

PROSPECTUS

FT Vest Laddered Autocallable Barrier & Income ETF

Ticker Symbol: ACYN

Exchange: NYSE Arca

FT Vest Laddered Autocallable Barrier & Income ETF (the "*Fund*") lists and principally trades its shares on NYSE Arca, Inc. ("*NYSE Arca*" or the "*Exchange*"). Market prices may differ to some degree from the net asset value of the shares. Unlike mutual funds, the Fund issues and redeems shares at net asset value, only in large blocks of shares called "*Creation Units*."

The Fund is a series of First Trust Exchange-Traded Fund (the "*Trust*") and an actively-managed exchange-traded fund organized as a separate series of a registered management investment company.

Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

The Securities and Exchange Commission and Commodity Futures Trading Commission have not approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

February 25, 2026

NOT FDIC INSURED MAY LOSE VALUE NO BANK GUARANTEE

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SUMMARY INFORMATION

FT Vest Laddered Autocallable Barrier & Income ETF (ACYN)

Investment Objective

The FT Vest Laddered Autocallable Barrier & Income ETF (the "Fund") seeks to provide investors with distributions while limiting downside market volatility.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.75%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.75%

(1) "Other Expenses" is an estimate based on the expenses the Fund expects to incur for the current fiscal year.

Example

The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

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

1 Year	3 Years
\$77	\$240

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. The Fund has no operational history and therefore no historical turnover rate.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by entering into swap agreements and/or option contracts structured similarly to swap agreements (collectively, hereinafter referred to as "swap agreements" or "swaps") that seek to deliver a return reflecting the performance of a laddered portfolio of theoretically created financial instruments designed to replicate the defined return characteristics of autocallable yield notes (each such theoretical financial instrument, a "Synthetic Autocallable Contract"). The term "laddered portfolio" refers to the Fund seeking to maintain on a recurring basis exposure to a diversified series of Synthetic Autocallable Contracts that each have a unique combination of maturity and observation dates (as defined below). Such "laddering" is achieved by "rolling" (i.e., replacing) the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts upon their call or maturity into new Synthetic Autocallable Contracts to allow the Fund to maintain the staggered investment time periods to which it is exposed and thereby mitigate the risks associated with exposure to only a single time period. The rolling of Synthetic Autocallable Contracts into new contracts with new maturity and observation dates (as defined below) results in the reset of coupon payment amounts, "coupon" and "maturity" barrier levels, and "initial values" of the underlying indices or exchange-traded funds (each, as defined and discussed below) to be commensurate with then-existing market conditions. The costs under the swap agreements for "rolling" will impact the coupon payment rates of the new contracts.

Autocallable yield notes are debt obligations linked to the performance of an underlying asset or multiple underlying assets. The Synthetic Autocallable Contracts to which the Fund will be exposed through its swap agreements will be linked to one or

more broad-based U.S. equity market indices — e.g., the S&P 500® Index (“SPX”), the Russell 2000 Index (“RTY”) and the Nasdaq-100® Index (“NDX”) — or to one or more exchange-traded funds that seek to track the performance of such an equity market index. The underlying assets of the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts may at times have significant exposure to one or more market sectors, including the information technology sector. Accordingly, the Fund will be exposed to varying degrees to the risks associated with such sectors or industries.

The value of each underlying asset at the beginning of a Synthetic Autocallable Contract's term (the “initial value”) defines when the contract is automatically called. If the value of each underlying asset of a Synthetic Autocallable Contract is equal to or exceeds its respective initial value on a predefined recurring (e.g., monthly or quarterly) “observation date,” the contract is automatically called. In such circumstance, the coupon payment will be made for that observation date but all remaining coupon payments are cancelled and 100% of the initial notional amount of the contract will be returned. Accordingly, the Fund will not benefit from such upside return on the underlying assets. If the value of the worst performing underlying asset of a Synthetic Autocallable Contract is below its initial value but at or above the “coupon barrier” level on an observation date, the coupon payment will be made for such period and the Synthetic Autocallable Contract will continue in effect until at least the next observation date. The coupon barrier level of the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts will typically be set between 65% to 75% of the initial value of each underlying asset. If the value of the worst performing underlying asset is below the coupon barrier level as of an observation date, no coupon payment is made for such period and the Synthetic Autocallable Contract will continue in effect until at least the next observation date. The Fund anticipates its distributions will primarily be sourced from coupon payments of the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts. As such, the Fund may significantly lower or forego making a distribution during periods when sufficient coupon payments have not been made on the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts (e.g., when coupon barriers are breached).

Each Synthetic Autocallable Contract will also have a “maturity barrier” level, which seeks to reduce the likelihood of incurring downside losses from a decline in the value of the worst performing underlying asset below its initial value as of the maturity date. If the value of the worst performing underlying asset of a Synthetic Autocallable Contract is at or above the maturity barrier level on the maturity date, 100% of the initial notional amount of the contract will be returned, even though the value of the underlying asset may have decreased. If at least one of the underlying assets is below the maturity barrier level on the maturity date of the Synthetic Autocallable Contract, the percentage of the initial notional amount under the contract that will be returned will be equal to the percentage of the value of the worst performing underlying asset on the maturity date relative to its initial value, resulting in a loss corresponding to the decrease in relative value of such underlying asset. Although lower maturity barrier levels (when stated as a percentage to the initial value of the underlying asset) seek to provide greater protection from downside losses on the worst performing underlying asset, they also generally correspond to lower expected yields on the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts. The maturity barrier level of the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts uniformly applies to each underlying asset and will typically be set between 60% to 70% of the initial value of each underlying asset. Accordingly, the Fund seeks to limit downside risk to the extent that the value of the worst performing underlying asset does not breach the maturity barrier level on the maturity date. Each Synthetic Autocallable Contract to which the Fund is exposed will be subject to the entirety (i.e., one-to-one exposure) of the downside of the worst performing underlying asset's performance as calculated from its initial value to its final value on the maturity date, if the maturity barrier level is breached by any underlying asset on the maturity date of such Synthetic Autocallable Contract. Separately, the Fund is also subject to the risk of a decline in the value of its swap agreements which would adversely impact its net asset value. For purposes of the foregoing, the worst performing underlying asset of a Synthetic Autocallable Contract is the underlying asset which value has experienced the greatest percentage loss relative to its initial value.

As an illustrative example, the following provides certain of the several possible scenarios under a Synthetic Autocallable Contract:

Sample terms of a Synthetic Autocallable Contract for purposes of the example:

- Initial Notional Amount of the Contract: \$1,000
- Observation Date Frequency: Quarterly
- Length of Term: 24 months (*i.e.*, 8 potential observation dates)
- Coupon Barrier: 70% of the initial value of the worst performing underlying asset
- Maturity Barrier: 70% of the initial value of the worst performing underlying asset

Observation Date	Worst Performing Underlying Asset Value relative to Initial Value	Outcomes
Quarter 3 <i>(i.e., the Synthetic Autocallable Contract was not called during quarters 1-2)</i>	85% of initial value <i>(i.e., the value of the worst performing underlying asset has decreased 15% since inception of the Synthetic Autocallable Contract but remains above the coupon barrier level)</i>	The Synthetic Autocallable Contract is not called. The coupon payment for this observation date is made. The Synthetic Autocallable Contract remains in the portfolio underlying the swap agreement until at least the next observation date (<i>i.e.</i> , quarter 4)
Quarter 4 <i>(i.e., the Synthetic Autocallable Contract was not called during quarters 1-3)</i>	50% of initial value <i>(i.e., the value of the worst performing underlying asset has decreased 50% since inception of the Synthetic Autocallable Contract and is below the coupon barrier level)</i>	The Synthetic Autocallable Contract is not called. No coupon payment for this observation date is made. The Synthetic Autocallable Contract remains in the portfolio underlying the swap agreement until at least the next observation date (<i>i.e.</i> , quarter 5) when coupon payments may resume (if the value of the worst performing underlying asset returns to a level at or above the coupon barrier).
Quarter 5 <i>(i.e., the Synthetic Autocallable Contract was not called during quarters 1-4)</i>	120% of initial value <i>(i.e., the value of the worst performing underlying asset has increased 20% since inception of the Synthetic Autocallable Contract)</i>	The Synthetic Autocallable Contract is called. The coupon payment for this observation date is made. All potential future coupon payments for this contract (<i>i.e.</i> , for quarters 6-8) are relinquished. The initial notional amount of \$1,000 is returned. A new Synthetic Autocallable Contract with a new coupon, coupon barrier level and maturity barrier level is created as a replacement.
Quarter 8 — Maturity Date <i>(i.e., the Synthetic Autocallable Contract was not called during quarters 1-7)</i>	85% of initial value <i>(i.e., the value of the worst performing underlying asset has decreased 15% since inception of the Synthetic Autocallable Contract but is above the coupon and maturity barrier levels)</i>	The Synthetic Autocallable Contract matures. The coupon payment for this observation date is made. The initial notional amount of \$1,000 is returned even though the value of the worst performing underlying asset has decreased. A new Synthetic Autocallable Contract with a new coupon, coupon barrier level and maturity barrier level is created as a replacement.
Quarter 8 — Maturity Date <i>(i.e., the Synthetic Autocallable Contract was not called during quarters 1-7)</i>	50% of initial value <i>(i.e., the value of the worst performing underlying asset has decreased 50% since inception of the Synthetic Autocallable Contract and is below the coupon and maturity barrier levels)</i>	The Synthetic Autocallable Contract matures (at a loss). No coupon payment for this observation date is made. The full amount of losses (<i>i.e.</i> , 50%) experienced by the worst performing underlying asset during the term of the contract is recognized, corresponding to a 50% loss of the initial notional amount — <i>i.e.</i> , \$500 (of the \$1,000 initial notional amount) is returned. A new Synthetic Autocallable Contract with a new coupon, coupon barrier level and maturity barrier level is created as a replacement.

