the systematic regression analysis seeks to determine which direction (i.e., long or short/flat) and weighting for each of the Factors over the previous 24 month period (ending on the month for which the most recent closing level of the HFRI is available) would have produced the highest correlation with the HFRI. The Factors are then weighted according to the results of the analysis. In no case will the sum of the factor weights (excluding three month U.S. Treasury Bills) be greater than +100% or less than -100%.

The Benchmark is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol "MLEIFCTX."

ProShares High Yield — Interest Rated Hedged:

The FTSE High Yield (Treasury Rate-Hedged) Index, published by the London Stock Exchange, is comprised of (a) USD-denominated high yield corporate bonds (high yield bonds) and (b) short exposure to U.S. Treasury notes or bonds (Treasury Securities) of, in the aggregate, approximate equivalent duration to the high yield bonds. In entering these positions, the Index seeks to achieve an overall effective duration of zero.

By taking the short positions, the Index seeks to mitigate the potential negative impact of rising Treasury interest rates ("interest rates") on the performance of high yield bonds (conversely, limiting the potential positive impact of falling interest rates). The short positions are not intended to mitigate other factors influencing the price of high yield bonds, such as credit risk, which may have a greater impact than rising or falling interest rates. Such other factors often impact high yield bond prices in an opposite way than interest rates, making it difficult to directly observe the impact of changes in interest rates on high yield bonds.

Relative to a long-only investment in the same high yield bonds, the Index should outperform in a rising interest rate environment and underperform in a falling or static interest

rate environment. Performance of the Index could be particularly poor in risk-averse, flight-to-quality environments when it is common for high yield bonds to decline in value and for interest rates to fall. In addition, the performance of the Index, and by extension the Fund, depends on many factors beyond rising or falling interest rates, such as the perceived level of credit risk in the high yield bond positions. These factors may be as or more important to the performance of the Index than the impact of interest rates. As such, there is no guarantee that the Index, and accordingly, the Fund, will have positive performance even in environments of sharply rising interest rates. The Index may be more volatile than a long-only position in the same high yield bonds.

The long high yield bond positions included in the Index are designed to represent the more liquid universe of high yield bonds offered within the United States. Currently, the bonds eligible for inclusion in the Index include high yield bonds that are issued by companies domiciled in the U.S. and Canada, and that: are fixed rate (including callable bonds); have a maximum rating of Ba1/BB+ by both Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard and Poor's Financial Services, LLC; and have a minimum of \$1 billion of face amount outstanding and must have been issued within the past five years. All eligible issues must have at least one year until maturity. Pay-in-kind (which allow the issuer the option of paying bondholders interest in additional securities or cash) and zero-coupon (which are sold at a discount to par value and on which interest payments are not made during the life of the security) bonds are excluded. No more than two issues from each issuer are allowed. In the event that an issuer has more than two issues that would be eligible for inclusion, the largest two issues by face value will be included. If there are multiple issues with the same face value outstanding, the most recently issued issues will be included. The Index is market value weighted with a two percent (2%) issuer cap. Index reconstitutions occur monthly – any bonds not meeting the stated criteria are deleted, any additional bonds meeting the criteria are added.

The short portion of the Index is composed of the two-, five- and ten-year Treasury notes that represent the current cheapest to deliver bond underlying the relevant two-, five- and ten-year futures contract; the allocation to the short positions is determined monthly and is designed to create a position that has an equal sensitivity to duration as the long high yield bond position.

ProShares Investment Grade — Interest Rated Hedged:

The FTSE Corporate Investment Grade (Treasury Rate-Hedged) Index, published by the London Stock Exchange, is comprised of (a) long positions in USD-denominated investment grade corporate bonds issued by both U.S. and foreign domiciled companies; and (b) short exposure to U.S. Treasury notes or bonds (Treasury Securities) of, in the aggregate,

approximate equivalent duration to the investment grade bonds. In entering these positions, the Index seeks to achieve an overall effective duration of zero.

By taking short Treasury Security positions (of an aggregate dollar value not exceeding the aggregate dollar value of the Fund's assets), the Index seeks to mitigate the potential negative impact of rising Treasury interest rates (interest rates) on the performance of investment grade bonds (conversely, limiting the potential positive impact of falling interest rates). The short positions are not intended to mitigate other factors influencing the price of investment grade bonds, such as credit risk, which may have a greater impact than rising or falling interest rates. Such other factors may impact investment grade bond prices in an opposite way than interest rates, making it difficult to directly observe the impact of changes in interest rates on investment grade bonds.

Relative to a long-only investment in the same investment grade bonds, the Index should outperform in a rising interest rate environment and underperform in a falling or static interest rate environment. Performance of the Index could be particularly poor if investment grade credit deteriorates at the same time that interest rates fall. In addition, the performance of the Index, and by extension the Fund, depends on many factors beyond rising or falling interest rates, such as the perceived level of credit risk in the investment grade bond positions. These factors may be as or more important to the performance of the Index than the impact of interest rates. As such, there is no guarantee that the Index, and accordingly, the Fund, will have positive performance even in environments of sharply rising interest rates in which the short positions might be expected to mitigate the effect of such rises. The Index may be more volatile than a long-only position in the same investment grade bonds. The long investment grade bond positions included in the Index are designed to represent the more liquid universe of investment grade bonds offered within the United States. Currently, the bonds eligible for inclusion in the Index include all investment grade bonds that are issued by U.S. and internationally domiciled companies that: are fixed rate; have a minimum rating of Baa3/BBB- by either Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) or Standard and Poor's Financial Services, LLC (S&P); and have at least five and a half (5.5) years until maturity. Eligible bonds will also be screened for liquidity based on a minimum face amount outstanding of \$1 billion. The Index is market value weighted and caps the weight of any particular issuer at 3% of the Index. Index reconstitutions occur monthly – any bonds not meeting the stated criteria are deleted, any additional bonds meeting the criteria are added.

The short portion of the index is composed of a series of Treasury Securities that represent the current and least expensive to deliver bond underlying the relevant Treasury futures contract; the allocation to the short positions is determined monthly and is designed to create a position that has an equal sensitivity to duration as the long investment grade bond position.

ProShares Large Cap Core Plus:

The Credit Suisse 130/30 Large Cap Index is designed to replicate an investment strategy that establishes either long or short positions in the stocks of 500 leading large-cap U.S. companies (the "Universe") by applying a rules-based ranking and weighting methodology detailed below. The design intends to provide an indexed representation of a quantitatively constructed 130/30 U.S. large cap equity strategy. This results in the index having total long exposure of 130% and total short exposure of 30% at each monthly reconstitution date. The index will have risk characteristics similar to the Universe and will generally rise and fall with the Universe, with the goal, but not guarantee, of incremental risk-adjusted outperformance as compared to the Universe.

Reconstitution of the index occurs on the third Friday of each month and begins by identifying the universe of stocks for potential selection into the index. Using a quantitative analysis, an expected alpha score (or rank) is assigned to each stock in the Universe. Expected alpha is a forecast of a stock's risk-adjusted return. The expected alpha score is derived using 50 factors that capture key company information, including fundamental data from financial statements, consensus earnings forecasts, market pricing and volume data. These 50 factors are grouped into ten equal-weighted factor composites in the following categories: 1) Traditional Value; 2) Relative Value; 3) Historical Growth; 4) Expected Growth; 5) Profit Trends; 6) Accelerating Sales; 7) Earnings Momentum; 8) Price Momentum; 9) Price Reversal; and 10) Small Size. Each stock in the Universe is scored on each of the 10 composite factors, and these scores are then combined to generate a single, overall expected alpha score.

Once an expected alpha score is derived for each stock in the Universe, an optimized long/short index portfolio is generated based on these scores, with its long and short positions set at 130% and 30%, respectively. The primary goal of the optimization process is to maximize the index portfolio's potential estimated return while maintaining risk characteristics similar to the Universe. Between reconstitutions, risk characteristics of the index will diverge from those of the Universe.

Each stock in the index portfolio may be over- or under-weighted by a maximum of 0.40%, based on its expected alpha score. This means that a stock with a high score may have a portfolio weight that is as much as 0.40% above its float-adjusted market capitalization weighting. A stock with a low score may have a portfolio weight that is as much as 0.40% below its market capitalization weighting. In cases where a stock's market capitalization weighting is under 0.40% and the company is assigned a low alpha score, it may carry a negative weighting and be held as a short position. The optimization process commonly sets the weight for numerous stocks in the Universe to zero, so that the Index portfolio may include fewer than 500 stocks.

At the index's next monthly reconstitution, new equity scores are calculated, the long/short ratio is reset to 130/30 and new equity weights are computed.

ProShares Long Online/Short Stores ETF:

The ProShares Long Online/Short Stores Index ("Long/Short Index") consists of a 100% position in the online retailers included in the Online Index and a 50% short position in the "bricks and mortar" retailers included in the Retail Store Index. While the Long/Short Index's exposure to the Online Index and the Retail Store Index and the weightings of the companies included in each of the Online Index and the Retail Store Index are each reset at the end of each month, such exposure and weightings will vary in between such dates.

ProShares Managed Futures Strategy ETF:

The S&P® Strategic Futures Index (the "Benchmark") is a long/short rules-based investable index that seeks to capture the economic benefit derived from both rising and declining trends in futures prices. The Benchmark is typically composed of futures contracts representing unleveraged long or short positions in the commodity and financial markets.

The weight assigned to each futures contract in the Benchmark is determined on a monthly basis, and implemented each month through an index rebalancing. Weights are determined using a proprietary risk-weighting methodology that measures the risk exposure of the futures contracts included in the Benchmark and then weights each futures contract so that it contributes the same level of risk to the Benchmark.

The Benchmark's exposure to futures contracts are either short or long based on a comparison of the price change in the contract during the most recent month to a seven-month exponential weighted moving average price change of that contract. During the monthly rebalancing, the Benchmark also "rolls" certain of its positions in futures contracts from the current contract to a contract further from settlement.

Each month, S&P® will determine whether a futures contract that is a part of the Benchmark should be either a long or short position by comparing the price change of the most recent month (the "First Month Price Change") of the futures contract to the seven month exponential weighted moving average price change (the "Seven Month Price Change"). Long positions are tracked when a futures contract's First Month Price Change is greater than or equal to the Seven Month Price Change. Short positions are tracked when a futures contract's First Month Price Change is less than the Seven Month Price Change. The First Month Price Change of each futures contract is calculated by calculating the percentage difference of each futures contract's price on the last PDD (as defined below) relative to the current PDD.

When calculating the Seven Month Price Change, each month's price input is represented as the monthly percentage change of a futures contract price which is calculated in the same manner as the First Month Price Change. Monthly positions are determined on the second to last Benchmark busi-

ness day of the month (defined as the position determination date, or "PDD").

During this monthly rebalancing, the Benchmark will also "roll" certain of its positions from the current contract to a contract further from settlement. In order to maintain consistent exposure to the futures contracts that compose the Benchmark, each futures contract must be sold prior to its expiration date and replaced by a contract maturing at a specified date in the future. This process is known as "rolling." The futures contracts that are a part of the Benchmark are rolled periodically. The rolls are implemented pursuant to a roll schedule over a five-day period from the first (1st) through the fifth (5th) index business days of the month. An index business day is any day on which the majority of the futures contracts included in the Benchmark are open for official trading and official settlement prices are provided, excluding holidays and weekends.

In order to mitigate the potential negative impact of contango on long commodity positions, certain futures contracts in commodities will be rolled according to an "enhanced" rolling methodology. This methodology seeks to modify the normal roll methodology for futures contracts in the energy sector when such long position would be materially and negatively impacted by contango. In addition, the methodology identifies seasonal factors applicable to both the energy and agricultural futures markets and implements a modified roll to mitigate potential costs of such seasonal impacts.

ProShares Merger ETF:

ProShares Merger ETF has entered into a licensing agreement with Standard & Poor's® for the use of the S&P Merger Arbitrage Index. The Index uses a quantitative methodology to track a dynamic basket of securities trading in global developed markets, including the U.S., generally representing long positions in certain securities of a target company (the "Target"), and in certain cases, short positions in securities of an acquiring company (the "Acquirer") in order to provide exposure to the merger arbitrage strategy. The Index is comprised of cash-only, stock-only and "combination" mergers, acquisitions or other corporate reorganizations (i.e., those transactions that involve both cash and stock components) (together, such mergers, acquisitions and reorganizations, the "Deals"). For cash-only Deals, only a long position in the Target is taken. For stock-only and combination Deals, long positions are taken in the Target with an accompanying short position in the Acquirer based on the ratio of shares to be exchanged as part of the Deal. The Index does not include all possible Deals or any funds focused on merger and acquisition transactions. Types of Deals eligible for inclusion are mergers, acquisitions, private equity and leveraged buyout transactions, while minority interests and unit divestitures are excluded. Additions to the Index will be screened using several factors, including: (i) domicile of the company (i.e., the Target and Acquirer must be domiciled in: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany,

Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and/ or the United States); (ii) Deal size (i.e., the total value of stock and/ or cash used to acquire the Target must be \$500 million or more; debt is not included); (iii) liquidity of the company (i.e., the Target or the Acquirer must have a three-month average daily trading value of \$2 million or more); (iv) Spread (i.e., the spread as of the time of the announcement must generally be two percent (2%) or more of the Target's stock price); and (v) currency spreads (i.e., for Deals containing net foreign currency exposure, the Index will exclude Deals in which the interest rate differential (the annualized forward discount or premium using the spot rate and one-month forward rate between the U.S. dollar and the other currency) exceeds certain thresholds). Deletions to the Index are based on several factors, including: (i) withdrawal of the Deal (i.e., the Deal is officially withdrawn, unless a Target is a target of two or more potential acquirers and at least one offer is still active); (ii) completion of the Deal; (iii) replacement of the Deal (as described below); and (iv) maximum inclusion time (i.e., a Target and Acquirer may be included in the Index for a maximum of one year).