In addition to the swap agreements, the Fund may utilize box spreads and invest in a basket of short-term (*i.e.*, generally less than 12 months) U.S. Treasury securities, including for the purpose of collateralizing the swap agreements. A box spread is

an offsetting set of options that have risk and return characteristics similar to cash equivalents. The Fund may also maintain a sizeable cash position from time to time.

The Fund's investment strategy may include active and frequent trading. The Fund will not invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries, except to the extent that an industry or group of industries comprise more than 25% of the underlying referenced indices or ETFs of the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts. This restriction does not apply to obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, or securities of other investment companies.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. There can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be achieved. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

ABSENCE OF AN ACTIVE MARKET RISK. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Fund shares due to a limited number of market makers or authorized participants. The Fund may rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of shares and market makers are under no obligation to make a market in the Fund's shares. Additionally, only a limited number of institutions act as authorized participants for the Fund and only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund and are not obligated to submit purchase or redemption orders for Creation Units. Decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers or any issues disrupting the authorized participants' ability to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund's net asset value and the price at which the Fund's shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of the Fund's shares. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund shares trading at a premium or discount to net asset value and also in greater than normal intraday bid-ask spreads for Fund shares.

AUTHORIZED PARTICIPANT CONCENTRATION RISK. Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. A limited number of institutions act as authorized participants for the Fund. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders and no other authorized participant steps forward to create or redeem, the Fund's shares may trade at a premium or discount (the difference between the market price of the Fund's shares and the Fund's net asset value) and possibly face delisting and the bid/ask spread (the difference between the price that someone is willing to pay for shares of the Fund at a specific point in time versus the price at which someone is willing to sell) on the Fund's shares may widen.

AUTOCALLABLE YIELD NOTES RISK. The Fund seeks to replicate autocallable yield notes through swaps on Synthetic Autocallable Contracts and, therefore, is subject to certain risks associated with autocallable yield notes. Autocallable yield notes differ in various ways from traditional debt securities. The autocallable yield notes do not guarantee a return of principal or any coupon payments thereunder and limit the positive investment return that can be achieved due to the automatic call feature that is triggered when the worst performing underlying asset's performance exceeds the initial value on any observation date. A direct investment in an underlying asset could produce higher returns than a corresponding autocallable yield note. If the automatic call feature is triggered, an investor would forego any remaining coupon payments and may be unable to invest in another autocallable yield note with a similar level of risk and comparable return potential. If the automatic call feature is not triggered, and the maturity barrier level has been breached as of the maturity date, an investor will receive less than the initial notional amount invested, or possibly lose all of the initial notional amount, regardless of any outperformance of the underlying asset(s) throughout the term of the note. In such circumstance, the autocallable yield note would be subject to the entirety (*i.e.*, one-to-one exposure) of the downside of the worst performing underlying asset's performance as calculated from its initial value to its final value on the maturity date. The coupon payments of autocallable yield notes are not linked to the performance of the underlying asset at any time other than on maturity dates and observation dates. Moreover, because the autocallable yield notes are linked to the worst performing underlying asset, an investor is exposed to the market risk of the underlying assets and may not receive any return on the notes and may lose a portion or all of its investment in the notes even if the performance of one or more of the other underlying assets has exceeded the initial value of such asset. The Fund

may generate significantly less income during periods of market downturns affecting the applicable underlying broad-based U.S. equity market indices. In addition to the foregoing risks associated with autocallable yield notes, there is also risk that the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts do not replicate autocallable yield notes in their intended manner.

BARRIER RISK. The coupon and maturity barrier levels of a Synthetic Autocallable Contract set forth the threshold amount of loss the underlying asset(s) (e.g., the applicable broad-based U.S. equity market indexes) could experience before coupon payments and/or a portion or all of the initial notional amount under such contract are forfeited. If the coupon barrier level is breached on an observation date, the coupon payment is forfeited for such period. Accordingly, it is possible that the Fund may not benefit from any coupon payments under a Synthetic Autocallable Contract. If the maturity barrier level is breached on the maturity date, the percentage of the initial notional amount under the contract that is equal to the entire amount of loss that the worst performing underlying asset experienced since the start of the term of the contract (as set by its initial value) is forfeited, and not just the percentage amount below the barrier level. It is possible that the entire initial notional amount under a Synthetic Autocallable Contract is forfeited, in addition to some or all of the coupon payments. Accordingly, it is also possible that a shareholder may lose its entire investment in the Fund notwithstanding the downside protection intended to be provided by the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts and the risk mitigation intended to be provided by the ladder portfolio.

BOX SPREAD RISK. A Box Spread is an offsetting set of options that have risk and return characteristics similar to cash equivalents. A Box Spread consists of a synthetic long position coupled with an offsetting synthetic short position through a combination of options contracts on a reference asset at the same expiration date. The synthetic long position consists of (i) buying a call option and (ii) selling a put option, each on the same reference asset and each with the same strike price and expiration date. The synthetic short position consists of (i) buying a put option and (ii) selling a call option, each on the same reference asset and each with the same expiration date as the synthetic long but with a different strike price from the synthetic long. The difference between the strike prices of the synthetic long and the synthetic short determines the expiration value (or value at maturity) of the Box Spread. An important feature of the Box Spread construction process is that it seeks to eliminate market risk tied to price movements associated with the underlying options' reference asset. Once the Box Spread is initiated, its return from the initiation date through expiration will not change due to price movements in the underlying options' reference assets. The Fund may purchase Box Spreads on various indices or securities based on risk and return considerations. If one or more of the individual option positions that comprise a Box Spread are modified or closed separately prior to the option contract's expiration, then the Box Spread may no longer effectively eliminate risk tied to underlying reference asset's price movement. Furthermore, the Box Spread's value is derived in the market and is in part based on the time until the options comprising the Box Spread expire and the prevailing market interest rates. The Fund's ability to utilize Box Spreads effectively is dependent on the availability and willingness of other market participants to sell Box Spreads to the Fund at competitive prices. If the Box Spread does not work as intended, the Fund could have exposure to the underlying reference asset of the options comprising the Box Spread, which is expected to be the S&P 500® Index. In such a scenario, the Fund would be subject to the risks of equity securities markets. Equity securities prices fluctuate for several reasons, including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant equity market, such as market volatility, or when political or economic events affecting an issuer occur.

CASH TRANSACTIONS RISK. The Fund will effect some or all of its creations and redemptions for cash rather than in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in an ETF that effects its creations and redemptions only in-kind. ETFs are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid being taxed on gains on the distributed portfolio securities at the fund level. A Fund that effects redemptions for cash may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. Any recognized gain on these sales by the Fund will generally cause the Fund to recognize a gain it might not otherwise have recognized, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required if it were to distribute portfolio securities only in-kind. The Fund intends to distribute these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than if they had made an investment in a different ETF. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These brokerage fees and taxes, which will be higher than if the Fund sold and redeemed its shares entirely in-kind, will be passed on to those purchasing and redeeming Creation Units in the form of creation and redemption transaction fees. In addition, these factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund's shares than for ETFs that distribute portfolio securities in-kind. The Fund's use of cash for creations and redemptions could also result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

COUNTERPARTY RISK. Fund transactions, including its swap transactions, involving a counterparty are subject to the risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligation to the Fund. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty's financial condition (*i.e.*, financial difficulties, bankruptcy, or insolvency), market activities and developments, or other reasons, whether foreseen or not. A counterparty's inability to fulfill its obligation may result in significant financial loss to the Fund. The Fund may be unable to recover its investment from the counterparty or may obtain a limited recovery, and/or recovery may be delayed. In addition to such counterparty risk relating to the Fund's transactions, the Fund is further subject to the risk that the counterparties to its swap agreements do not construct the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts underlying such swaps in the intended manner or design, which could adversely affect the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategies and result in losses beyond the risk of loss attributable to Synthetic Autocallable Contracts or the Fund's swap transactions generally.

As the Fund expects to trade with a limited number of counterparties, its counterparty risk will be higher. To the extent such number of counterparties remains limited, the Fund and its ability to pursue its investment objective and strategies may be overly dependent on the ability and/or willingness of such counterparties to continue transacting with the Fund on the terms and at the prices agreeable to the Fund, and any changes thereto could adversely impact, among other things, the liquidity and pricing of the Fund's swap agreements and/or its ability to continue "rolling" the portfolio of Synthetic Autocallable Contracts. Accordingly, from time to time, the Fund could experience difficulty implementing its investment strategies, entering into swap agreements, and/or obtaining appropriate pricing for its swap agreements and any adjustments thereto, which in turn could cause the Fund to fail to achieve its investment objective. A secondary market for the Fund's swap transactions is not expected to exist or, to the extent one develops, may not be as deep as for other instruments. In addition, the Fund's swap agreements and/or the underlying Synthetic Autocallable Contracts may be complex and difficult to value. If the Fund fails to meet its payment or collateral delivery obligations under a swap agreement or some other termination or default event occurs, or an underlying asset suffers a disruption event, the counterparty to the contract could close out the contract and the Fund could experience significant losses and fail to achieve its investment objective.

CREDIT RISK. An issuer or other obligated party of a derivative instrument may be unable or unwilling to make dividend, interest and/or principal payments when due. In addition, the value of a derivative instrument may decline because of concerns about the issuer's ability or unwillingness to make such payments.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS RISK. Current market conditions risk is the risk that a particular investment, or shares of the Fund in general, may fall in value due to current market conditions. As a means to fight inflation, the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks have raised interest rates; however, the Federal Reserve has begun to lower interest rates and may continue to do so. U.S. regulators have proposed several changes to market and issuer regulations which would directly impact the Fund, and any regulatory changes could adversely impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment strategies or make certain investments. Potential future bank failures could result in disruption to the broader banking industry or markets generally and reduce confidence in financial institutions and the economy as a whole, which may also heighten market volatility and reduce liquidity. Additionally, challenges in commercial real estate markets, including high interest rates, declining valuations and elevated vacancies, could have a broader impact on financial markets. The ongoing adversarial political climate in the United States, as well as political and diplomatic events both domestic and abroad, have and may continue to have an adverse impact the U.S. regulatory landscape, markets and investor behavior, which could have a negative impact on the Fund's investments and operations. The change in administration resulting from the 2024 United States national elections could result in significant impacts to international trade relations, tax and immigration policies, and other aspects of the national and international political and financial landscape, which could affect, among other things, inflation and the securities markets generally. Other unexpected political, regulatory and diplomatic events within the U.S. and abroad may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy. For example, ongoing armed conflicts between Russia and Ukraine in Europe and among Israel, Iran, Hamas and other militant groups in the Middle East, have caused and could continue to cause significant market disruptions and volatility within the markets in Russia, Europe, the Middle East and the United States. The hostilities and sanctions resulting from those hostilities have and could continue to have a significant impact on certain Fund investments as well as Fund performance and liquidity. The economies of the United States and its trading partners, as well as the financial markets generally, may be adversely impacted by trade disputes, including the imposition of tariffs, and other matters. For example, the United States has imposed trade barriers and restrictions on China. In addition, the Chinese government is engaged in a longstanding dispute with Taiwan, continually threatening an invasion. If the political climate between the United States and China does not improve or continues to deteriorate, if China were to attempt invading Taiwan, or if other geopolitical conflicts develop or worsen, economies, markets and individual securities may be adversely affected, and the value of the Fund's assets may go down. A public health crisis and the ensuing policies enacted by governments and central banks may cause significant volatility and uncertainty in global financial markets, negatively impacting global growth prospects. As the COVID-19 global pandemic illustrated, such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors and industries more significantly than others. Advancements in technology may also

adversely impact markets and the overall performance of the Fund. For instance, the economy may be significantly impacted by the advanced development and increased regulation of artificial intelligence. Additionally, cyber security breaches of both government and non-government entities could have negative impacts on infrastructure and the ability of such entities, including the Fund, to operate properly. These events, and any other future events, may adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio investments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets.

CYBER SECURITY RISK. The Fund is susceptible to operational, information security and related risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity, any of which could result in a material adverse effect on the Fund or its shareholders. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems through "hacking" or malicious software coding but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. Emerging threats like ransomware or zero-day exploits could also cause disruptions to Fund operations. In addition, cyber security breaches of the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests or the Fund's third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian, or sub-advisor, as applicable, among many other third-party service providers, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. Further, errors, misconduct, or compromise of accounts of employees of the Fund or its third-party service providers can also create material cybersecurity risks. Although the Fund has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers. Cyber security incidents may also trigger Fund obligations under data privacy laws, potentially increasing notification and compliance burdens. Cyber security incidents affecting issuers in whose securities the Fund invests may also have a negative impact on the value of the securities of such issuers, and in turn, the value of the Fund.

DERIVATIVES RISK. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include or may include: (i) the risk that the value of the underlying assets may go up or down; (ii) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (iii) the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of a derivative; (iv) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset; (v) the risk that a derivative instrument cannot be sold, closed out or replaced quickly at or very close to its fundamental value; (vi) the risk of loss caused by the unenforceability of a party's obligations under the derivative; and (vii) the risk that a disruption in the financial markets will cause difficulties for all market participants. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships. Trading derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities. Derivative contracts ordinarily have leverage inherent in their terms. The low margin deposits normally required in trading derivatives permit a high degree of leverage. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement may result in an immediate and substantial loss. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so. The use of leveraged derivatives can magnify potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on share price.

DISTRIBUTION TAX RISK. The Fund currently expects to make distributions on a regular basis. While the Fund will normally pay its income as distributions, the Fund's distributions may exceed the Fund's income and gains for the Fund's taxable year. The Fund may be required to reduce its distributions if it has insufficient income. Additionally, there may be times the Fund needs to sell securities when it would not otherwise do so and could cause the distributions from that sale to constitute return of capital. Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital. Return of capital distributions do not represent income or gains generated by the Fund's investment activities and should not be interpreted by shareholders as such. Distributions in excess of the Fund's minimum distribution requirements, but not in excess of the Fund's earnings and profits, will be taxable to Fund shareholders and will not constitute nontaxable returns of capital. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable but will reduce the shareholder's cost basis and will result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when those Fund shares on which the distribution was received are sold. Once a Fund shareholder's cost basis is reduced to zero, further distributions will be treated as capital gain, if the Fund shareholder holds shares of the Fund as capital assets. Additionally, any capital returned through distributions will be distributed after payment of Fund fees and expenses. Because the Fund's distributions may consist of return of capital, the Fund may not be an appropriate investment for investors who do not want their principal investment in the Fund to decrease over time or

who do not wish to receive return of capital in a given period. In the event that a shareholder purchases shares of the Fund shortly before a distribution by the Fund, the entire distribution may be taxable to the shareholder even though a portion of the distribution effectively represents a return of the purchase price.

The Fund's investment strategy may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to federal income tax at rates of up to 20%. The Fund's investment strategy may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of distributions received by Fund shareholders may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment strategy.

Substantial uncertainties exist related to the calculation of income from the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts. The Fund may calculate the income from the contracts using the IRS rules for notional principal contracts or the open contract method. In addition, the Fund intends to treat each reset of its swaps to different Synthetic Autocallable Contracts as a recognition event. However, the application of the foregoing rules to the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts may be subject to challenge or varying interpretation. If the Fund is incorrect in its calculation of income, the Fund may be required to make an extraordinary distribution to distribute prior undistributed income or recharacterize prior distributions.

The derivatives included in the portfolio are OTC derivatives. Because the terms are negotiated rather than standardized, the tax treatment may be less certain than it is in regard to standardized instruments. The Fund will take the position that the derivative contracts are not subject to the mark-to-market rules of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Under such position, the Fund would not be required to recognize income annually whether or not the Fund received cash in regard to the derivatives. However, the Fund would also not be eligible for statutory rules that allow taxpayers to treat gains in respect of derivatives subject to the mark-to-market rules as 60% long term capital gain and 40% short term capital gain.

EQUITY SECURITIES RISK. Equity securities prices fluctuate for several reasons, including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant equity market, such as market volatility, or when political or economic events affecting an issuer occur. Common stock prices may be particularly sensitive to rising interest rates, as the cost of capital rises and borrowing costs increase. Equity securities may decline significantly in price over short or extended periods of time, and such declines may occur in the equity market as a whole, or they may occur in only a particular country, company, industry or sector of the market.

GROWTH STOCKS INVESTMENT RISK. Stocks exhibiting growth characteristics tend to be more volatile than certain other types of stocks and their prices usually fluctuate more dramatically than the overall stock market. A stock with growth characteristics can have sharp price declines due to decreases in current or expected earnings and may lack dividend payments that can help cushion its share price during declining markets.

INDEX OR MODEL CONSTITUENT RISK. The Fund may be a constituent of one or more indices or ETF models. As a result, the Fund may be included in one or more index-tracking exchange-traded funds or mutual funds. Being a component security of such a vehicle could greatly affect the trading activity involving the Fund's shares, the size of the Fund and the market volatility of the Fund. Inclusion in an index could increase demand for the Fund and removal from an index could result in outsized selling activity in a relatively short period of time. As a result, the Fund's net asset value could be negatively impacted and the Fund's market price may be below the Fund's net asset value during certain periods. In addition, index rebalances may potentially result in increased trading activity in the Fund's shares.