Index additions and deletions are identified after 3:00 p.m. each trading day by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC per eligibility criteria. Additions are made on the second business day following the announcement of a new Deal. A maximum of 40 Deals may be included, each with an initial three percent (3%) Index weight allocated to a long position in the Target. Short positions in the Acquirer are established in stock or partial stock Deals at the applicable ratio (e.g., if a Deal involves 100% stock, the amount allocated to a short position in the Acquirer would be 3%, or 100% of the initial 3% Index weight; however if a Deal involves 50% cash and 50% stock, the amount allocated to a short position in the Acquirer would be 1.5%, or 50% of the initial 3% Index weight). In no case shall any short position be greater than three percent (3%) when established. The Index may have initial long gross exposure of up to 120% so long as there is sufficient short exposure to ensure that the net position of the Index does not exceed 100% (i.e., is unlevered) each time a Deal is added. For example, if initially there are 40 eligible Deals, the Index will allocate three percent (3%) of its weight to a long position in each Target, provided there is at least 20% short gross exposure to Acquirers. If initially there is no short gross exposure to any Acquirer (i.e., each of the Deals is a cash-only Deal), then the maximum number of eligible Deals would be 33, as the Index will allocate three percent (3%) of its weight to each Target for maximum long exposure of 99% with the remaining amounts allocated to Treasury bills. The Index may initially have short gross exposure to Acquirers of up to 120% (i.e., each of the 40 Deals is a stock-for-stock Deal). Under such a scenario, the Index will allocate three percent (3%) of its weight to short positions in Acquirers. The Index will also

allocate a corresponding three percent (3%) of its weight to long positions in each of the Targets. These initial minimum and maximum long and short gross exposures could increase or decrease due to fluctuations in the values of the Target and Acquirer stocks. If the Index has less than 40 Deals and a new Deal is added, that investment is made from cash reserves. If the Index reaches the maximum number of Deals (40) and a new Deal is eligible for addition, the current worst performing Deal is deleted from the Index and replaced by the new Deal. When a Deletion occurs without an accompanying new Deal, the assets from the deleted Deal will be held in cash reserves. Deletions will occur at the close of U.S. market trading with two days' notice.

ProShares Morningstar Alternatives Solution ETF:

The Fund is a fund of ETFs and seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in Underlying ETFs, each of which is a ProShares ETF.

The Fund is designed to provide investors with a comprehensive solution to their alternatives allocation by investing in the alternative ETFs (i.e., ETFs that invest in alternative asset classes or that have non-traditional investment strategies) comprising the Morningstar[®] Diversified AlternativesSM Index. The Index seeks to provide diversified exposure to alternatives asset classes. The Index consists of a comprehensive set of exchange traded funds (ETFs) in the ProShares lineup that employ alternative and non-traditional strategies such as long/short, market neutral, managed futures, hedge-fund replication, private equity, infrastructure or inflation-related investments. The Index is constructed and maintained by Morningstar, Inc., using the asset allocation expertise of its affiliate, Ibbotson Associates, Inc., a division of Morningstar Investment Management.

In order to qualify for the Index, Underlying ETFs must be (a) sponsored or advised by ProShare Advisors or its affiliates and (b) must be traded on a US Securities Exchange. The optimization process that calculates the allocation to a particular Underlying ETF is applied on an annual basis and is determined by the improvement in portfolio risk/return characteristics each Underlying ETF provides to a portfolio that is comprised of 60-75% equities and 25-40% bonds. The weight of each individual constituent of the portfolio is obtained by maximizing portfolio expected return such that expected portfolio risk is less than or equal to portfolio aggregate risk. The maximum allocation to any particular ETF is 30%.

While the base weights are determined annually via the optimization process, the Index also applies a tactical momentum signal on a monthly basis designed to increase or decrease the allocations based on the change in price over time of each Underlying ETF. At each monthly rebalance, the momentum signal tilts the index towards asset classes that exhibit positive trends in their performance based on 6-month trailing

returns. The top two asset classes receive a +2% adjustment to their weighting, while the bottom two asset classes receive a -2% adjustment.

The annual reconstitution and determination of base weights occurs annually in April, while the rebalancing and application of momentum signal occurs on a monthly basis. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “DVALTT.”

ProShares MSCI EAFE Dividend Growers ETF:

The MSCI EAFE Dividend Masters Index (the “EAFE Masters Index”), constructed and maintained by MSCI, targets companies that are currently members of the MSCI EAFE Index (“MSCI EAFE”) and have increased dividend payments each year for at least 10 years. The EAFE Masters Index contains a minimum of 40 stocks (as of its annual reconstitution), which are equally weighted. No single sector is allowed to comprise more than 30% of the EAFE Masters Index weight, and no single country is allowed to comprise more than 50% of the EAFE Masters Index weight. The EAFE Masters Index is rebalanced each February, May, August and November, with an annual reconstitution during the November rebalance.

If the MSCI EAFE does not contain 40 stocks that have increased dividend payments each year for at least 10 years, or if sector and country caps are breached, the EAFE Masters Index may include MSCI EAFE components with fewer years of dividend growth history, beginning with 9 years and adding components with progressively fewer years of dividend growth history until the Index complies with its rules. As the Index adds components from a particular year (for example, nine years of dividend growth), stocks are selected in order of dividend yield, beginning with the highest dividend yield and progressively adding lower yielding stocks, as necessary. If there are insufficient stocks by adding nine year dividend growers, the EAFE Masters Index will then select stocks from the next year (i.e., eight years of dividend growth), beginning with the highest dividend yielding stock. This process is continued until all Index rules are satisfied.

In order to be included in the EAFE Masters Index, companies must first qualify for inclusion in MSCI EAFE. MSCI EAFE includes 85% of free float-adjusted, market capitalization in each industry group in developed market (as defined by MSCI) countries, excluding the U.S. and Canada. MSCI determines whether a country is a “developed market” country based on three criteria: economic development within the country (based on gross national income), size and liquidity (i.e., number of companies meeting certain size and liquidity standards in a given market) and market accessibility criteria (reflecting institutional investors’ experiences in investing in a given market). MSCI EAFE includes companies from Europe, Australasia and the Far East, and as of June 30, 2021, MSCI EAFE included companies from: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The EAFE Masters Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “M1EADMAR.”

ProShares Online Retail ETF:

The ProShares Online Retail Index (the “Online Index”) is designed to measure the performance of certain Online Retailers.

The universe of securities eligible for inclusion in the Online Index begins with the equity securities of companies that are listed on a U.S. securities exchange. Both U.S. and non-U.S. companies are eligible to be included in the Online Index. A company must have a market capitalization of at least \$500 million and a six-month daily average traded value of at least \$1 million as of the annual index reconstitution date in June of each year to be included in the Online Index. A company will be included in the Online Index if (i) it is classified as an online retailer, an e-commerce retailer, or an internet and direct marketing retailer according to the standard third-party industry classification systems used by the Online Index and (ii) it meets the other Online Index requirements. Online travel companies are excluded from the Online Index.

The weighting (i.e., percentage) of each company in the Online Index is determined based on such company’s market capitalization, adjusted as described below. Weightings are set as of the annual Online Index reconstitution in June and the date of each monthly rebalance. As of such dates, (i) the weighting of any individual company may not exceed 24% of the value of the Online Index, (ii) the sum of the weightings of all companies individually weighing more than 4.5% of the Online Index may not exceed 50% of the value of the Online Index, and (iii) the total weight of all non-U.S. companies will be capped at 25% of the value of the Online Index. Exposure and weightings will vary in between such dates.

The Online Index may include common stocks and/or depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs).

ProShares Pet Care ETF:

In order to be included in the FactSet Pet Care Index, (a) a company’s securities must have a minimum float-adjusted market capitalization of \$200 million and a 3-month average daily trading value of U.S.\$1 million or greater as of the annual index reconstitution in May of each year, and (b) a company’s securities must be listed on a stock exchange (except that China A-Share securities listed in mainland China are not eligible to be included in the Index). A current Index constituent may remain in the Index if it has a float adjusted capitalization of at least \$150 million and a three-month average daily trading value of \$0.5 million or greater. The cumulative weight of all securities with an individual weight of 5% or greater shall not in aggregate exceed 47.5% of the Index. Additionally, if there are less than 21 companies eligible to be included in the Index as of the annual reconstitution or a monthly rebalance date, companies that generate at least \$500 million in revenue from at least one of the eight

RBICS sub-industries and have a float adjusted market capitalization of at least \$100 million will be included in Tier 2 of the Index.

All limits, weights, and caps described herein are as of the most recent Index rebalance or reconstitution date. As a result of changes to the price of Index components, corporate actions, and other factors, between such dates the Index components may not meet those criteria.

ProShares RAFI™ Long/Short:

The FTSE RAFI™ US 1000 Long/Short Total Return Index seeks to utilize the Research Affiliates Fundamental Index (RAFI™) weighting methodology to identify opportunities which are implemented through both long and short securities positions. The index compares RAFI™ constituent weightings to market capitalization (CAP) weights for a selection of U.S. domiciled publicly traded companies listed on major exchanges (the “Eligible Companies”). The index takes long positions in securities with larger RAFI™ weights relative to their CAP weights. Short positions are taken in securities with smaller RAFI™ weights relative to their CAP weights. The index methodology seeks to capitalize on a theory that traditional index weighting based on market capitalization results in over-weighting of overpriced securities and underweighting of underpriced securities. The index is rebalanced monthly such that it has equal dollar investments in both long and short positions and is reconstituted annually at which time new long and short positions are selected and weighted. Sector neutrality is also achieved during the annual reconstitution. The index at any time may have significant positive or negative correlations with long-only market capitalization-weighted indexes.

Index Construction Summary – The securities in the index are selected as of each annual reconstitution from a universe consisting of the 1000 largest Eligible Companies by market capitalization and the 1000 highest weighted Eligible Companies by RAFI™ weight (see RAFI™ methodology below). The companies included in the index are then selected for each of 10 industry sectors – within each sector, the 20% of the securities with the largest RAFI™ weights relative to their CAP weights are selected to comprise the long portfolio. The 20% of securities within each sector with the smallest RAFI™ weights relative to their CAP weights are selected to comprise the short portfolio.

Weights are assigned to individual constituents in relation to both the absolute and proportional difference between their RAFI™ and CAP weights. Weights are then normalized within each sector so that the resulting sector weights in both the long and short portfolios match the model sector weights of a hypothetical RAFI™ weighted US 1000 long only index.

RAFI™ Methodology – The index is based on the RAFI™ methodology for selecting and weighting securities based on measures of company size including sales, cash flow, dividends and book value.

The starting universe consists of a Research Affiliates universe of publicly traded US companies listed on major US stock exchanges (the “RA Universe”). For each company within this RA Universe, an aggregation of historical accounting data (consisting of sales, cash flow and dividends) and current book value is selected. Five-year averages are then calculated for each company for sales, cash flow and dividends, while current book value acts as a fourth variable. Each of the four measures is equal weighted.

From this data, a composite RAFI™ weight is calculated for each company. Composite fundamental weights are comprised of individual RAFI™ weights calculated for each company for each individual accounting variable. Each corporation thereby receives a composite RAFI™ weight equal to the ratio of its sales (or cash flow, dividends, book value) to the aggregate sales (or cash flow, dividends, book value) across all companies in the sample. If a company does not pay any dividends, the composite calculation does not give it a zero weight on that metric but computes its weight as an equally weighted average of the remaining three metrics. Companies that receive a negative composite weight are removed.

ProShares Russell 2000 Dividend Growers ETF:

The Russell 2000 Dividend Growth Index (the “Russell Index”), constructed and maintained by FTSE International Limited, targets companies that are currently members of the Russell 2000 Index, have increased dividend payments each year for at least 10 consecutive years, and are not in the bottom 20% of Russell 2000 Index liquidity based on 20 day average daily dollar trading volume (collectively, the “Initial Index Requirements”). The Russell Index contains a minimum of 40 stocks, which are equally weighted, and no single sector is allowed to comprise more than 30% of the Russell Index’s weight. The Russell Index includes all companies meeting the Initial Index Requirements, unless, as described below, sector caps are breached. If there are fewer than 40 stocks with at least 10 consecutive years of dividend growth, the Russell Index will include companies with shorter dividend growth histories beginning with nine consecutive years and adding companies with progressively fewer years until the Russell Index complies with its rules. Companies with the same dividend growth history (i.e., the same number of consecutive years of dividend growth) are selected in order of dividend yield, beginning with companies having the highest dividend yield and progressing to those with lower dividend yields, as necessary. If sector caps are breached, then companies in the applicable sector are removed beginning with companies with the lowest yield, and progressively moving to companies with higher yields, as necessary until the Russell Index complies with its rules. If sector caps are breached and there are companies with fewer than 10 consecutive years of dividend growth in the relevant sector(s), those companies would be removed first, beginning with those companies having the lowest yield and progressively moving to those companies with higher yields.