INFLATION RISK. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions may decline.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMPANIES RISK. Information technology companies produce and provide hardware, software and information technology systems and services. These companies may be adversely affected by rapidly changing technologies, short product life cycles, fierce competition, aggressive pricing and reduced profit margins, the loss of patent, copyright and trademark protections, cyclical market patterns, evolving industry standards and frequent new product introductions. In addition, information technology companies are particularly vulnerable to federal, state and local government regulation, and competition and consolidation, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Information technology companies also heavily rely on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by the loss or impairment of those rights.

INTEREST RATE RISK. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the debt securities in the Fund's portfolio will decline because of rising market interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter term debt securities and higher for

longer-term debt securities. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates than would normally be the case during periods of low interest rates. Duration is a reasonably accurate measure of a debt security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates and a common measure of interest rate risk. Duration measures a debt security's expected life on a present value basis, taking into account the debt security's yield, interest payments and final maturity. In general, duration represents the expected percentage change in the value of a security for an immediate 1% change in interest rates. For example, the price of a debt security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Therefore, prices of debt securities with shorter durations tend to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than debt securities with longer durations. Higher sensitivity to interest rates is generally correlated with higher levels of volatility and, therefore, greater risk. As the value of a debt security changes over time, so will its duration.

LADDERED PORTFOLIO RISK. The ladder portfolio strategy may not perform as expected and may not provide the intended risk mitigation if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period of time, multiple Synthetic Autocallable Contracts breach coupon and maturity barrier levels across consecutive observation dates and investment time periods and/or the Fund has difficulty rolling Synthetic Autocallable Contracts upon their call or maturity. Upon the call or maturity of a Synthetic Autocallable Contract, the Fund may not be able to obtain exposure to another Synthetic Autocallable Contract with a similar or desired level of risk and return potential.

LARGE CAPITALIZATION COMPANIES RISK. Large capitalization companies may grow at a slower rate and be less able to adapt to changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. Thus, the return on investment in securities of large capitalization companies may be less than the return on investment in securities of small and/or mid capitalization companies. The performance of large capitalization companies also tends to trail the overall market during different market cycles.

LEVERAGE RISK. The Fund has exposure to instruments subjecting them to leverage risk. Leverage may result in losses that exceed the amount originally invested and may accelerate the rates of losses. Leverage tends to magnify, sometimes significantly, the effect of any increase or decrease in the Fund's exposure to an asset or class of assets and may cause the value of the Fund's shares to be volatile and sensitive to market swings.

LIQUIDITY RISK. The Fund may hold certain investments that may be subject to restrictions on resale, trade over-the-counter or in limited volume, or lack an active trading market. Accordingly, the Fund may not be able to sell or close out of such investments at favorable times or prices (or at all), or at the prices approximating those at which the Fund currently values them. Illiquid securities may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value.

MANAGEMENT RISK. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses, including through the use of technology, automated processes, algorithms, or other management systems, that may not operate as intended or produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

MARKET MAKER RISK. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Fund shares due to a limited number of market makers. Decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. The Fund may rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of shares. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund's net asset value and the price at which the Fund's shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of the Fund's shares. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund shares trading at a discount to net asset value and also in greater than normal intraday bid-ask spreads for Fund shares.

MARKET RISK. Market risk is the risk that a particular investment, or shares of the Fund in general, may fall in value. Securities are subject to market fluctuations caused by real or perceived adverse economic, political, and regulatory factors or market developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities prices. Shares of the Fund could decline in value or underperform other investments. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, market manipulation, government defaults, government shutdowns, regulatory actions, political changes, diplomatic developments, the imposition of sanctions and other similar measures, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, natural disasters, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. Any of such circumstances could have a materially negative impact on the value of the Fund's shares, the liquidity of an investment, and

may result in increased market volatility. During any such events, the Fund's shares may trade at increased premiums or discounts to their net asset value, the bid/ask spread on the Fund's shares may widen and the returns on investment may fluctuate.

NEW FUND RISK. The Fund is new and has no performance history or assets as of the date of this prospectus. The Fund expects to have fewer assets than larger funds. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the Fund's market exposure, and in turn, the Fund's returns for limited periods of time.

NON-DIVERSIFICATION RISK. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act. As a result, the Fund is only limited as to the percentage of its assets which may be invested in the securities of any one issuer by the diversification requirements imposed by the Code. The Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers. As a result, the Fund may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or regulatory occurrence affecting one or more of these issuers, experience increased volatility and be highly invested in certain issuers.

OPERATIONAL RISK. The Fund is subject to risks arising from various operational factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. These errors or failures may adversely affect the Fund's operations, including its ability to execute its investment process, calculate or disseminate its NAV in a timely manner, and process creations or redemptions. The Fund relies on third-parties for a range of services, including custody, valuation, administration, transfer services, securities lending and accounting, among many others. Any delay or failure relating to engaging or maintaining such service providers may affect the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective. Although the Fund and the Fund's investment advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT RISK. The market price of the Fund's shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the Fund's net asset value as well as the relative supply of and demand for shares on the Exchange. The Fund's investment advisor cannot predict whether shares will trade below, at or above their net asset value because the shares trade on the Exchange at market prices and not at net asset value. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for shares will be closely related, but not identical, to the same forces influencing the prices of the holdings of the Fund trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. However, given that shares can only be purchased and redeemed in Creation Units, and only to and from broker-dealers and large institutional investors that have entered into participation agreements (unlike shares of closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their net asset value), the Fund's investment advisor believes that large discounts or premiums to the net asset value of shares should not be sustained. During stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the market for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which could in turn lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and their net asset value and the bid/ask spread on the Fund's shares may widen.

SIGNIFICANT EXPOSURE RISK. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant percentage of its assets in a single asset class or the securities of issuers within the same country, state, region, industry or sector, an adverse economic, business or political development may affect the value of the Fund's investments more than if the Fund were more broadly diversified. A significant exposure makes the Fund more susceptible to any single occurrence and may subject the Fund to greater market risk than a fund that is more broadly diversified.

SMALLER COMPANIES RISK. Small and/or mid capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse general market or economic developments, and their securities may be less liquid and may experience greater price volatility than larger, more established companies as a result of several factors, including limited trading volumes, fewer products or financial resources, management inexperience and less publicly available information. Accordingly, such companies are generally subject to greater market risk than larger, more established companies.

SPECIAL TAX RISK. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under the Code. The federal income tax treatment of the instruments in which the Fund may invest, including the swap agreements, may not be clear or may be subject to recharacterization by the Internal Revenue Service. It could be more difficult to comply with the tax requirements applicable to RICs if the tax characterization of investments or the tax treatment of the income from such investments were successfully challenged by the Internal Revenue Service. Any such failure to comply with the rules applicable to RICs could cause the Fund to fail to qualify as such. To qualify and maintain its status as a RIC, the Fund must meet certain income, diversification and distributions tests. For purposes of the diversification test, the identification of the issuer (or, in some cases, issuers) of a particular Fund investment can depend on the terms and conditions of that

investment. In particular, there is little or no published Internal Revenue Service guidance or case law on how to determine the "issuer" of certain derivatives that the Fund may enter into. Because of the uncertainty of the authority, the Fund intends to treat the "issuer" of its swap agreements as the bank that is the counterparty to the swap agreement and (i) if such derivative references a security, to treat the issuer of the security as the issuer of the derivative or (ii) if the derivative references an index of securities, to treat the issuers of the securities underlying the index as the issuers of the derivative, and to treat any income it may derive from the swap agreements as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income or the issuer of the swap agreement is not appropriately identified, the Fund may not qualify, or may be disqualified, as a RIC. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed.

To maintain its status as a RIC, the Fund must distribute 90% of its investment company taxable income annually. In addition, to avoid a non-deductible excise tax, the Fund must distribute 98% of its ordinary income and 98.2% of its capital gain net income. Separately, depending upon the circumstances, sales to fund redemptions could cause the Fund to recognize income that the Fund is required to distribute to maintain the Fund's RIC status and avoid the excise tax. Funding such distributions could require additional sales, which could require more distributions and affect the projected performance of the Fund. Alternatively, if the Fund only makes distributions to maintain its RIC status and becomes subject to the excise tax, that could also affect the projected performance of the Fund. In either case, the assets sold to fund redemptions, distributions or pay the excise tax will not be available to assist the Fund in meeting its target outcome.

In the event that a shareholder purchases shares of the Fund shortly before a distribution by the Fund, the entire distribution may be taxable to the shareholder even though a portion of the distribution effectively represents a return of the purchase price.

SWAP AGREEMENTS RISK. Swap agreements may involve greater risks than direct investment in securities as they may be leveraged and are subject to credit risk, counterparty risk and valuation risk. A swap agreement could result in losses if the underlying reference or asset does not perform as anticipated. In addition, many swaps trade over-the-counter and may be considered illiquid. It may not be possible for the Fund to liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

The Fund may seek to adjust the size of a swap transaction from time to time (such as when it may seek to downsize a swap in order to meet redemptions). In addition, the swap counterparty will have rights to terminate the transaction prior to its stated maturity as a result of an event of default or termination event with respect to the Fund, or a disruption event with respect to the reference assets of the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts. In such event, the counterparty will determine the amount payable upon termination. The termination values determined by a counterparty may differ from the values the Fund attributes to the swaps. Furthermore, the Fund may have limited ability to contest the amounts determined by the counterparty or to negotiate for more favorable pricing in connection with a consensual termination.

The valuation of the swaps will also be relevant to the amount of mark-to-market margin the Fund is required to post. The valuations of the Fund's swap agreements could experience sudden and substantial changes from time to time. If the Fund is not able to provide eligible collateral as required under the governing documentation, the counterparty may declare an event of default and terminate outstanding swap transactions.

SWAP RIC TAX RISK. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by entering into swap agreements that seek to deliver a return reflecting the performance of a laddered portfolio of theoretically created financial instruments designed to replicate the defined return characteristics of autocallable yield notes. In some cases, a taxpayer owning a swap position may be required to recognize gross income without receiving cash flow. Since the Fund intends to qualify as a regulated investment company, the Fund will have a distribution requirement based upon the Fund's investment company taxable income, which in turn is based upon the Fund's gross income. This means that that the Fund may have a distribution requirement in cases in which it has not received cash. The Fund may be required to sell assets or borrow to fund the distribution requirement, either of which could affect the investment return to the shareholders.

TRADING ISSUES RISK. Trading in Fund shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Fund shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange's "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. The Fund may have difficulty maintaining its listing on the Exchange in the event the Fund's assets are small, the Fund does not have enough shareholders, or if the Fund is unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RISK. U.S. government securities are subject to interest rate risk but generally do not involve the credit risks associated with investments in other types of debt securities. As a result, the yields available from U.S. government securities are generally lower than the yields available from other debt securities. U.S. government securities are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and the payment of principal when held to maturity.

VALUATION RISK. The Fund may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund at that time. The Fund's ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers or the Fund's counterparties to its swap agreements.

The valuation of the Fund's investments may depend significantly on the valuation assessment of the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts conducted by each counterparty to the Fund's swap agreements. As such, the Fund's counterparties may face a conflict of interest in valuing the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts since such values will affect the consideration to be paid on the Fund's swap agreements. None of the Fund, Advisor, or Sub-Advisor may have full transparency into a counterparty's valuation assessments and each counterparty's assessments could differ from the assessments of the Fund's other counterparties, notwithstanding that the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts underlying each swap agreement may have identical terms (e.g., maturity and coupon barrier levels). There is no assurance that the Fund's efforts to mitigate the potential for any abuse of such conflict of interest will be effective. In addition, changes to the values of the underlying assets of a Synthetic Autocallable Contract may not affect or may be contradictory to the ultimate valuation of the Fund's swap agreements.

VOLATILITY RISK. Volatility is the characteristic of a security, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. The Fund may invest in securities or financial instruments that exhibit more volatility than the market as a whole. Such exposures could cause the Fund's net asset value to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time.

The Fund has characteristics unlike many other traditional investment products and may not be suitable for all investors.

You should only consider this investment if:

- you fully understand the risks inherent in an investment in the Fund;
- you fully understand the characteristics and possible outcomes of Synthetic Autocallable Contracts;
- you desire to invest in a product that seeks to provide periodic income based on the performance of one or more broad-based U.S. equity market indices, or to one or more exchange-traded funds that seek to track the performance of such indices;
- you fully understand that the Fund is exposed to the market and other risks associated with such indices (or ETFs) but may not benefit from the positive performance of such indices (or ETFs);
- you fully understand that Synthetic Autocallable Contracts do not guarantee a return of principal or any coupon payments thereunder; and
- you are willing to accept the risk of losing your entire investment.

You should not consider this investment if:

- you do not fully understand the risks inherent in an investment in the Fund;
- you do not fully understand the characteristics and possible outcomes of Synthetic Autocallable Contracts;
- you do not desire to invest in a product that seeks to provide periodic income based on the performance of one or more broad-based U.S. equity market indices, or to one or more exchange-traded funds that seek to track the performance of such indices;
- you do not fully understand that the Fund is exposed to the market and other risks associated with such indices (or ETFs) but may not benefit from the positive performance of such indices (or ETFs);
- you do not fully understand that Synthetic Autocallable Contracts do not guarantee a return of principal or any coupon payments thereunder; and
- you are not willing to accept the risk of losing your entire investment.

Performance

The Fund does not have a performance history. Once available, the Fund's performance information, and information that gives some indication of the risks of an investment in the Fund by comparing the Fund's performance with a broad measure of market performance, will be available on the Fund's website at <http://www.ftportfolios.com>. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Management

Investment Advisor

First Trust Advisors L.P. ("*First Trust*" or the "*Advisor*")

Investment Sub-Advisor

Vest Financial, LLC ("*Vest*" or the "*Sub-Advisor*")

Portfolio Managers

The following persons serve as the portfolio managers of the Fund:

- Karan Sood, Managing Director of Vest
- Trevor Lack, Managing Director of Vest

The portfolio managers are primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Each portfolio manager has served as a part of the portfolio management team of the Fund since December 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund issues and redeems shares on a continuous basis, at net asset value, only in large blocks of shares called "Creation Units." Individual shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold on the secondary market through a broker-dealer. Since shares of the Fund trade on securities exchanges in the secondary market at their market price rather than their net asset value, the Fund's shares may trade at a price greater than (premium) or less than (discount) the Fund's net asset value. An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (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*"). Recent information, including the Fund's net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, bid-ask spreads and the median bid-ask spread for the Fund's most recent fiscal year, is available online at <http://www.ftportfolios.com/Retail/etf/home.aspx>.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains. Distributions on shares held in a tax-deferred account, while not immediately taxable, will be subject to tax when the shares are no longer held in a tax-deferred account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer, registered investment adviser, bank or other financial intermediary (collectively, "intermediaries"), First Trust and First Trust Portfolios L.P., the Fund's distributor, may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Additional Information on the Fund's Investment Objective and Strategies

The Fund is a series of First Trust Exchange-Traded Fund and is regulated as an "investment company" under the 1940 Act. The Fund is actively managed and does not seek to track the performance of an index. The Fund's investment objective to provide investors with distributions while limiting downside market volatility is non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "*Board*") without shareholder approval. Unless an investment policy is identified as being fundamental, all investment policies included in this prospectus and the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("*SAI*") are non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval. If there is a material change to the Fund's principal investment strategies, you should consider whether the Fund remains an appropriate investment for you. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. During the Fund's initial invest-up period and during periods of high in-flows and out-flows, the Fund may not be fully invested pursuant to its principal investment strategy.

While it is not expected that the Fund will invest in the securities of other investment companies, any such investments would be subject to limitations imposed by the 1940 Act and the related rules and interpretations. The Fund has adopted a policy that it will not invest in other investment companies in excess of 1940 Act limits in reliance on Sections 12(d)(1)(F) or 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by entering into swap agreements and/or option contracts structured similarly to swap agreements (collectively, hereinafter referred to as "*swap agreements*" or "*swaps*") that seek to deliver a return reflecting the performance of a laddered portfolio of theoretically created financial instruments designed to replicate the defined return characteristics of autocallable yield notes (each such theoretical financial instrument, a "*Synthetic Autocallable Contract*"). The term "laddered portfolio" refers to the Fund seeking to maintain on a recurring basis exposure to a diversified series of Synthetic Autocallable Contracts that each have a unique combination of maturity and observation dates (as defined below). Such "laddering" is achieved by "rolling" (*i.e.*, replacing) the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts upon their call or maturity into new Synthetic Autocallable Contracts to allow the Fund to maintain the staggered investment time periods to which it is exposed and thereby mitigate the risks associated with exposure to only a single time period. The rolling of Synthetic Autocallable Contracts into new contracts with new maturity and observation dates (as defined below) results in the reset of coupon payment amounts, "coupon" and "maturity" barrier levels, and "initial values" of the underlying indices or exchange-traded funds (each, as defined and discussed below) to be commensurate with then-existing market conditions. The costs under the swap agreements for "rolling" will impact the coupon payment rates of the new contracts.

Autocallable yield notes are debt obligations linked to the performance of an underlying asset or multiple underlying assets. The Synthetic Autocallable Contracts to which the Fund will be exposed through its swap agreements will be linked to one or more broad-based U.S. equity market indices – *e.g.*, the S&P 500® Index ("*SPX*"), the Russell 2000 Index ("*RTY*") and the Nasdaq-100® Index ("*NDX*") – or to one or more exchange-traded funds that seek to track the performance of such an equity market index. The underlying assets of the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts may at times have significant exposure to one or more market sectors, including the information technology sector. Accordingly, the Fund will be exposed to varying degrees to the risks associated with such sectors or industries.