The Russell Index is rebalanced each March, June, September and December with an annual reconstitution during the June rebalance. The Russell Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “R2DIVGRO.”

ProShares S&P 500® Bond ETF:

The S&P 500®/MarketAxess® Investment Grade Corporate Bond Index (the “Index”) constituents are reset and rebalanced on a monthly basis. The Index rules have minimum “holding” and “lock-out” periods in order to limit turnover that would otherwise result from short-term changes in trading volume. For example, bonds that would otherwise be dropped from the Index because they are no longer one of the top 1000 eligible bonds ranked by trading volume will remain in the Index for a minimum of three months. Bonds that are dropped from the Index cannot be added back into the Index for a period of three months, even if they would otherwise qualify to be included.

Credit Quality: The Index includes only investment grade bonds. Bonds must have a minimum credit rating of BBB-/Baa3/BBB- (as rated by S&P Global Ratings, a division of S&P Global Inc., Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. or Fitch Investor Services, respectively).

Liquidity Determination: Bonds eligible to be included in the Index are ranked based on their liquidity, as measured by each bond’s average volume reported on TRACE. TRACE is the system used by broker-dealers to report transactions in corporate bonds under an SEC-approved set of rules. The 1000 most liquid bonds (i.e., those with the highest average trading volumes) that meet the other Index requirements are included in the Index. The Index may consist of fewer than 1000 bonds if fewer than 1000 bonds meet the Index requirements. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “SP5MAIGT.”

As of June 30, 2021, the Index included 1001 bonds from 214 distinct issuers.

Exclusions: Private placements and other restricted securities (including Rule 144A securities), floating-rate securities, fixed-to-floating rate securities, puttable bonds, “pay-in-kind” bonds, and certain other types of bonds are excluded from the Index.

In seeking to achieve the Fund’s investment objective, ProShare Advisors follows a passive approach to investing that is designed to track the performance of the Fund’s underlying Index. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing all, or substantially all, of its assets in the bonds that make up its Index.

The Fund employs various investment techniques that ProShare Advisors believes should, in the aggregate, simulate the movement of the Index. The investment techniques utilized to simulate the movement of the Index are intended to enhance liquidity, maintain a tax efficient portfolio and reduce transaction costs, while, at the same time, seeking to

maintain high correlation with, and similar aggregate characteristics (e.g., market capitalization and industry weightings) to, the Index. For example, the Fund seeks to invest in a representative sample of the securities in the Index, which exposure is intended to have aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may overweight or underweight certain components of the Index with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to the Index, including, as applicable, the general credit profile of the Index. In managing the assets of the Fund, ProShare Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProShare Advisors’ view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, other than for cash management purposes, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis (other than in determining counterparty creditworthiness), or forecast market movement or trends. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in the bonds included in the Index without regard to market conditions, trends, direction, or the financial condition of a particular issuer. The Fund does not take temporary defensive positions.

ProShares S&P MidCap 400 Dividend Aristocrats ETF:

The S&P MidCap 400® Dividend Aristocrats Index (the “MidCap Aristocrats Index”), constructed and maintained by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, targets companies that are currently members of the S&P MidCap 400® Index and have increased dividend payments each year for at least 15 years. The MidCap Aristocrats Index includes all companies meeting these requirements with a minimum of 40 stocks, each of which is equally weighted. No single sector is allowed to comprise more than 30% of the MidCap Aristocrats Index’s weight. If there are fewer than 40 stocks with at least 15 consecutive years of dividend growth or if sector caps are breached, the MidCap Aristocrats Index will include companies with shorter dividend growth histories beginning with 14 consecutive years and adding companies with progressively fewer years until the MidCap Aristocrats Index complies with its rules. Companies with the same dividend growth history (i.e., the same number of consecutive years of dividend growth) are selected in order of dividend yield, beginning with companies having the highest dividend yield and progressing to those with lower dividend yields, as necessary.

The MidCap Aristocrats Index is rebalanced each January, April, July and October, with an annual reconstitution during the January rebalance. The MidCap Aristocrats Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “SPDAMCUT.”

ProShares Short Term USD Emerging Markets Bond ETF:

The DBIQ Short Duration Emerging Market Bond Index is comprised of a diversified portfolio of USD-denominated Emerging Market bonds that have less than or equal to five years remaining to maturity (“Short Term USD EM Bonds”) that are issued by Emerging Market sovereign governments

(“Sovereigns”), non-sovereign government agencies and entities (“Sub-Sovereigns”), and corporations that the index provider determines have significant ownership (“Quasi-Sovereigns”). Those countries qualifying as “Emerging Markets” are determined by the index provider; as of June 30, 2021, the Emerging Markets countries eligible and included are: Bahrain, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates.

The Index is designed to represent the more liquid universe of Short Term USD EM Bonds. The bonds eligible for inclusion in the Index are expected to include those issued by Emerging Market Sovereigns, Sub-Sovereigns and Quasi-Sovereigns that: (1) are fixed rate; and (2) have between zero and five years to maturity. Eligible bonds will also have a minimum face amount outstanding of \$500 million. Callable, putable, zero coupon, inflation-linked and convertible bonds, among others, will be excluded. The Index includes both investment grade and below investment grade rated (i.e. “high yield”) securities and will include bonds, in the aggregate, that have a dollar weighted average years-to-maturity of three years or less.

The Index limits issuers with weights greater than 4.5% to no more than 45% of the Index and limits the aggregate weight of issuers from any particular country to no more than ten percent (10%) of the Index. The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced on a quarterly basis; cash from maturing issues or coupon payments is reinvested monthly. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol (“DBEMPRO”).

All Funds:

All limits, weights, and caps for any index described herein are as of the most recent index rebalance or reconstitution date. As a result of changes to the price of index components, corporate actions, and other factors, between such dates the index components may not meet those criteria.

Additional Information About the Indexes, the Index Providers and the Index Calculation Agent

A Fund operates pursuant to licensing agreements for the use of the relevant index. A brief description of a Fund’s index is included in each Summary Prospectus, as supplemented below:

BLOOMBERG

“BLOOMBERG®” AND “BLOOMBERG COMMODITY BALANCED WTI CRUDE OIL INDEXSM” ARE SERVICE MARKS OF BLOOMBERG FINANCE L.P. AND ITS AFFILIATES, INCLUDING BLOOMBERG INDEX SERVICES LIMITED (“BISL”), THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE INDICES (COLLECTIVELY,

“BLOOMBERG”) AND HAVE BEEN LICENSED FOR USE FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES BY PROSHARE ADVISORS, LLC (THE “LICENSEE”).

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The Prospectus and SAI relate only to the Fund and do not relate to the exchange-traded physical commodities underlying any of the Bloomberg Commodity Balanced WTI Crude Oil IndexSM components. Purchasers of the Fund should not conclude that the inclusion of a futures contract in the Bloomberg Commodity Balanced WTI Crude Oil IndexSM is any form of investment recommendation of the futures contract or the underlying exchange-traded physical commodity by Bloomberg. The information in the Prospectus and SAI regarding the Bloomberg Commodity Balanced WTI Crude Oil IndexSM components has been derived solely from publicly available documents. Bloomberg has not made any due diligence inquiries with respect to the Bloomberg Commodity Balanced WTI Crude Oil IndexSM components in connection with the Fund. Bloomberg makes no representation that these publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding the Bloomberg Commodity Balanced WTI Crude Oil IndexSM components, including without limitation a description of factors that affect the prices of such components, are accurate or complete.

BLOOMBERG DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE INDEX OR ANY DATA RELATED THERETO AND SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. BLOOMBERG DOES NOT MAKE ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE LICENSEE, OWNERS OF THE FUND OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE INDEX OR ANY DATA

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BofA Merrill Lynch

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the Component Sponsor Parties are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the shares to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the shares are to be converted into or redeemed for cash. The BofA Merrill Lynch Parties and the Component Sponsor Parties have no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the shares.

ALTHOUGH THE BOFA MERRILL LYNCH PARTIES AND THE COMPONENT SPONSOR PARTIES OBTAIN INFORMATION FOR INCLUSION IN OR FOR USE IN THE CALCULATION OF THE BENCHMARK AND THE COMPONENT SPONSOR INDICES, AS APPLICABLE, FROM SOURCES THEY CONSIDER RELIABLE, THE BOFA MERRILL LYNCH PARTIES AND THE COMPONENT SPONSOR PARTIES DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE BENCHMARK, THE COMPONENT SPONSOR INDICES OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND THE BOFA MERRILL LYNCH PARTIES AND THE COMPONENT SPONSOR PARTIES SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. THE BOFA MERRILL LYNCH PARTIES AND THE COMPONENT SPONSOR PARTIES MAKE NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY PROSHARES HEDGE REPLICATION ETF, OWNERS OF ITS SHARES OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE BENCHMARK, THE COMPONENT SPONSOR INDICES OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. THE BOFA MERRILL LYNCH PARTIES AND THE COMPONENT SPONSOR PARTIES MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE BENCHMARK, THE COMPONENT SPONSOR INDICES OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL THE BOFA MERRILL LYNCH PARTIES AND THE COMPONENT SPONSOR PARTIES HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

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endorse, market or promote the ProShares Hedge Replication ETF shares without first contacting the relevant Component Sponsor Party to determine whether its permission is required. Under no circumstances may any person or entity claim any affiliation with a Component Sponsor Party without the prior written permission of that Component Sponsor Party.

Credit Suisse

ProShares Large Cap Core Plus

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Investment Advisor

ProShare Advisors, located at 7272 Wisconsin Avenue, 21st Floor, Bethesda, Maryland 20814, serves as the investment adviser to each Fund and provides investment advice and management services to each Fund. ProShare Advisors oversees the investment and reinvestment of the assets in each Fund.

Unitary Fee Funds – Pursuant to an Investment Advisory and Management Agreement between ProShare Advisors and the Trust on behalf of ProShares Decline of the Retail Store ETF, ProShares DJ Brookfield Global Infrastructure ETF, ProShares Equities for Rising Rates ETF, ProShares High Yield-Interest Rate Hedged, ProShares Investment Grade-Interest Rate Hedged, ProShares K-1 Free Crude Oil Strategy ETF, ProShares Large Cap Core Plus, ProShares Long Online/Short Stores ETF, ProShares Managed Futures Strategy ETF, ProShares MSCI EAFE Dividend Growers ETF, ProShares MSCI Emerging Markets Dividend Growers ETF, ProShares MSCI Europe Dividend Growers ETF, ProShares MSCI Transformational Changes ETF, ProShares Nasdaq-100 Dorsey Wright Momentum ETF, ProShares Online Retail ETF, ProShares Pet Care ETF, ProShares Russell 2000 Dividend Growers ETF, ProShares Russell U.S. Dividend Growers ETF, ProShares S&P 500[®] Bond ETF, ProShares S&P 500[®] Dividend Aristocrats ETF, ProShares S&P 500[®] Ex-Energy ETF, ProShares S&P 500[®] Ex-Financials ETF, ProShares S&P 500[®] Ex-Health Care ETF, ProShares S&P 500[®] Ex-Technology ETF, ProShares S&P MidCap 400[®] Dividend Aristocrats ETF and ProShares S&P Technology Dividend Aristocrats ETF (the “Unitary Fee Funds”), ProShare Advisors is responsible for substantially all expenses of each Unitary Fee Fund (and substantially all expenses of any wholly owned subsidiary of a Unitary Fee Fund) except interest expenses, taxes, brokerage and other transaction costs, legal expenses, fees and expenses related to securities lending, compensation and expenses of the Independent Trustees, compensation and expenses of counsel to the Independent Trustees, compensation and expenses of the Trust’s chief compliance officer and his or her staff, future distribution fees or expenses, and extraordinary expenses.