The value of each underlying asset at the beginning of a Synthetic Autocallable Contract's term (the "*initial value*") defines when the contract is automatically called. If the value of each underlying asset of a Synthetic Autocallable Contract is equal to or exceeds its respective initial value on a predefined recurring (*e.g.*, monthly or quarterly) "observation date," the contract is automatically called. In such circumstance, the coupon payment will be made for that observation date but all remaining coupon payments are cancelled and 100% of the initial notional amount of the contract will be returned. Accordingly, the Fund will not benefit from such upside return on the underlying assets. If the value of the worst performing underlying asset of a Synthetic Autocallable Contract is below its initial value but at or above the "coupon barrier" level on an observation date, the coupon payment will be made for such period and the Synthetic Autocallable Contract will continue in effect until at least the next observation date. The coupon barrier level of the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts will typically be set between 65% to 75% of the initial value of each underlying asset. If the value of the worst performing underlying asset is below the coupon barrier level as of an observation date, no coupon payment is made for such period and the Synthetic Autocallable Contract will continue in effect until at least the next observation date. The Fund anticipates its distributions will primarily be sourced from coupon payments of the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts. As such, the Fund may significantly lower or forego making a distribution during periods when sufficient coupon payments have not been made on the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts (*e.g.*, when coupon barriers are breached).

Each Synthetic Autocallable Contract will also have a "maturity barrier" level, which seeks to reduce the likelihood of incurring downside losses from a decline in the value of the worst performing underlying asset below its initial value as of the maturity date. If the value of the worst performing underlying asset of a Synthetic Autocallable Contract is at or above the maturity

barrier level on the maturity date, 100% of the initial notional amount of the contract will be returned, even though the value of the underlying asset may have decreased. If at least one of the underlying assets is below the maturity barrier level on the maturity date of the Synthetic Autocallable Contract, the percentage of the initial notional amount under the contract that will be returned will be equal to the percentage of the value of the worst performing underlying asset on the maturity date relative to its initial value, resulting in a loss corresponding to the decrease in relative value of such underlying asset. Although lower maturity barrier levels (when stated as a percentage to the initial value of the underlying asset) seek to provide greater protection from downside losses on the worst performing underlying asset, they also generally correspond to lower expected yields on the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts. The maturity barrier level of the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts uniformly applies to each underlying asset and will typically be set between 60% to 70% of the initial value of each underlying asset. Accordingly, the Fund seeks to limit downside risk to the extent that the value of the worst performing underlying asset does not breach the maturity barrier level on the maturity date. Each Synthetic Autocallable Contract to which the Fund is exposed will be subject to the entirety (*i.e.*, one-to-one exposure) of the downside of the worst performing underlying asset's performance as calculated from its initial value to its final value on the maturity date, if the maturity barrier level is breached by any underlying asset on the maturity date of such Synthetic Autocallable Contract. Separately, the Fund is also subject to the risk of a decline in the value of its swap agreements which would adversely impact its net asset value. For purposes of the foregoing, the worst performing underlying asset of a Synthetic Autocallable Contract is the underlying asset which value has experienced the greatest percentage loss relative to its initial value.

In addition to the swap agreements, the Fund may utilize box spreads and invest in a basket of short-term (*i.e.*, generally less than 12 months) U.S. Treasury securities, including for the purpose of collateralizing the swap agreements. A box spread is an offsetting set of options that have risk and return characteristics similar to cash equivalents. The Fund may also maintain a sizeable cash position from time to time.

The Fund's investment strategy may include active and frequent trading. The Fund will not invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries, except to the extent that an industry or group of industries comprise more than 25% of the underlying referenced indices or ETFs of the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts. This restriction does not apply to obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, or securities of other investment companies.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act.

Fund Investments

Principal Investments

Derivative Instruments

The Fund will enter into swap agreements and/or option contracts structured similarly to swap agreements, and may engage in additional derivative instruments, including forwards contracts and futures contracts. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value depends upon, or is derived from, an underlying reference asset, such as an index or security, that are commonly used to hedge risk, enhance returns, as a substitute for a position in an underlying asset, maintain a desired level of market exposure, manage cash flows or foreign currency exposures and preserve capital. OTC derivative instruments are derivative instruments that are exchanged between private parties in the over-the-counter market rather than on exchanges. A swap is a derivative contract through which two parties exchange the cash flows or liabilities from two different financial instruments. An options contract is a tradable security that grants its owner the right or "option" (but not the obligation) to buy or sell a predetermined amount of an underlying reference asset at a specific price on or before a certain date. A forward contract is a customized contract between two parties to buy or sell an asset at a specified price on a future date. A futures contract is a legally binding agreement to buy or sell a standardized asset on a specific date or during a specific month that is generally facilitated through a futures exchange. The Fund may also invest directly in and utilize exchange-listed derivative instruments, such as futures and options contracts. Additionally, the Fund may engage in hedging activities utilizing a variety of financial instruments, including options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts and shorting strategies. The Fund's investments in derivative instruments will be consistent with the Fund's investment objective and the 1940 Act and will not be used to seek to achieve a multiple or inverse multiple of an index.

To the extent the Fund enters into derivatives transactions, it will do so pursuant to Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act. Rule 18f-4 requires the Fund to implement certain policies and procedures designed to manage its derivatives risks, dependent upon the Fund's level of exposure to derivative instruments.

U.S. Government Securities

The Fund will generally invest in short-term U.S. government securities. U.S. government securities include U.S. Treasury obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by various agencies of the U.S. government, or by various instrumentalities that have been established or sponsored by the U.S. government. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the “full faith and credit” of the U.S. government. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored instrumentalities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Box Spreads

A box spread (“*Box Spread*”) is an offsetting set of options that have risk and return characteristics similar to cash equivalents. A Box Spread consists of a synthetic long position coupled with an offsetting synthetic short position through a combination of options contracts on a reference asset, such as the S&P 500® Index, at the same expiration date. The synthetic long position consists of (i) buying a call option and (ii) selling a put option, each on the same reference asset and each with the same strike price and expiration date. The synthetic short position consists of (i) buying a put option and (ii) selling a call option, each on the same reference asset and each with the same expiration date as the synthetic long but with a different strike price from the synthetic long. The difference between the strike prices of the synthetic long and the synthetic short determines the expiration value (or value at maturity) of the Box Spread.

Non-Principal Investments

Illiquid Investments

The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in investments and other instruments that are, at the time of investment, illiquid (determined using the Securities and Exchange Commission’s standard applicable to investment companies, *i.e.*, any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment). For this purpose, illiquid investments may include, but are not limited to, certain restricted securities (securities the disposition of which is restricted under the federal securities laws), certain securities that may only be resold pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act, that are deemed to be illiquid, and certain repurchase agreements.

Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments/Temporary Defensive Positions

Normally, the Fund invests substantially all of its assets to meet its investment objective. The Fund may invest the remainder of its assets in securities with maturities of less than one year or cash equivalents, or it may hold cash. The percentage of the Fund invested in such holdings varies and depends on several factors, including market conditions. For temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may depart from its principal investment strategies and invest part or all of its assets in these securities, or it may hold cash. During such periods, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective. The Fund may adopt a temporary defensive strategy when the Advisor believes securities in which the Fund normally invests have elevated risks due to political or economic factors and in other extraordinary circumstances. For more information on eligible short-term investments, see the SAI.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

The Fund’s portfolio holdings are available on the Fund’s website at <http://www.ftportfolios.com>. A description of the policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio securities is included in the Fund’s SAI, which is also available on the Fund’s website.

Risks of Investing in the Fund

Risk is inherent in all investing. Investing in the Fund involves risk, including the risk that you may lose all or part of your investment. There can be no assurance that the Fund will meet its stated objective. Before you invest, you should consider the following disclosure pertaining to the Principal Risks set forth above as well as additional Non-Principal Risks set forth below in this prospectus. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Principal Risks

ABSENCE OF AN ACTIVE MARKET RISK. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Fund shares due to a limited number of market makers or authorized participants. The Fund may rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of shares and market makers are

under no obligation to make a market in the Fund's shares. Additionally, only a limited number of institutions act as authorized participants for the Fund and only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund and are not obligated to submit purchase or redemption orders for Creation Units. Decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers or any issues disrupting the authorized participants' ability to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund's net asset value and the price at which the Fund's shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of the Fund's shares. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund shares trading at a premium or discount to net asset value and also in greater than normal intraday bid-ask spreads for Fund shares.

AUTHORIZED PARTICIPANT CONCENTRATION RISK. Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. A limited number of institutions act as authorized participants for the Fund. However, participants are not obligated to make a market in the Fund's shares or submit purchase and redemption orders for creation units. To the extent that these institutions exit the business, reduce their role or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders and no other authorized participant steps forward to create or redeem, the Fund's shares may trade at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value and possibly face delisting and the bid/ask spread on the Fund's shares may widen.

AUTOCALLABLE YIELD NOTES RISK. The Fund seeks to replicate autocallable yield notes through swaps on Synthetic Autocallable Contracts and, therefore, is subject to certain risks associated with autocallable yield notes. Autocallable yield notes differ in various ways from traditional debt securities. The autocallable yield notes do not guarantee a return of principal or any coupon payments thereunder and limit the positive investment return that can be achieved due to the automatic call feature that is triggered when the worst performing underlying asset's performance exceeds the initial value on any observation date. A direct investment in an underlying asset could produce higher returns than a corresponding autocallable yield note. If the automatic call feature is triggered, an investor would forego any remaining coupon payments and may be unable to invest in another autocallable yield note with a similar level of risk and comparable return potential. If the automatic call feature is not triggered, and the maturity barrier level has been breached as of the maturity date, an investor will receive less than the initial notional amount invested, or possibly lose all of the initial notional amount, regardless of any outperformance of the underlying asset(s) throughout the term of the note. In such circumstance, the autocallable yield note would be subject to the entirety (*i.e.*, one-to-one exposure) of the downside of the worst performing underlying asset's performance as calculated from its initial value to its final value on the maturity date. The coupon payments of autocallable yield notes are not linked to the performance of the underlying asset at any time other than on maturity dates and observation dates. Moreover, because the autocallable yield notes are linked to the worst performing underlying asset, an investor is exposed to the market risk of the underlying assets and may not receive any return on the notes and may lose a portion or all of its investment in the notes even if the performance of one or more of the other underlying assets has exceeded the initial value of such asset. The Fund may generate significantly less income during periods of market downturns affecting the applicable underlying broad-based U.S. equity market indices. In addition to the foregoing risks associated with autocallable yield notes, there is also risk that the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts do not replicate autocallable yield notes in their intended manner.

BARRIER RISK. The coupon and maturity barrier levels of a Synthetic Autocallable Contract set forth the threshold amount of loss the underlying asset(s) (*e.g.*, the applicable broad-based U.S. equity market indexes) could experience before coupon payments and/or a portion or all of the initial notional amount under such contract are forfeited. If the coupon barrier level is breached on an observation date, the coupon payment is forfeited for such period. Accordingly, it is possible that the Fund may not benefit from any coupon payments under a Synthetic Autocallable Contract. If the maturity barrier level is breached on the maturity date, the percentage of the initial notional amount under the contract that is equal to the entire amount of loss that the worst performing underlying asset experienced since the start of the term of the contract (as set by its initial value) is forfeited, and not just the percentage amount below the barrier level. It is possible that the entire initial notional amount under a Synthetic Autocallable Contract is forfeited, in addition to some or all of the coupon payments. Accordingly, it is also possible that a shareholder may lose its entire investment in the Fund notwithstanding the downside protection intended to be provided by the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts and the risk mitigation intended to be provided by the laddered portfolio.

BOX SPREAD RISK. A Box Spread is an offsetting set of options that have risk and return characteristics similar to cash equivalents. A Box Spread consists of a synthetic long position coupled with an offsetting synthetic short position through a combination of options contracts on a reference asset at the same expiration date. The synthetic long position consists of

(i) buying a call option and (ii) selling a put option, each on the same reference asset and each with the same strike price and expiration date. The synthetic short position consists of (i) buying a put option and (ii) selling a call option, each on the same reference asset and each with the same expiration date as the synthetic long but with a different strike price from the synthetic long. The difference between the strike prices of the synthetic long and the synthetic short determines the expiration value (or value at maturity) of the Box Spread. An important feature of the Box Spread construction process is that it seeks to eliminate market risk tied to price movements associated with the underlying options' reference asset. Once the Box Spread is initiated, its return from the initiation date through expiration will not change due to price movements in the underlying options' reference assets. The Fund may purchase Box Spreads on various indices or securities based on risk and return considerations. If one or more of the individual option positions that comprise a Box Spread are modified or closed separately prior to the option contract's expiration, then the Box Spread may no longer effectively eliminate risk tied to underlying reference asset's price movement. Furthermore, the Box Spread's value is derived in the market and is in part based on the time until the options comprising the Box Spread expire and the prevailing market interest rates. The Fund's ability to utilize Box Spreads effectively is dependent on the availability and willingness of other market participants to sell Box Spreads to the Fund at competitive prices. If the Box Spread does not work as intended, the Fund could have exposure to the underlying reference asset of the options comprising the Box Spread, which is expected to be the S&P 500® Index. In such a scenario, the Fund would be subject to the risks of equity securities markets. Equity securities prices fluctuate for several reasons, including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant equity market, such as market volatility, or when political or economic events affecting an issuer occur.

CASH TRANSACTIONS RISK. The Fund will effect some or all of its creations and redemptions for cash rather than in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in an ETF that effects its creations and redemptions only in-kind. ETFs are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid being taxed on gains on the distributed portfolio securities at the fund level. A Fund that effects redemptions for cash may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. Any recognized gain on these sales by the Fund will generally cause the Fund to recognize a gain it might not otherwise have recognized, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required if it were to distribute portfolio securities only in-kind. The Fund intends to distribute these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than if they had made an investment in a different ETF. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These brokerage fees and taxes, which will be higher than if the Fund sold and redeemed its shares entirely in-kind, will be passed on to those purchasing and redeeming Creation Units in the form of creation and redemption transaction fees. In addition, these factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund's shares than for ETFs that distribute portfolio securities in-kind. The Fund's use of cash for creations and redemptions could also result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

COUNTERPARTY RISK. If the Fund enters into an investment or transaction that depends on the performance of another party, including its swap transactions, the Fund becomes subject to the credit risk of that counterparty. The Fund's ability to profit from these types of investments and transactions depends on the willingness and ability of the Fund's counterparty to perform its obligations. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, the Fund may be unable to terminate or realize any gain on the investment or transaction, resulting in a loss to the Fund. The Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in an insolvency, bankruptcy, or other reorganization proceeding involving a counterparty (including recovery of any collateral posted by it) and may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances. If the Fund holds collateral posted by its counterparty, it may be delayed or prevented from realizing on the collateral in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding relating to the counterparty. Under applicable law or contractual provisions, including if the Fund enters into an investment or transaction with a financial institution and such financial institution (or an affiliate of the financial institution) experiences financial difficulties, then the Fund may in certain situations be prevented or delayed from exercising its rights to terminate the investment or transaction, or to realize on any collateral and may result in the suspension of payment and delivery obligations of the parties under such investment or transactions or in another institution being substituted for that financial institution without the consent of the Fund. Further, the Fund may be subject to "bail-in" risk under applicable law whereby, if required by the financial institution's authority, the financial institution's liabilities could be written down, eliminated or converted into equity or an alternative instrument of ownership. A bail-in of a financial institution may result in a reduction in value of some or all of securities and, if the Fund holds such securities or has entered into a transaction with such a financial security when a bail-in occurs, the Fund may also be similarly impacted. In addition to such counterparty risk relating to the Fund's transactions, the Fund is further subject to the risk that the counterparties to its swap agreements do not construct the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts underlying such swaps in the intended manner or design, which could

adversely affect the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategies and result in losses beyond the risk of loss attributable to Synthetic Autocallable Contracts or the Fund's swap transactions generally.

As the Fund expects to trade with a limited number of counterparties, its counterparty risk will be higher. To the extent such number of counterparties remains limited, the Fund and its ability to pursue its investment objective and strategies may be overly dependent on the ability and/or willingness of such counterparties to continue transacting with the Fund on the terms and at the prices agreeable to the Fund, and any changes thereto could adversely impact, among other things, the liquidity and pricing of the Fund's swap agreements and/or its ability to continue "rolling" the portfolio of Synthetic Autocallable Contracts. Accordingly, from time to time, the Fund could experience difficulty implementing its investment strategies, entering into swap agreements, and/or obtaining appropriate pricing for its swap agreements and any adjustments thereto, which in turn could cause the Fund to fail to achieve its investment objective.

A secondary market for the Fund's swap transactions is not expected to exist or, to the extent one develops, may not be as deep as for other instruments. The Fund's swap agreements and/or the underlying Synthetic Autocallable Contracts may not have uniform terms and conditions, may be entered into based upon the creditworthiness of the parties and the availability of credit support, such as collateral, and in general, may not be transferable without the consent of the counterparty. Illiquidity may also make it more difficult for the Fund to ascertain a market value for the Fund's swap agreements and/or the underlying Synthetic Autocallable Contracts. In addition, the Fund's swap agreements and/or the underlying Synthetic Autocallable Contracts may be inherently complex and difficult to value.

CREDIT RISK. An issuer or other obligated party of a derivative instrument may be unable or unwilling to make dividend, interest and/or principal payments when due. In addition, the value of such derivative instrument may decline because of concerns about the issuer's ability or unwillingness to make such payments.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS RISK. Current market conditions risk is the risk that a particular investment, or shares of the Fund in general, may fall in value due to current market conditions.