For its investment advisory and management services, each Unitary Fee Fund pays ProShare Advisors a fee at an annualized rate of its average daily net assets as follows:

Fund	Unitary Fee
Decline of the Retail Store ETF	0.65%
DJ Brookfield Global Infrastructure ETF	0.45%
Equities for Rising Rates ETF	0.35%
High Yield - Interest Rate Hedged	0.50%
Investment Grade - Interest Rate Hedged	0.30%

Fund	Unitary Fee
K-1 Free Crude Oil Strategy ETF	0.65%
Large Cap Core Plus	0.45%
Long Online/Short Stores ETF	0.65%
Managed Futures Strategy ETF	0.75%
MSCI EAFE Dividend Growers ETF	0.50%
MSCI Emerging Markets Dividend Growers ETF	0.60%
MSCI Europe Dividend Growers ETF	0.55%
MSCI Transformational Changes ETF	0.45%
Nasdaq-100 Dorsey Wright Momentum ETF	0.58%
Online Retail ETF	0.58%
Pet Care ETF	0.50%
Russell 2000 Dividend Growers ETF	0.40%
Russell U.S. Dividend Growers ETF	0.35%
S&P500 [®] Bond ETF	0.15%
S&P500 [®] Dividend Aristocrats ETF	0.35%
S&P500 [®] Ex-Energy ETF	0.27%
S&P500 [®] Ex-Financials ETF	0.27%
S&P500 [®] Ex-Health Care ETF	0.27%
S&P500 [®] Ex-Technology ETF	0.27%
S&P MidCap 400 [®] Dividend Aristocrats ETF	0.40%
S&P Technology Dividend Aristocrats ETF	0.45%

Funds other than the Unitary Fee Funds – For its investment advisory services, ProShares RAFI Long/Short ProShares Hedge Replication ETF, and ProShares Merger ETF pays ProShare Advisors a fee at an annualized rate based on its average daily net assets of 0.75%. ProShare Advisors has entered into an Advisory Fee Waiver Agreement for each of these Funds that reduces the annualized rate based on its average daily net assets, as follows: 0.75% of the first \$4.0 billion of average daily net assets of the Fund; 0.70% of the average daily net assets of the Fund over \$4.0 billion to \$5.5 billion; 0.65% of the average daily net assets of the Fund over \$5.5 billion to \$7.0 billion; 0.60% of the average daily net assets of the Fund over \$7.0 billion to \$8.5 billion; and 0.55% of the average daily net assets of the Fund over \$8.5 billion. This fee waiver arrangement will remain in effect through at least September 30, 2022 and prior to such date ProShare Advisors may not terminate the arrangement without the approval of the Board.

For its investment advisory services, ProShares Morningstar Alternatives Solution ETF pays ProShare Advisors a fee at an annualized rate based on its average daily net assets of 0.07% of average daily net assets of the Fund. ProShares Global Listed Private Equity ETF and ProShares Short Term USD Emerging Markets Bond ETF each pays ProShare Advisors a fee at an annualized rate based on its average daily net assets of 0.50%. ProShares Inflation Expectations ETF pays ProShare Advisors a fee at an annualized rate based on its average daily net assets of 0.55%. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board approving the investment advisory agreement for each Fund is in the Trust’s most recent semi-annual report to shareholders dated November 30, 2020, or in the Trust’s most recent annual report to shareholders dated

May 31, 2021 or in the Trust's semi-annual or annual report to shareholders that covers the period during which the approval occurred.

During the year ended May 31, 2021, each Fund paid ProShare Advisors fees in the following amounts (fees paid reflect the effects of any expense limitation arrangements in place for the period):

Fund	Fees Paid
Decline of the Retail Store ETF	0.65%
DJ Brookfield Global Infrastructure ETF	0.45%
Equities for Rising Rates ETF	0.35%
Global Listed Private Equity ETF	0.00%
Hedge Replication ETF	0.00%
High Yield-Interest Rate Hedged	0.50%
Inflation Expectations ETF	0.00%
Investment Grade-Interest Rate Hedged	0.30%
K-1 Free Crude Oil Strategy ETF	0.65%
Large Cap Core Plus	0.45%
Long Online/Short Stores ETF	0.65%
Managed Futures Strategy ETF	0.75%
Merger ETF	0.00%
Morningstar Alternatives Solution ETF	0.00%
MSCI EAFE Dividend Growers ETF	0.50%
MSCI Emerging Markets Dividend Growers ETF	0.60%
MSCI Europe Dividend Growers ETF	0.55%
MSCI Transformational Changes ETF	0.45%
Nasdaq-100 Dorsey Wright Momentum ETF	0.58%
Online Retail ETF	0.58%
Pet Care ETF	0.50%
RAFI Long/Short	0.00%
Russell 2000 Dividend Growers ETF	0.40%
Russell U.S. Dividend Growers ETF	0.35%
S&P 500 Bond ETF	0.15%
S&P 500 Dividend Aristocrats ETF	0.35%
S&P 500 Ex-Energy ETF	0.27%
S&P 500 Ex-Financials ETF	0.27%
S&P 500 Ex-Health Care ETF	0.27%
S&P 500 Ex-Technology ETF	0.27%
S&P MidCap 400 Dividend Aristocrats ETF	0.40%
S&P Technology Dividend Aristocrats ETF	0.45%
Short Term USD Emerging Markets Bond ETF	0.00%

Portfolio Management

The following individuals have responsibility for the day-to-day management of each Fund as set forth in the Summary Prospectus relating to each Fund. The Portfolio Managers' business experience for the past five years is listed below. Additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers and their ownership of other investment companies can be found in the SAI.

Alexander Ilyasov, ProShare Advisors: Senior Portfolio Manager since October 2013 and Portfolio Manager from November 2009 through September 2013. ProFund Advisors LLC: Senior

Portfolio Manager since October 2013 and Portfolio Manager from November 2009 through September 2013. ProShare Capital Management LLC: Senior Portfolio Manager since August 2016.

Michael Neches, ProShare Advisors: Senior Portfolio Manager since November 2010. ProFunds Advisors LLC: Senior Portfolio Manager since October. ProShare Capital Management LLC: Senior Portfolio Manager from June 2012 through September 2013.

Michelle Liu, ProShare Advisors: Portfolio Manager since December 2009. ProFund Advisors LLC: Portfolio Manager since December 2009.

Scott Hanson, ProShare Advisors: Portfolio Manager since August 2016, Associate Portfolio Manager from May 2012 to August 2016 and Senior Portfolio Analyst from August 2010 to May 2012. ProFund Advisors LLC: Portfolio Manager since August 2016, Associate Portfolio Manager from May 2012 to August 2016 and Senior Portfolio Analyst from August 2010 to May 2012.

James Linneman, ProShare Advisors: Portfolio Manager since April 2019, Associate Portfolio Manager from August 2016 to April 2019 and Portfolio Analyst from February 2014 to August 2016. Mr. Linneman is a registered associated person and an NFA associate member since 2015.

Benjamin McAbee, ProShare Advisors: Portfolio Manager since August 2016 and Associate Portfolio Manager from December 2011 to August 2016. ProFund Advisors LLC: Portfolio Manager since August 2016 and Associate Portfolio Manager from December 2011 to August 2016. ProShares Capital Management LLC: Portfolio Manager since August 2016 and Associate Portfolio Manager from December 2011 to August 2016. Mr. McAbee is a registered associated person and an NFA associate member since December 2012.

Devin Sullivan, ProShare Advisors: Portfolio Manager since September 2016 and Associate Portfolio Manager from December 2011 to August 2016. ProFund Advisors: Portfolio Manager since September 2016 and Associate Portfolio Manager from December 2011 to August 2016.

Tarak Davé, ProShare Advisors: Portfolio Manager since April 2018, Associate Portfolio Manager from November 2015 to April 2018, Senior Portfolio Analyst from May 2014 to October 2015 and Portfolio Analyst from April 2011 to April 2014. ProFund Advisors: Portfolio Manager since April 2018, Associate Portfolio Manager from November 2015 to April 2018, Senior Portfolio Analyst from May 2014 to October 2015 and Portfolio Analyst from April 2011 to April 2014.

Other Service Providers

SEI Investments Distribution Co. (the "Distributor"), located at One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, PA 19456, acts as the distributor and principal underwriter in all fifty states and the District of Columbia. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.

(“JPMorgan”), located at One Beacon Street, 19th Floor, Boston, MA 02108, acts as the administrator to each Fund, providing operational and certain administrative services. In addition, JPMorgan acts as the Custodian and Index Receipt Agent. Citi Fund Services Ohio, Inc. (“Citi”), located at 4400 Easton Commons, Suite 200, Columbus, Ohio 43219, provides regulatory administration services to the Trust.

ProShare Advisors also performs certain management services, including client support and other administrative services, for the Funds listed below pursuant to a Management Services Agreement. ProShare Advisors is entitled to receive annual fees equal to 0.10% of the average daily net assets of the Funds listed below for such services. During the year ended May 31, 2021, each Fund listed below paid ProShare Advisors a management services fee in the following amounts (fees paid reflect the effects of any expense limitation arrangements in place for the period):

Fund	Fees Paid
Global Listed Private Equity ETF	0.00%
Hedge Replication ETF	0.00%
Inflation Expectations ETF	0.00%
Merger ETF	0.00%
Morningstar Alternatives Solution ETF	0.00%
RAFI Long/Short	0.00%
Short Term USD Emerging Markets Bond ETF	0.00%

Additional Information

The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties who provide services to each Fund including, ProShare Advisors, each Fund’s administrator and fund accounting agent, custodian, transfer agent, and distributor. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended (or “third-party”) beneficiaries of, any of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any individual shareholder or group of shareholders any right to enforce them against the service providers or to seek any remedy under them against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Trust.

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

Determination of NAV

The NAV per share of each Fund is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of such Fund (i.e., the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by its total number of shares outstanding. Expenses and fees are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining NAV. The NAV of each Fund is calculated by JPMorgan and is generally determined

each business day as of the close of regular trading on the Exchange on which it is listed (i.e., NYSE Arca or The Nasdaq Stock Market) (typically calculated as of 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time).

The NAV of ProShares High Yield-Interest Rate Hedged, ProShares Investment Grade-Interest Rate Hedged, ProShares Short Term USD Emerging Markets Bond ETF, ProShares Inflation Expectations ETF, ProShares Managed Futures Strategy ETF, Managed Futures ETF and ProShares S&P 500[®] Bond ETF is typically calculated as of 3:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) each business day when the Exchange on which it is listed is open. The NAV of ProShares MSCI EAFE Dividend Growers ETF and ProShares MSCI Europe Dividend Growers ETF is typically calculated as of 11:30 a.m. Eastern Time (this time may vary due to differences in when the daylight savings time is effective between London and New York. The actual valuation time is 4:30 p.m. London Time) each business day when the Exchange on which it is listed is open. The NAV per share for ProShares K-1 Free Crude Oil Strategy ETF is typically calculated as of 2:30 p.m., Eastern Time, each business day when BZX Equities is open for trading. Securities and other assets are generally valued at their market value using information provided by a pricing service or market quotations. Securities that are listed or traded on a stock exchange or the Nasdaq or National Market System are generally valued at the closing price, if available, on the exchange or market where the security is principally traded (including the Nasdaq Official Closing Price). Short-term securities are generally valued using market prices or at amortized cost. In addition, certain derivatives linked to an index may be valued based on the performance of one or more U.S. ETFs or instruments that reflect the values of the securities in such index, when the level of the index is not computed as of the close of the U.S. securities markets. Routine valuation of certain derivatives is performed using procedures approved by the Board.

When a market price is not readily available, securities and other assets are valued at fair value in good faith under procedures established by, and under the general supervision and responsibility of, the Board. The use of a fair valuation method may be appropriate if, for example: (i) ProShare Advisors believes market quotations do not accurately reflect fair value of an investment; (ii) ProShare Advisors believes an investment’s value has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the exchange or market on which the investment is principally traded (for example, a foreign exchange or market); (iii) a trading halt closes an exchange or market early; or (iv) other events result in an exchange or market delaying its normal close. This procedure incurs the unavoidable risk that the valuation may be higher or lower than the securities might actually command if a Fund sold them. See the SAI for more details.

To the extent a Fund’s portfolio investments trade in markets on days or at times when the Fund is not open for business or when the primary exchange for the shares is not open, the value of the Fund’s assets may vary, shareholders may not be

able to purchase or sell Fund shares and Authorized Participants may not be able to create or redeem Creation Units. In addition, certain portfolio investments may not be traded on days or at times a Fund is open for business. In particular, calculation of the NAV of a Fund may not take place contemporaneously with the determination of the prices of foreign securities used in NAV calculations.

Exchanges are open every week, Monday through Friday, except when the following holidays are celebrated: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day (the third Monday in January), President's Day (the third Monday in February), Good Friday, Memorial Day (the last Monday in May), Independence Day, Labor Day (the first Monday in September), Thanksgiving Day (the fourth Thursday in November) and Christmas Day. An Exchange may close early on the business day before each of these holidays and on the day after Thanksgiving Day. Exchange holiday schedules are subject to change without notice. If the exchange or market on which a Fund's investments are primarily traded closes early, the NAV may be calculated prior to its normal calculation time. Creation/redemption transaction order time cutoffs would also be accelerated.

For Funds with Creation Units of Less Than 25,000 Shares

Under normal circumstances, the Funds listed below will pay out redemption proceeds to a redeeming Authorized Participant within two days after the Authorized Participant's redemption request is received, in accordance with the process set forth in the Funds' SAI and in the Authorized Participant Agreement between the Authorized Participant and the Funds' distributor. However, the Funds reserve the right, including under stressed market conditions, to take up to seven days after the receipt of a redemption request (as discussed in the Funds' SAI) to pay an Authorized Participant, all as permitted by the 1940 Act. The Funds anticipate regularly meeting redemption requests primarily through in-kind redemptions. However, the Funds reserve the right to pay redemption proceeds to an Authorized Participant in cash, consistent with the Trust's exemptive relief. Cash used for redemptions will be raised from the sale of portfolio assets or may come from existing holdings of cash or cash equivalents.

The following Funds have Creation Unit sizes below 25,000 shares: ProShares DJ Brookfield Global Infrastructure ETF, ProShares Equities for Rising Rates ETF, ProShares Global Listed Private Equity ETF, ProShares Hedge Replication ETF, ProShares Inflation Expectations ETF, ProShares Large Cap Core Plus, ProShares Managed Futures Strategy ETF, ProShares Long Online/Short Stores ETF, ProShares Online Retail ETF, ProShares Nasdaq-100 Dorsey Wright Momentum ETF, ProShares Morningstar Alternatives Solution ETF, ProShares MSCI EAFE Dividend Growers ETF, ProShares MSCI Emerging Markets Dividend Growers ETF, ProShares MSCI Europe Dividend Growers ETF, ProShares RAFI™ Long/Short, ProShares Russell 2000 Dividend Growers ETF, ProShares Russell U.S. Dividend Growers ETF, ProShares S&P

500® Ex-Energy ETF, ProShares S&P 500® Ex-Financials ETF, ProShares S&P 500® Ex-Health Care ETF, ProShares S&P 500® Ex-Technology ETF, ProShares S&P MidCap 400® Dividend Aristocrats ETF, and ProShares S&P Technology Dividend Aristocrats ETF.

Distributions

As a shareholder on a Fund record date, you will earn a share of the investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, derived from a Fund's direct security holdings and derivative instruments. You will receive such earnings as either an income dividend or a capital gains distribution. Each Fund intends to declare and distribute net investment income, if any, and net realized capital gains, if any, to its shareholders at least annually. Subject to Board approval, some or all of any net realized capital gains distribution may be declared payable in either additional shares of the distributing Fund or in cash.

Distributions may be declared and paid more frequently to comply with the distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code or for other reasons.

Dividend Reinvestment Services

As noted above under "Distributions", a Fund may declare a distribution from net realized capital gains to be payable in additional shares or cash. Even if the Fund does not declare a distribution to be payable in shares, brokers may make available to their customers who own shares the DTC book-entry dividend reinvestment service. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and capital gains will automatically be reinvested in additional whole shares of the same Fund. Without this service, investors would have to take their distributions in cash. To determine whether the dividend reinvestment service is available and whether there is a commission or other charge for using this service, please consult your broker.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

The Board has not adopted a policy of monitoring for frequent purchases and redemptions of shares that appear to attempt to take advantage of potential arbitrage opportunities. The Board believes this is appropriate because ETFs, such as each Fund, are intended to be attractive to arbitrageurs, as trading activity is critical to ensuring that the market price of shares remains at or close to NAV.

Taxes

The following is certain general information about taxation of each Fund:

- Each Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a "regulated investment company" ("RIC") for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In order to so qualify, each Fund must meet certain tests with respect to the sources and types of its income, the nature and diversification of its assets, and the timing and amount of its distributions.

- If a Fund qualifies for treatment as a regulated investment company, it is not subject to federal income tax on net investment income and net realized capital gains that the Fund timely distributes to its shareholders. If a Fund were to fail to so qualify, and were ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such failure, its taxable income and gains would be subject to tax at the Fund level, and distributions from earnings and profits would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.
 - Investments by a Fund in options, futures, forward contracts, swap agreements and other derivative financial instruments are subject to numerous special and complex tax rules. These rules could affect the amount, timing or character of the distributions to shareholders by a Fund. In addition, because the application of these rules may be uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future Internal Revenue Service guidance with respect to these rules may affect whether a Fund has made sufficient distributions, and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements, to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid fund-level tax.
 - Investments by a Fund in debt obligations issued or purchased at a discount and certain derivative instruments could cause a Fund to recognize taxable income in excess of the cash generated by such investments, potentially requiring the Fund to dispose of investments (including when otherwise disadvantageous to do so) in order to meet its distribution requirements, and such investments could affect the amount, timing or character of the income distributed to shareholders by a Fund. Investments by a Fund in shares of other investment companies could affect the amount, timing or character of the Fund's distributions to shareholders relative to the Fund's distributions had it invested directly in the securities held by the other investment companies.
 - In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, a Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from "qualifying income," meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. A Fund's pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to so qualify. A Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, a Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.
- Taxable investors should be aware of the following basic tax points:
- Distributions are taxable to you for federal income tax purposes whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares.
 - Distributions declared in October, November or December of one year payable to shareholders of record in such month and paid by the end of January of the following year are taxable for federal income tax purposes as if received on December 31 of the calendar year in which the distributions were declared.
 - Any distributions from income or short-term capital gains that you receive generally are taxable to you as ordinary dividends for federal income tax purposes. Ordinary dividends you receive that a Fund reports as "qualified dividend income" may be taxed at the same rates as long-term capital gains, but will not be considered long-term capital gains for other federal income tax purposes, including the calculation of net capital losses.
 - Any distributions of net long-term capital gains are taxable to you for federal income tax purposes as long-term capital gains includible in net capital gain and taxable to individuals at reduced rates, no matter how long you have owned your Fund shares.
 - Distributions from net realized capital gains may vary considerably from year to year as a result of the Fund's normal investment activities and cash flows.
 - The Code generally imposes a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on the "net investment income" of certain individuals, trusts and estates to the extent their income exceeds certain threshold amounts. For these purposes, "net investment income" generally includes, among other things, (i) distributions paid by a Fund of ordinary dividends and capital gain dividends, and (ii) any net gain from the sale, redemption or exchange of Fund shares. Shareholders are advised to consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this additional tax on their investment in a Fund.
 - A sale or exchange of Fund shares is a taxable event. This means that you may have a capital gain to report as income, or a capital loss to report as a deduction, when you complete your federal income tax return.
 - Dividend and capital gain distributions that you receive, as well as your gains or losses from any sale or exchange of Fund shares, may be subject to state and local income taxes.
 - Dividends paid to a shareholder that is not a "United States person" within the meaning of the Code (such a shareholder, a "foreign person") that a Fund properly reports as capital gain dividends, short-term capital gain dividends or

interest-related dividends, each as further defined in the SAI, are not subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax, provided that certain other requirements are met. A Fund (or intermediary, as applicable) is permitted, but is not required, to report any part of its dividends as are eligible for such treatment. A Fund's dividends other than those the Fund properly reports as capital gain dividends, short-term capital gain dividends or interest-related dividends generally will be subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate). Special tax considerations may apply to foreign persons investing in the Fund. Please see the SAI for more information.

- A Fund's income from or the proceeds of dispositions of its non-U.S. investments may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries, which will reduce the Fund's return on and taxable distributions in respect of its non-U.S. investments. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate these taxes. If more than 50% of the value of a Fund's total assets at the close of a taxable year consists of securities of foreign corporations, the Fund will be eligible to elect to "pass through" to you foreign income taxes that it has paid. If this election is made, you will be required to include your share of those taxes in gross income as a distribution from the Fund and you generally will be allowed to claim a credit (or a deduction, if you itemize deductions) for these amounts on your federal U.S. income tax return, subject to certain limitations.
- By law, a percentage of your distributions and proceeds will generally be withheld if you have not provided a taxpayer identification number or social security number, have underreported dividend or interest income or have failed to certify to a Fund or its agent that you are not subject to this withholding.

In addition, taxable investors who purchase or redeem Creation Units should be aware of the following:

- A person who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and any cash amount paid.
- A person who exchanges Creation Units for securities generally will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate market value of the securities received and any cash received. However, all or a portion of any loss a person realizes upon an exchange of Creation Units for securities will be disallowed by the Internal Revenue Ser-

vice if such person purchases other substantially identical shares of the Fund within 30 days before or after the exchange. In such case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

Note: This Prospectus provides general U.S. federal income tax information only. Your investment in the Fund may have other tax implications. If you are investing through a tax-deferred retirement account, such as an individual retirement account (IRA), special tax rules apply. Please consult your tax advisor for detailed information about a Fund's tax consequences for you. See "Taxation" in the SAI for more information.

Premium/Discount Information

The Trust's website (www.proshares.com) has information about the premiums and discounts for each Fund. Premiums or discounts are the differences between the NAV and market price of a Fund on a given day, generally at the time NAV is calculated. A premium is the amount that a Fund is trading above the NAV. A discount is the amount that a Fund is trading below the NAV.

Escheatment

Many states have unclaimed property rules that provide for transfer to the state (also known as "escheatment") of unclaimed property under various circumstances. These circumstances include inactivity (e.g., no owner-initiated contact for a certain period), returned mail (e.g., when mail sent to a shareholder is returned by the post office as undeliverable), or a combination of both inactivity and returned mail. Unclaimed or inactive accounts may be subject to escheatment laws, and each Fund and each Fund's transfer agent will not be liable to shareholders and their representatives for good faith compliance with those laws.

Distribution (12b-1) Plan

Under a Rule 12b-1 Distribution Plan (the "Plan") adopted by the Board, each Fund may pay the distributor and financial intermediaries, such as broker-dealers and investment advisors, up to 0.25% on an annualized basis of the average daily net assets of a Fund as reimbursement or compensation for distribution related activities with respect to the Fund. Because these fees would be paid out of each Fund's assets on an on-going basis, over time these fees would increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. For the prior fiscal year, no payments were made by a Fund under the Plan. No payments have yet been authorized by the Board, nor are any such expected to be made by a Fund under the Plan during the current fiscal year.

Financial Highlights

The following tables are intended to help you understand the financial history of each Fund for the past five years (or since inception, if shorter). Certain information reflects financial results of a single share. The total return information represents the rate of return and the per share operating performance that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. This information has been derived from information audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the financial statements of a Fund, appears in the Annual Report of each Fund and is available upon request.

FOR THE PERIODS INDICATED

SELECTED DATA FOR A SHARE OUTSTANDING THROUGHOUT THE PERIODS INDICATED																		
PER SHARE OPERATING PERFORMANCE										RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA								
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS					DISTRIBUTIONS					TOTAL RETURN ^(c)		RATIO TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS ^(f)				SUPPLEMENTAL DATA		
	Net asset value, beginning of period	Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	Transaction fees ^(b)	Total from investment operations	Net investment income	Net realized gains	Net return of capital	Tax return	Net asset value, end of period	Net asset value ^(d)	Market value ^(e)	Expenses before expense reductions if any	Expenses net of waivers, if any	Net investment income before expense reductions if any	Net investment income (loss) net of waivers, if any	Net assets, end of period (000)	Portfolio turnover rate ^{(c)(g)}
Decline of the Retail Store ETF																		
Year ended May 31, 2021	\$ 34.39	\$ (0.16)	\$(17.73)	\$ —	\$(17.89)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16.50	(52.02)%	(51.88)%	0.65%	0.65%	(0.64)%	(0.64)%	\$ 7,424	—%
Year ended May 31, 2020	39.55	0.03	(4.96)	—	(4.93)	(0.21)	—	(0.02)#	(0.23)	34.39	(12.50)	(12.75)	0.66	0.66	0.07	0.07	36,107	—
Year ended May 31, 2019	33.98	0.25	5.57 ^(h)	—	5.82	(0.25)	—	—	(0.25)	39.55	17.29	17.27	0.65	0.65	0.77	0.77	5,933	—
November 14, 2017*																		
through May 31, 2018	40.00	0.12	(6.09)	—	(5.97)	(0.05)	—	—	(0.05)	33.98	(14.95)	(14.94)	0.65	0.65	0.62	0.62	22,933	—
DJ Brookfield Global Infrastructure ETF																		
Year ended May 31, 2021	40.64	1.07	6.19	—	7.26	(1.27)	—	—	(1.27)	46.63	18.50	18.44	0.45	0.45	2.58	2.58	177,659	10
Year ended May 31, 2020	43.97	0.97	(2.91)	—	(1.94)	(1.39)	—	—	(1.39)	40.64	(4.55)	(4.74)	0.46	0.46	2.24	2.24	143,446	8
Year ended May 31, 2019	41.45	1.19	2.75	—	3.94	(1.42)	—	—	(1.42)	43.97	9.80	9.82	0.45	0.45	2.81	2.81	99,368	14
Year ended May 31, 2018	43.14	1.09	(1.35)	—	(0.26)	(1.43)	—	—	(1.43)	41.45	(0.62)	(0.47)	0.45	0.45	2.58	2.58	39,380	11
Year ended May 31, 2017	39.16	1.25	3.81	—	5.06	(1.08)	—	—	(1.08)	43.14	13.19	13.97	0.79	0.45	2.75	3.09	42,060	23
Equities for Rising Rates ETF																		
Year ended May 31, 2021	29.05	0.94	20.75	—	21.69	(0.72)	—	—	(0.72)	50.02	75.88	78.30	0.35	0.35	2.31	2.31	7,002	105
Year ended May 31, 2020	37.88	0.88	(8.81)	—	(7.93)	(0.90)	—	—	(0.90)	29.05	(21.31)	(22.29)	0.35	0.35	2.31	2.31	1,162	147
Year ended May 31, 2019	49.54	0.81	(11.49)	—	(10.68)	(0.98)	—	—	(0.98)	37.88	(21.81)	(22.25)	0.35	0.35	1.75	1.75	3,788	89
July 24, 2017*																		
through May 31, 2018	40.00	0.56	9.46	—	10.02	(0.48)	—	—	(0.48)	49.54	25.15	25.61	0.35	0.35	1.48	1.48	14,861	49

SELECTED DATA FOR A SHARE OUTSTANDING THROUGHOUT THE PERIODS INDICATED																									
PER SHARE OPERATING PERFORMANCE												TOTAL RETURN ^(c)		RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA											
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS						DISTRIBUTIONS								RATIO TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS ^(f)		SUPPLEMENTAL DATA									
		Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) ^(a) on investments		Transaction fees ^(b)		Total from operations		Net investment realized income		Net gains		Tax return of capital		Net asset value, end of period		Net asset value ^(d)		Expenses before expense reductions if any		Net investment income before expense of waivers, if any		Net assets, end of period		Portfolio turnover rate ^{(e)(g)}	
Net asset value, beginning of period		Net investment income (loss) ^(a)																							
Global Listed Private Equity ETF																									
Year ended May 31, 2021		\$ 25.82	\$ 1.60	\$ 12.97	\$ —	\$ 14.57	\$ (2.26)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (2.26)	\$ 38.13	59.40%	58.58%	1.40%	0.60%	4.39%	5.19%	\$	20,974	21%					
Year ended May 31, 2020		33.60	1.62	(6.54)	—	(4.92)	(2.86)	—	—	(2.86)	25.82	(16.27)	(15.67)	1.38	0.60	4.32	5.11		16,266	20					
Year ended May 31, 2019		36.04	1.67	(2.67)	—	(1.00)	(1.44)	—	—	(1.44)	33.60	(2.70)	(2.88)	1.22	0.60	4.25	4.87		18,818	25					
Year ended May 31, 2018		43.21	2.76	(1.38)	—	1.38	(8.55)	—	—	(8.55)	36.04	3.54	3.27	1.97	0.60	5.59	6.95		18,922	23					
Year ended May 31, 2017		38.00	3.04 ⁽ⁱ⁾	3.87	—	6.91	(1.21)	—	(0.49)	(1.70)	43.21	18.83	18.49	1.87	0.60	6.50 ⁽ⁱ⁾	7.77 ⁽ⁱ⁾		11,882	34					
Hedge Replication ETF																									
Year ended May 31, 2021		45.13	(0.34)	7.37	—	7.03	—	—	—	—	52.16	15.57	16.26	1.88	0.95	(1.62)	(0.68)		44,071	72					
Year ended May 31, 2020		44.53	0.24	0.77	—	1.01	(0.39)	—	(0.02)#	(0.41)	45.13	2.27	1.84	1.62	0.95	(0.16)	0.52		26,854	89					
Year ended May 31, 2019		45.44	0.51	(1.06)	—	(0.55)	(0.36)	—	—	(0.36)	44.53	(1.21)	(1.39)	1.53	0.95	0.55	1.13		31,842	106					
Year ended May 31, 2018		44.03	0.12	1.29	—	1.41	— ^(h)	—	—	— ^(h)	45.44	3.22	3.48	1.78	0.95	(0.57)	0.26		40,896	170					
Year ended May 31, 2017		42.01	(0.19)	2.21	—	2.02	—	—	—	—	44.03	4.81	4.63	1.84	0.95	(1.33)	(0.45)		39,626	121					
High Yield-Interest Rate Hedged																									
Year ended May 31, 2021		58.74	2.96	4.05	— ^(h)	7.01	(3.13)	—	—	(3.13)	62.62	12.22	12.22	0.50	0.50	4.83	4.83		108,019	55					
Year ended May 31, 2020		64.39	3.53	(5.52)	—	(1.99)	(3.66)	—	—	(3.66)	58.74	(3.32)	(3.03)	0.51	0.51	5.62	5.62		76,360	52					
Year ended May 31, 2019		66.82	4.04	(2.41)	0.02	1.65	(4.08)	—	—	(4.08)	64.39	2.50	2.29	0.50	0.50	6.10	6.10		125,561	49					
Year ended May 31, 2018		68.59	3.90	(1.84)	0.03	2.09	(3.86)	—	—	(3.86)	66.82	3.10	2.73	0.50	0.50	5.75	5.75		172,054	42					
Year ended May 31, 2017		64.45	3.75	3.90	0.08	7.73	(3.59)	—	—	(3.59)	68.59	12.29	12.61	0.61	0.50	5.49	5.59		140,613	50					

SELECTED DATA FOR A SHARE OUTSTANDING THROUGHOUT THE PERIODS INDICATED

	PER SHARE OPERATING PERFORMANCE					RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA				
	INVESTMENT OPERATIONS			DISTRIBUTIONS		TOTAL RETURN ^(c)		RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS ^(f)		
	Net asset value, beginning of period	Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	Transaction fees ^(b)	Total from operations	Net income	Net realized gains	Tax return of capital	Net asset value, end of period	Net asset value, end of period
Inflation Expectations ETF										
Year ended May 31, 2021	\$ 24.12	\$ 0.51	\$ 5.66	\$0.01	\$ 6.18	\$ (0.20)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (0.20)	\$ 30.10
Year ended May 31, 2020	27.12	0.40	(2.86)	0.01	(2.45)	(0.55)	—	—	(0.55)	24.12
Year ended May 31, 2019	28.66	0.59	(1.53)	0.01	(0.93)	(0.61)	—	—	(0.61)	27.12
Year ended May 31, 2018	27.81	0.54	1.11 ⁽ⁱ⁾	0.01	1.66	(0.81)	—	—	(0.81)	28.66
Year ended May 31, 2017	27.46	0.64	0.09 ⁽ⁱ⁾	0.01	0.74	(0.39)	—	—	(0.39)	27.81
Investment Grade-Interest Rate Hedged										
Year ended May 31, 2021	69.63	1.93	6.58	0.03	8.54	(1.92)	—	—	(1.92)	76.25
Year ended May 31, 2020	73.37	2.49	(3.66)	— ^(h)	(1.17)	(2.57)	—	—	(2.57)	69.63
Year ended May 31, 2019	74.89	2.87	(1.43)	0.01	1.45	(2.97)	—	—	(2.97)	73.37
Year ended May 31, 2018	75.75	2.74	(0.97)	— ^(h)	1.77	(2.63)	—	—	(2.63)	74.89
Year ended May 31, 2017	73.45	2.62	2.14	0.05	4.81	(2.51)	—	—	(2.51)	75.75
K-1 Free Crude Oil Strategy ETF [†]										
Year ended May 31, 2021	33.68	(0.29)	25.67	—	25.38	—	—	—	—	59.06
Year ended May 31, 2020 ^(k)	97.38	0.08	(62.88)	—	(62.80)	(0.90)	—	—	(0.90)	33.68
Year ended May 31, 2019 ^(k)	121.60	1.36	(24.89)	—	(23.53)	(0.69)	—	—	(0.69)	97.38
Year ended May 31, 2018 ^(k)	94.67	0.50	33.11	—	33.61	(6.68)	—	—	(6.68)	121.60
September 26, 2016* through May 31, 2017 ^(k)	100.00	(0.22)	(5.11)	—	(5.33)	—	—	—	—	94.67

	RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS ^(f)					SUPPLEMENTAL DATA				
	Expenses before expense reductions if any	Expenses net of waivers, if any	Net investment income (loss) before expense reductions if any	Net investment income (loss) before expense reductions if any	Net asset value, end of period	Market value ^(e)	Net asset value, end of period	Net asset value, end of period	Net asset value, end of period	Portfolio turnover rate ^{(c)(g)}
Year ended May 31, 2021	1.70%	0.30%	0.44%	1.84%	\$ 44,247	25.40%	25.70%	25.40%	\$ 44,247	60%
Year ended May 31, 2020	1.13	0.30	0.72	1.56	7,719	(8.73)	(9.16)	(8.73)	7,719	21
Year ended May 31, 2019	1.75	0.30	0.63	2.08	7,593	(2.69)	(3.35)	(2.69)	7,593	120
Year ended May 31, 2018	1.21	0.30	1.07	1.98	10,029	3.62	6.14	3.62	10,029	46
Year ended May 31, 2017	1.21	0.32	1.36	2.25	57,012	2.91	2.71	2.91	57,012	190
Year ended May 31, 2021	0.30	0.30	2.59	2.59	724,383	12.19	12.40	12.19	724,383	22
Year ended May 31, 2020	0.30	0.30	3.40	3.40	234,995	(1.26)	(1.73)	(1.26)	234,995	21
Year ended May 31, 2019	0.30	0.30	3.87	3.87	295,317	1.51	1.99	1.51	295,317	22
Year ended May 31, 2018	0.30	0.30	3.58	3.58	597,210	2.27	2.31	2.27	597,210	24
Year ended May 31, 2017	0.38	0.30	3.42	3.50	295,426	6.90	6.65	6.90	295,426	30
Year ended May 31, 2021	0.67 ⁽ⁿ⁾	0.67 ⁽ⁿ⁾	(0.67)	(0.67)	103,884	77.78	75.34	77.78	103,884	—
Year ended May 31, 2020 ^(k)	0.66	0.65	0.15	0.16	76,091	(65.24)	(65.09)	(65.24)	76,091	206 ^(l)
Year ended May 31, 2019 ^(k)	0.65	0.65	1.24	1.24	11,198	(19.85)	(19.30)	(19.85)	11,198	—
Year ended May 31, 2018 ^(k)	0.65	0.65	0.46	0.46	12,160	37.11	36.41	37.11	12,160	—
September 26, 2016* through May 31, 2017 ^(k)	0.65	0.65	(0.31)	(0.31)	2,840	(5.70)	(5.33)	(5.70)	2,840	—

SELECTED DATA FOR A SHARE OUTSTANDING THROUGHOUT THE PERIODS INDICATED

PER SHARE OPERATING PERFORMANCE										TOTAL RETURN ^(c)					RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA						
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS					DISTRIBUTIONS										RATIO TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS ^(f)					SUPPLEMENTAL DATA	
	Net asset value, investment income of period	Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	Transaction fees ^(b)	Total from operations	Net investment income	Net gains realized	Net tax return of capital	Total distributions	Net asset value, end of period	Net asset value ^(d)	Market value ^(e)	Expenses before expense reductions if any	Expenses net of waivers, if any	Net investment income before expense reductions if any	Net investment income (loss) net of waivers, if any	Net assets, end of period	Portfolio turnover rate ^{(c)(g)}			
Large Cap Core Plus																					
Year ended May 31, 2021	\$ 70.13	\$ 0.91	\$ 26.87	\$ —	\$ 27.78	\$(0.95)	\$ —	\$ —	\$(0.95)	\$ 96.96	39.97%	39.77%	0.45%	0.45%	1.10%	1.10%	\$ 481,904	58%			
Year ended May 31, 2020	66.52	1.06	3.72	—	4.78	(1.17)	—	—	(1.17)	70.13	7.26	7.49	0.46	0.46	1.49	1.49	412,340	57			
Year ended May 31, 2019	67.55	1.03	(1.09)	—	(0.06)	(0.97)	—	—	(0.97)	66.52	(0.08)	(0.25)	0.45	0.45	1.51	1.51	756,295	52			
Year ended May 31, 2018	59.60	0.96	7.84	—	8.80	(0.85)	—	—	(0.85)	67.55	14.85	15.00	0.45	0.45	1.48	1.48	785,230	53			
Year ended May 31, 2017	51.23	0.88	8.28	—	9.16	(0.79)	—	—	(0.79)	59.60	18.04	18.02	0.71	0.45	1.33	1.58	646,662	51			
Long Online/Short Stores ETF																					
Year ended May 31, 2021	68.72	1.17 ^(m)	10.14	—	11.31	(1.23)	—	—	(1.23)	78.80	16.23	16.41	0.65	0.65	1.36 ^(m)	1.36 ^(m)	100,467	77			
Year ended May 31, 2020	51.09	(0.17)	17.80	—	17.63	—	—	—	—	68.72	34.52	34.29	0.65	0.65	(0.31)	(0.31)	183,132	89			
Year ended May 31, 2019	48.31	(0.15)	2.93	—	2.78	—	—	—	—	51.09	5.74	5.56	0.65	0.65	(0.31)	(0.31)	48,787	53			
November 14, 2017*																					
through May 31, 2018	40.00	(0.08)	8.39	—	8.31	—	—	—	—	48.31	20.78	21.03	0.65	0.65	(0.32)	(0.32)	53,144	30			
Managed Futures Strategy ETF†																					
Year ended May 31, 2021	39.42	(0.27)	1.95	—	1.68	—	—	—	—	41.10	4.26	3.79	0.75	0.75	(0.68)	(0.68)	4,726	1195			
Year ended May 31, 2020	39.69	0.20	0.02 ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	0.22	(0.40)	(0.03)	(0.06)#	(0.49)	39.42	0.56	1.06	0.76	0.76	0.51	0.51	4,139	2564			
Year ended May 31, 2019	39.58	0.54	0.20 ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	0.74	(0.58)	(0.05)	—	(0.63)	39.69	1.85	0.89	0.75	0.75	1.35	1.35	3,771	2398			
Year ended May 31, 2018	41.09	0.12	(1.59)	—	(1.47)	(0.04)	—	—	(0.04)	39.58	(3.58)	(2.59)	0.75	0.75	0.31	0.31	2,969	1732			
Year ended May 31, 2017	39.77	(0.16)	1.48	—	1.32	—	—	—	—	41.09	3.32	2.96	0.75	0.75	(0.41)	(0.41)	5,137	—			

SELECTED DATA FOR A SHARE OUTSTANDING THROUGHOUT THE PERIODS INDICATED

PER SHARE OPERATING PERFORMANCE										TOTAL RETURN ^(c)			RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA						
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS				DISTRIBUTIONS							RATIO TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS ^(f)			SUPPLEMENTAL DATA					
	Net asset value, beginning of period	Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	Transaction fees ^(b)	Total from investment operations	Net investment income realized	Net gains	Net return of capital	Tax return	Total distributions	Net asset value, end of period	Net asset value ^(d)	Market value ^(e)	Expenses before expense reductions if any	Expenses net of waivers, if any	Net investment income (loss) before expense reductions if any	Net investment income (loss) net of waivers, if any	Net assets, end of period (000)	Portfolio turnover rate ^{(c)(g)}
Merger ETF																			
Year ended May 31, 2021	\$ 37.64	\$ 0.26	\$ 3.01	\$ —	\$ 3.27	\$(0.09)	\$ —	\$ —	—	\$(0.09)	\$ 40.82	8.72%	8.91%	1.68%	0.75%	(0.27)%	0.65%	\$ 42,863	315%
Year ended May 31, 2020	37.24	0.01	0.69	—	0.70	(0.30)	—	—	—	(0.30)	37.64	1.86	1.52	3.49	0.75	(2.73)	0.02	7,527	249
Year ended May 31, 2019	35.58	0.32	1.85	—	2.17	(0.51)	—	—	—	(0.51)	37.24	6.16	7.58	3.49	0.75	(1.87)	0.87	5,586	314
Year ended May 31, 2018	35.67	0.22	(0.18)	—	0.04	(0.13)	—	—	—	(0.13)	35.58	0.11	(1.26)	4.05	0.75	(2.68)	0.62	4,448	296
Year ended May 31, 2017	36.72	0.11	(0.89)	—	(0.78)	(0.27)	—	—	—	(0.27)	35.67	(2.13)	(1.54)	3.81	0.75	(2.77)	0.29	2,675	370
Morningstar Alternatives Solution ETF																			
Year ended May 31, 2021	34.45	0.45	5.23	—	5.68	(0.41)	—	— ^(h)	—	(0.41)	39.72	16.56	16.58	1.08	0.22	0.38	1.24	9,532	62
Year ended May 31, 2020	36.95	0.87	(2.48)	—	(1.61)	(0.89)	—	— ^{(h)(#)}	—	(0.89)	34.45	(4.49)	(4.23)	1.21	0.21	1.39	2.40	6,891	52
Year ended May 31, 2019	37.58	0.66	(0.65)	—	0.01	(0.64)	—	—	—	(0.64)	36.95	0.04	(0.30)	1.06	0.22	0.94	1.78	6,652	67
Year ended May 31, 2018	39.17	1.33	(1.59)	—	(0.26)	(1.33)	—	—	—	(1.33)	37.58	(0.68)	(0.71)	0.45	0.21	3.22	3.45	8,267	57
Year ended May 31, 2017	38.29	0.40	0.94	—	1.34	(0.45)	—	(0.01)	—	(0.46)	39.17	3.51	4.10	0.81	0.21	0.43	1.03	21,542	65
MSCI EAFE Dividend Growers ETF																			
Year ended May 31, 2021	36.18	0.79	9.73	—	10.52	(0.64)	—	—	—	(0.64)	46.06	29.37	29.46	0.50	0.50	1.90	1.90	138,649	57
Year ended May 31, 2020	35.92	0.66	0.38 ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	1.04	(0.78)	—	—	—	(0.78)	36.18	2.82	2.65	0.51	0.51	1.78	1.78	116,855	81
Year ended May 31, 2019	38.53	0.80	(2.59)	—	(1.79)	(0.82)	—	—	—	(0.82)	35.92	(4.72)	(4.92)	0.50	0.50	2.19	2.19	109,559	31
Year ended May 31, 2018	37.13	0.86	1.49	—	2.35	(0.95)	—	—	—	(0.95)	38.53	6.42	6.12	0.50	0.50	2.27	2.27	115,578	32
Year ended May 31, 2017	35.79	0.79	1.42	—	2.21	(0.87)	—	—	—	(0.87)	37.13	6.38	7.43	0.71	0.50	2.09	2.30	61,262	35

SELECTED DATA FOR A SHARE OUTSTANDING THROUGHOUT THE PERIODS INDICATED

PER SHARE OPERATING PERFORMANCE										RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA																		
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS					DISTRIBUTIONS			TOTAL RETURN ^(c)		RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS ^(f)			SUPPLEMENTAL DATA															
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments ^(a)					Net income		Net gains realized		Tax return of capital		Net asset value, end of period		Expenses before expense reductions if any		Net investment income before expense reductions if any		Net assets, end of period		Portfolio turnover rate ^{(e)(g)}									
Net asset value, investment income of period					Total from operations		Net income		Net gains realized		Tax return of capital		Net asset value, end of period		Expenses before expense reductions if any		Net investment income before expense reductions if any		Net assets, end of period		Portfolio turnover rate ^{(e)(g)}							
MSCI Emerging Markets Dividend Growers ETF																												
Year ended May 31, 2021					\$ —		\$ (1.76)		\$ —		\$ —		\$ (1.76)		\$ 62.02		40.52%		41.04%		0.60%	0.60%		3.16%		\$ 22,637		78%
Year ended May 31, 2020					—		(9.35)		(1.40)		—		(1.40)		45.70		(16.99)		(16.96)		0.61	0.61		2.29		22,165		51
Year ended May 31, 2019					—		(0.47)		(0.69)		—		(0.69)		56.45		(0.84)		(0.43)		0.60	0.60		2.15		20,602		79
Year ended May 31, 2018					—		6.71		(1.28)		—		(1.28)		57.61		13.02		12.43		0.60	0.60		1.93		20,163		61
Year ended May 31, 2017					—		7.93		(1.26)		—		(1.26)		52.18		17.80		18.81		1.11	0.60		1.27		10,436		73
MSCI Europe Dividend Growers ETF																												
Year ended May 31, 2021					—		12.81		(0.55)		—		(0.55)		51.67		32.81		33.22		0.55	0.55		1.88		9,559		57
Year ended May 31, 2020					—		1.63		(0.94)		—		(0.94)		39.41		4.18		4.35		0.56	0.56		1.68		7,686		92
Year ended May 31, 2019					—		(2.38)		(0.87)		—		(0.87)		38.72		(5.79)		(5.77)		0.55	0.55		2.15		9,099		28
Year ended May 31, 2018					—		1.86		(0.97)		—		(0.97)		41.97		4.62		4.16		0.55	0.55		2.24		10,493		31
Year ended May 31, 2017					—		3.07		(0.77)		—		(0.77)		41.08		8.13		7.81		0.99	0.55		1.82		9,244		34
MSCI Transformational Changes ETF																												
October 14, 2020* through May 31, 2021					— ^(h)		3.78		(0.02)		—		(0.02)		43.76		9.47		9.42		0.45	0.45		0.46		47,047		44
Nasdaq-100 Dorsey Wright Momentum ETF																												
May 18, 2021* through May 31, 2021					—		2.08		—		—		—		42.08		5.20		5.25		0.58	0.58		2.90		4,208		—
Online Retail ETF																												
Year ended May 31, 2021					—		29.33		(0.94)		—		(0.94)		75.70		62.18		62.54		0.58	0.58		0.84		1,052,262		91
Year ended May 31, 2020					—		12.07		—		—		—		47.31		34.25		34.08		0.58	0.58		(0.23)		131,516		81
July 13, 2018* through May 31, 2019					—		(4.76)		—		—		—		35.24		(11.90)		(11.98)		0.58	0.58		(0.30)		21,144		46

SELECTED DATA FOR A SHARE OUTSTANDING THROUGHOUT THE PERIODS INDICATED

PER SHARE OPERATING PERFORMANCE										RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA								
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS					DISTRIBUTIONS					TOTAL RETURN ^(c)		RATIO TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS ^(f)			SUPPLEMENTAL DATA			
	Net asset value, beginning of period	Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	Transaction fees ^(b)	Total from operations	Net investment income	Net gains realized	Tax return of capital	Total distributions	Net asset value, end of period	Net asset value ^(d)	Market value ^(e)	Expenses before expense reductions if any	Net investment income before expense reductions if any	Net income (loss) of waivers, if any	Net assets, end of period (000)	Portfolio turnover rate ^{(c)(g)}	
Pet Care ETF																		
Year ended May 31, 2021	\$ 47.27	\$ 0.16	\$ 30.44	\$ —	\$ 30.60	\$(0.11)	\$ —	\$ —	\$(0.11)	\$ 77.76	64.79%	64.24%	0.50%	0.23%	0.23%	\$ 303,265	45%	
Year ended May 31, 2020	39.94	0.14	7.34	—	7.48	(0.15)	—	—	(0.15)	47.27	18.79	19.21	0.50	0.33	0.33	60,275	66	
November 5, 2018*																		
through May 31, 2019	40.00	0.08	(0.10) ^(h)	—	(0.02)	(0.04)	—	—	(0.04)	39.94	(0.04)	(0.08)	0.50	0.36	0.36	26,958	42	
RAFI™ Long/Short																		
Year ended May 31, 2021	31.61	0.40	1.36	—	1.76	(0.47)	—	—	(0.47)	32.90	5.66	5.99	3.88	0.95	(1.63)	1.30	4,935	40
Year ended May 31, 2020	34.84	0.62	(3.19)	—	(2.57)	(0.66)	—	—	(0.66)	31.61	(7.50)	(7.61)	3.22	0.95	(0.44)	1.83	5,373	25
Year ended May 31, 2019	36.69	0.64	(1.81)	—	(1.17)	(0.68)	—	—	(0.68)	34.84	(3.23)	(3.17)	2.55	0.95	0.18	1.79	9,058	30
Year ended May 31, 2018	37.89	0.56	(1.18)	—	(0.62)	(0.58)	—	—	(0.58)	36.69	(1.66)	(2.00)	1.83	0.95	0.62	1.50	11,923	14
Year ended May 31, 2017	39.10	0.52	(1.26)	—	(0.74)	(0.47)	—	—	(0.47)	37.89	(1.94)	(1.81)	1.45	0.95	0.84	1.34	25,575	11
Russell 2000 Dividend Growers ETF																		
Year ended May 31, 2021	49.66	1.27	17.27	—	18.54	(1.17)	—	—	(1.17)	67.03	38.00	38.03	0.40	2.23	2.23	924,290	60	
Year ended May 31, 2020	57.13	1.31	(7.44)	—	(6.13)	(1.34)	—	—	(1.34)	49.66	(10.96)	(10.99)	0.41	2.30	2.30	588,955	33	
Year ended May 31, 2019	56.29	1.26	0.67	—	1.93	(1.09)	—	—	(1.09)	57.13	3.48	3.55	0.40	2.17	2.17	630,109	26	
Year ended May 31, 2018	53.30	1.11	2.89	—	4.00	(1.01)	—	—	(1.01)	56.29	7.57	7.53	0.40	2.03	2.03	406,693	20	
Year ended May 31, 2017	44.78	0.94	8.31	—	9.25	(0.73)	—	—	(0.73)	53.30	20.75	20.70	0.46	1.77	1.82	410,391	26	
Russell U.S. Dividend Growers ETF																		
Year ended May 31, 2021	36.25	0.98	12.49	—	13.47	(0.99)	—	—	(0.99)	48.73	37.80	37.79	0.35	2.36	2.36	28,262	22	
November 5, 2019*																		
through May 31, 2020	40.00	0.49	(3.98)	—	(3.49)	(0.26)	—	—	(0.26)	36.25	(8.62)	(8.53)	0.36	2.35	2.35	21,390	8	

SELECTED DATA FOR A SHARE OUTSTANDING THROUGHOUT THE PERIODS INDICATED

PER SHARE OPERATING PERFORMANCE										RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA								
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS					DISTRIBUTIONS					TOTAL RETURN ^(c)		RATIO TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS ^(f)				SUPPLEMENTAL DATA		
	Net asset value, beginning of period	Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	Transaction fees ^(b)	Total from operations	Net investment income realized	Net gains	Tax return of capital	Total distributions	Net asset value, end of period	Net asset value ^(d)	Expenses before expense reductions	Expenses net of waivers, if any	Net investment income before expense reductions	Net income (loss) if any	Net assets, end of period, (000)	Portfolio turnover rate ^{(e)(g)}	
S&P 500® Bond ETF																		
Year ended May 31, 2021	\$ 90.47	\$ 1.98	\$ (0.13)	\$ —	\$ 1.85	\$(2.12)	\$ —	\$ —	\$(2.12)	\$ 90.20	2.01%	0.15%	0.15%	2.16%	2.16%	\$ 36,081	73%	
Year ended May 31, 2020	83.60	2.88	6.92	0.04	9.84	(2.97)	—	—	(2.97)	90.47	11.97	0.15	0.15	3.30	3.30	29,403	55	
Year ended May 31, 2019	80.84	3.07	2.70	0.02	5.79	(3.03)	—	—	(3.03)	83.60	7.40	0.15	0.15	3.82	3.82	27,169	29	
May 1, 2018* through May 31, 2018	80.00	0.23	0.44	0.17	0.84	—	—	—	—	80.84	1.05	0.15	0.15	3.50	3.50	32,336	4	
S&P 500® Dividend Aristocrats ETF																		
Year ended May 31, 2021	67.00	1.78	25.16	—	26.94	(1.74)	—	—	(1.74)	92.20	40.88	0.35	0.35	2.26	2.26	8,639,244	21	
Year ended May 31, 2020	65.14	1.58	1.81 ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	3.39	(1.53)	—	—	(1.53)	67.00	5.22	0.35	0.35	2.28	2.28	5,755,149	29	
Year ended May 31, 2019	62.21	1.42	2.94	—	4.36	(1.43)	—	—	(1.43)	65.14	7.10	0.35	0.35	2.17	2.17	4,520,918	20	
Year ended May 31, 2018	57.46	1.37	4.54	—	5.91	(1.16)	—	—	(1.16)	62.21	10.34	0.35	0.35	2.23	2.23	3,493,291	22	
Year ended May 31, 2017	53.14	1.18	4.28	—	5.46	(1.14)	—	—	(1.14)	57.46	10.41	0.41	0.35	2.08	2.14	3,008,063	16	
S&P 500® Ex-Energy ETF																		
Year ended May 31, 2021	65.94	0.96	25.12	—	26.08	(0.94)	—	—	(0.94)	91.08	39.88	0.27	0.27	1.21	1.21	25,047	8	
Year ended May 31, 2020	58.41	1.04	7.43	—	8.47	(0.94)	—	—	(0.94)	65.94	14.62	0.27	0.27	1.63	1.63	16,814	4	
Year ended May 31, 2019	56.44	0.93	1.92	—	2.85	(0.88)	—	—	(0.88)	58.41	5.10	0.27	0.27	1.60	1.60	6,717	6	
Year ended May 31, 2018	50.44	0.87	5.98	—	6.85	(0.85)	—	—	(0.85)	56.44	13.67	0.27	0.27	1.61	1.61	7,055	4	
Year ended May 31, 2017	43.32	0.83	7.10	—	7.93	(0.81)	—	—	(0.81)	50.44	18.49	0.27	0.27	1.81	1.81	6,305	4	

SELECTED DATA FOR A SHARE OUTSTANDING THROUGHOUT THE PERIODS INDICATED

PER SHARE OPERATING PERFORMANCE										RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA						
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS					DISTRIBUTIONS			TOTAL RETURN ^(c)		RATIO TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS ^(f)			SUPPLEMENTAL DATA			
	Net asset value, beginning of period	Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	Transaction fees ^(b)	Total from operations	Net investment income	Net gains realized	Tax return of capital	Net asset value, end of period	Net asset value ^(d)	Market value ^(e)	Expenses before expense reductions if any	Net investment income (loss) before expense reductions if any	Net assets, end of period (000)	Portfolio turnover rate ^{(c)(g)}	
S&P 500® Ex-Financials ETF																
Year ended May 31, 2021	\$ 64.97	\$ 0.96	\$ 23.05	\$ —	\$ 24.01	\$(0.88)	\$ —	\$ —	\$(0.88)	\$ 88.10	37.22%	37.03%	0.27%	1.23%	\$ 7,488	5%
Year ended May 31, 2020	56.85	1.02	8.09	—	9.11	(0.99)	—	—	(0.99)	64.97	16.19	16.50	0.27	1.65	4,223	4
Year ended May 31, 2019	55.43	0.96	1.33	—	2.29	(0.87)	—	—	(0.87)	56.85	4.14	5.98	0.27	1.67	1,990	6
Year ended May 31, 2018	49.53	0.89	5.85	—	6.74	(0.84)	—	—	(0.84)	55.43	13.73	12.00	0.27	1.68	1,386	8
Year ended May 31, 2017	43.36	0.83	6.32	—	7.15	(0.98)	—	—	(0.98)	49.53	16.71	18.15	0.27	1.84	1,238	8
S&P 500® Ex-Health Care ETF																
Year ended May 31, 2021	62.87	1.09	25.70	—	26.79	(1.10)	—	—	(1.10)	88.56	43.08	43.07	0.27	1.39	3,985	29
Year ended May 31, 2020	57.57	1.11	5.28	—	6.39	(1.09)	—	—	(1.09)	62.87	11.21	11.27	0.27	1.79	2,201	5
Year ended May 31, 2019	56.95	0.99	0.62	—	1.61	(0.99)	—	—	(0.99)	57.57	2.88	2.13	0.27	1.72	1,439	6
Year ended May 31, 2018	50.44	0.94	6.42	—	7.36	(0.85)	—	—	(0.85)	56.95	14.68	16.29	0.27	1.73	1,424	8
Year ended May 31, 2017	43.51	0.87	7.09	—	7.96	(1.03)	—	—	(1.03)	50.44	18.55	19.80	0.27	1.89	1,261	9
S&P 500® Ex-Technology ETF																
Year ended May 31, 2021	53.97	0.96	19.79	—	20.75	(1.00)	—	—	(1.00)	73.72	38.92	38.98	0.27	1.48	7,372	15
Year ended May 31, 2020	52.09	1.04	1.87 ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	2.91	(1.03)	—	—	(1.03)	53.97	5.64	5.67	0.27	1.89	2,699	5
Year ended May 31, 2019	51.48	0.96	0.62	—	1.58	(0.97)	—	—	(0.97)	52.09	3.10	2.07	0.27	1.83	3,126	22
Year ended May 31, 2018	47.50	0.96	3.89	—	4.85	(0.87)	—	—	(0.87)	51.48	10.29	11.20	0.27	1.87	2,574	4
Year ended May 31, 2017	42.78	0.85	4.82	—	5.67	(0.95)	—	—	(0.95)	47.50	13.43	13.50	0.27	1.91	1,187	6

SELECTED DATA FOR A SHARE OUTSTANDING THROUGHOUT THE PERIODS INDICATED

PER SHARE OPERATING PERFORMANCE										TOTAL RETURN ^(c)		RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA						
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS					DISTRIBUTIONS					RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS ^(f)					SUPPLEMENTAL DATA			
	Net asset value, beginning of period	Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	Transaction fees ^(b)	Total from operations	Net investment income	Net gains realized	Tax return of capital	Net asset value, end of period	Net asset value ^(d)	Market value ^(e)	Expenses before expense reductions if any	Expenses net of waivers, if any	Net investment income (loss) before expense reductions if any	Net income (loss) end of period	Portfolio turnover rate ^{(c)(g)}		
S&P MidCap 400® Dividend Aristocrats ETF																		
Year ended May 31, 2021	\$ 52.54	\$ 1.51	\$ 20.78	\$ —	\$ 22.29	\$ (1.45)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1.45)	\$ 73.38	43.17%	43.37%	0.40%	0.40%	2.45%	\$1,040,520	31%	
Year ended May 31, 2020	55.48	1.36	(2.90)	—	(1.54)	(1.40)	—	—	(1.40)	52.54	(2.77)	(2.83)	0.41	0.41	2.43	680,406	37	
Year ended May 31, 2019	53.89	1.06	1.53	—	2.59	(1.00)	—	—	(1.00)	55.48	4.84	4.81	0.40	0.40	1.89	615,828	32	
Year ended May 31, 2018	51.35	1.00	2.51	—	3.51	(0.97)	—	—	(0.97)	53.89	6.89	6.86	0.40	0.40	1.89	379,949	29	
Year ended May 31, 2017	45.12	0.83	6.06	—	6.89	(0.66)	—	—	(0.66)	51.35	15.36	15.32	0.45	0.40	1.61	419,777	25	
S&P Technology Dividend Aristocrats ETF																		
Year ended May 31, 2021	40.17	0.67	17.93	—	18.60	(0.60)	—	—	(0.60)	58.17	46.67	46.59	0.45	0.45	1.33	97,734	43	
November 5, 2019*																		
through May 31, 2020	40.00	0.36	— ^(h)	—	0.36	(0.19)	—	—	(0.19)	40.17	0.98	1.06	0.46	0.46	1.66	40,571	31	
Short Term USD Emerging Markets Bond ETF																		
Year ended May 31, 2021	71.15	2.06	2.27	—	4.33	(1.99)	—	—	(1.99)	73.49	6.15	6.58	2.14	0.50	1.19	2.83	7,349	51
Year ended May 31, 2020	75.41	2.45	(4.13)	—	(1.68)	(2.58)	—	—	(2.58)	71.15	(2.32)	(2.27)	2.15	0.50	1.66	3.31	7,115	45
Year ended May 31, 2019	75.00	2.62	0.46	—	3.08	(2.67)	—	—	(2.67)	75.41	4.20	4.31	1.99	0.50	2.02	3.51	7,541	40
Year ended May 31, 2018	78.16	2.43	(3.22)	0.11	(0.68)	(2.48)	—	—	(2.48)	75.00	(0.91)	(1.16)	1.67	0.50	2.00	3.17	11,250	54
Year ended May 31, 2017	76.95	2.89	1.63	—	4.52	(3.31)	—	—	(3.31)	78.16	6.03	5.08	2.09	0.50	2.13	3.72	7,816	49

* Commencement of investment operations.

† Consolidated Statement of Financial Highlights.

(a) Per share net investment income (loss) has been calculated using the average daily shares method.

(b) Includes transaction fees associated with the issuance and redemption of Creation Units.

(c) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, if any, and redemption on the last day of the period at net asset value. This percentage is not an indication of the performance of a shareholder's investment in the Fund based on market value due to differences between the market price of the shares and the net asset value per share of the Fund.

(e) Market value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, if any, and redemption on the last day of the period at market value. Market value is determined by the composite closing price. Composite closing security price is defined as the last reported sale price from any primary listing market (e.g., NYSE and NASDAQ) or participating regional exchanges or markets. The composite closing price is the last reported sale price from any of the eligible sources, regardless of volume and not an average price and may have occurred on a date prior to the close of the reporting period. Market value may be greater or less than net asset value, depending on the Fund's closing price on the listing market.

(f) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(g) Portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to instruments having a maturity of less than one year from acquisition or derivative instruments (including swap agreements

- and futures contracts). The portfolio turnover rate can be high and volatile due to the sales and purchases of fund shares during the period. In-Kind transactions are not included in the portfolio turnover calculations.
- (h) Per share amount is less than \$0.005.
- (i) The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period is not in accordance with the aggregate net realized and unrealized gain (loss) for that period because of the timing of sales and repurchases of the Fund shares in relation to fluctuating market value of the investments in the Fund.
- (j) Reflects a special dividend paid out during the period by one of the Fund's holdings. Had the Fund not received the special dividend, the net investment income (loss) per share would have been \$1.81 and the net investment income (loss) net of waivers ratio would have been 4.64%.
- (k) Per share amounts have been restated on a retroactive basis to reflect a 1:5 reverse stock split effective April 21, 2020.
- (l) During the year, the Fund invested in certain exchange traded funds for a limited period of time. The portfolio turnover rate shown above reflects the impact of that investment over the period of time during which the Fund held those exchange traded funds. If the calculation of portfolio turnover included periods in which the Fund did not hold these exchange traded funds, the portfolio turnover rate would have been 1,324%.
- (m) Reflects special dividends paid out during the period by one of the Fund's holdings. Had the Fund not received the special dividends, the net investment income (loss) per share would have been \$(0.38) and the net investment income (loss) net of waivers ratio would have been (0.45)%.
- (n) Includes net futures account fees amounting to 0.02%. Excluding these fees, the ratio of expenses to average net assets would have been 0.65%.
- # Amount has been reclassified based on the tax character of the distributions for the tax year ended October 31, 2020.

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Investment Company Act file number 811-21114

ProShares Trust

7272 Wisconsin Avenue, 21st Floor, Bethesda, MD 20814

866.PRO.5125 866.776.5125

ProShares.com

You can find additional information about each Fund in its current SAI, dated October 1, 2021, as may be amended from time to time, and most recent annual report to shareholders, dated May 31, 2021, which have been filed electronically with the SEC and which are incorporated by reference into, and are legally a part of, this Prospectus. In each Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. Copies of the SAI, and each Fund's annual and semi-annual reports are available, free of charge, online at each Fund's website (www.proshares.com). You may also request a free copy of the SAI or make inquiries to ProShares Trust by writing us at the address set forth above or calling us toll-free at the telephone number set forth above.

You can find other information about ProShares Trust on the SEC's website (www.sec.gov) or you can get copies of this information after payment of a duplicating fee via email to publicinfo@sec.gov.