As a means to fight inflation, the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks have raised interest rates; however, the Federal Reserve has begun to lower interest rates and may continue to do so. U.S. regulators have proposed several changes to market and issuer regulations which would directly impact the Fund. While it is hard to predict whether any of these regulations will be adopted, due to the current scope of proposed regulations, any regulatory changes could adversely impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment strategies or make certain investments. Regulatory changes may also increase Fund operational costs, which could impact overall performance. Certain market factors may result in central banks changing their approach in the future. Potential future bank failures could result in disruption to the broader banking industry or markets generally and reduce confidence in financial institutions and the economy as a whole, which may also heighten market volatility and reduce liquidity. Additionally, challenges in commercial real estate markets, including high interest rates, declining valuations and elevated vacancies, could have a broader impact on financial markets.

The ongoing adversarial political climate in the United States, as well as political and diplomatic events both domestic and abroad, such as presidential, congressional and gubernatorial elections in the U.S., global elections and governmental changes and the U.S. government's failure to agree on a long-term budget and deficit reduction plan, have and may continue to have an adverse impact on the U.S. regulatory landscape, markets and investor behavior, which could have a negative impact on the Fund's investments and operations. The potential result of a U.S. federal government shutdown may also significantly impact investor and consumer behavior, which may adversely impact the markets and global economy. The change in administration resulting from the 2024 United States national elections could result in significant impacts to international trade relations, tax and immigration policies, and other aspects of the national and international political and financial landscape, which could affect, among other things, inflation and the securities markets generally. Global and domestic authorities and regulators have previously responded to serious economic disruptions with ranging fiscal and monetary policy changes, including but not limited to, direct capital infusions into companies, new monetary programs and dramatically lower interest rates. Any change in these policies, or the ineffectiveness of these policies, could increase volatility in securities markets, which may adversely impact the Fund's investments and performance. Any market disruptions could also delay the Fund from making sound investment decisions in a timely manner. If the Fund concentrates its investments in a region enduring geopolitical market disruption, it may face higher risk of loss, although the increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets can lead to events or conditions in one country, region or financial market adversely impacting a different country, region or financial market.

Other unexpected political, regulatory and diplomatic events within the U.S. and abroad may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy. For example, ongoing armed conflicts

between Russia and Ukraine in Europe and among Israel, Iran, Hamas and other militant groups in the Middle East, have caused and could continue to cause significant market disruptions and volatility within the markets in Russia, Europe, the Middle East and the United States. The hostilities and sanctions resulting from those hostilities have and could continue to have a significant impact on certain Fund investments as well as Fund performance and liquidity. The economies of the United States and its trading partners, as well as the financial markets generally, may be adversely impacted by trade disputes, including the imposition of tariffs, and other matters. For example, the United States has imposed trade barriers and restrictions on China. In addition, the Chinese government is engaged in a longstanding dispute with Taiwan, continually threatening an invasion. If the political climate between the United States and China does not improve or continues to deteriorate, if China were to attempt invading Taiwan, or if other geopolitical conflicts develop or worsen, economies, markets and individual securities may be adversely affected, and the value of the Fund's assets may go down. A public health crisis and the ensuing policies enacted by governments and central banks may cause significant volatility and uncertainty in global financial markets, negatively impacting global growth prospects. As the COVID-19 global pandemic illustrated, such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors and industries more significantly than others.

Advancements in technology may also adversely impact markets and the overall performance of the Fund. For instance, the economy may be significantly impacted by the advanced development and increased regulation of artificial intelligence. As the use of technology grows, liquidity and market movements may be affected. As artificial intelligence is used more widely, the profitability and growth of Fund holdings may be impacted, which could significantly impact the overall performance of the Fund. Additionally, cyber security breaches of both government and non-government entities could have negative impacts on infrastructure and the ability of such entities, including the Fund, to operate properly.

These events, and any other future events, may adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio investments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets.

CYBER SECURITY RISK. The Fund is susceptible to operational, information security and related risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. These risks may not be fully covered by insurance. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber incidents include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting or destroying data, or causing operational disruption (e.g., through denial-of-service attacks to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Emerging threats like ransomware or zero-day exploits could also cause disruptions to Fund operations. The use of cloud-based software or data storage by the Fund, the Advisor, or any of the Fund's service providers may exacerbate these risks. Additionally, geopolitical tension may increase the scale and sophistication of deliberate attacks, particularly those from nation states or from entities with nation state backing. Unintentional events, such as power outages, natural disasters, equipment malfunctions, processing errors or market events that occur at a pace that overloads the information and technology systems relied upon by the Fund or its service providers, may also disrupt the Fund's business operations or impact critical data. Cyber security incidents may also trigger Fund obligations under data privacy laws, potentially increasing notification and compliance burdens.

Cyber security failures by or breaches of the systems of the Advisor, distributor and other service providers (including, but not limited to, sub-advisors, index providers, fund accountants, custodians, transfer agents and administrators), market makers, authorized participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchanges and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, other financial institutions or other parties, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in: financial losses; interference with the Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value; disclosure of confidential trading information; impediments to trading; submission of erroneous trades or erroneous creation or redemption orders; the inability of the Fund or its service providers to transact business; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs; or additional compliance costs. Further, errors, misconduct, or compromise of accounts of employees of the Fund or its third-party service providers can also create material cybersecurity risks. Cyber incidents may render records of the Fund, including records relating to its assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Fund shares, and other data integral to the Fund's functioning, inaccessible, inaccurate or incomplete. Artificial intelligence ("AI") and machine learning technologies used by the Fund, the Advisor or third-party service providers may allow the unintended introduction of vulnerabilities into infrastructures and applications, which could exacerbate these risks or result in cyber incidents that implicate personal data. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of

these cyber risks associated with AI technologies. Substantial costs may be incurred by the Fund in order to resolve or prevent cyber incidents in the future.

The regulatory climate governing cyber security and data protection is developing quickly and may vary considerably across jurisdictions. Regulators continue to develop new rules and standards related to cyber security and data protection. Compliance with evolving regulations can be demanding and costly, requiring substantial resources to monitor and implement required changes.

While the Fund has established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified, that such plans and systems may not completely eliminate the occurrence or mitigate the effects of cyber incidents, and that prevention and remediation efforts will not be successful. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Fund, issuers in which the Fund invests, market makers or authorized participants. However, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, and the Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

DERIVATIVES RISK. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include or may include: (i) the risk that the value of the underlying assets may go up or down; (ii) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (iii) the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of a derivative; (iv) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset; (v) the risk that a derivative instrument cannot be sold, closed out or replaced quickly at or very close to its fundamental value; (vi) the risk of loss caused by the unenforceability of a party's obligations under the derivative; and (vii) the risk that a disruption in the financial markets will cause difficulties for all market participants. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships. Trading derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities. Derivative contracts ordinarily have leverage inherent in their terms. The low margin deposits normally required in trading derivatives permit a high degree of leverage. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement may result in an immediate and substantial loss. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so. The use of leveraged derivatives can magnify potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on share price.

DISTRIBUTION TAX RISK. The Fund currently expects to make distributions on a regular basis. While the Fund will normally pay its income as distributions, the Fund's distributions may exceed the Fund's income and gains for the Fund's taxable year. The Fund may be required to reduce its distributions if it has insufficient income. Additionally, there may be times the Fund needs to sell securities when it would not otherwise do so and could cause the distributions from that sale to constitute return of capital. Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital. Return of capital distributions do not represent income or gains generated by the Fund's investment activities and should not be interpreted by shareholders as such. Distributions in excess of the Fund's minimum distribution requirements, but not in excess of the Fund's earnings and profits, will be taxable to Fund shareholders and will not constitute nontaxable returns of capital. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable but will reduce the shareholder's cost basis and will result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when those Fund shares on which the distribution was received are sold. Once a Fund shareholder's cost basis is reduced to zero, further distributions will be treated as capital gain, if the Fund shareholder holds shares of the Fund as capital assets. Additionally, any capital returned through distributions will be distributed after payment of Fund fees and expenses. Because the Fund's distributions may consist of return of capital, the Fund may not be an appropriate investment for investors who do not want their principal investment in the Fund to decrease over time or who do not wish to receive return of capital in a given period. In the event that a shareholder purchases shares of the Fund shortly before a distribution by the Fund, the entire distribution may be taxable to the shareholder even though a portion of the distribution effectively represents a return of the purchase price.

The Fund's investment strategy may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to federal income tax at rates of up to 20%. The Fund's investment strategy may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of distributions received by Fund shareholders may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment strategy.

Substantial uncertainties exist related to the calculation of income from the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts. The Fund may calculate the income from the contracts using the IRS rules for notional principal contracts or the open contract method. In addition, the Fund intends to treat each reset of its swaps to different Synthetic Autocallable Contracts as a recognition event. However, the application of the foregoing rules to the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts may be subject to challenge or varying interpretation. If the Fund is incorrect in its calculation of income, the Fund may be required to make an extraordinary distribution to distribute prior undistributed income or recharacterize prior distributions.

The derivatives included in the portfolio are OTC derivatives. Because the terms are negotiated rather than standardized, the tax treatment may be less certain than it is in regard to standardized instruments. The Fund will take the position that the derivative contracts are not subject to the mark-to-market rules of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Under such position, the Fund would not be required to recognize income annually whether or not the Fund received cash in regard to the derivatives. However, the Fund would also not be eligible for statutory rules that allow taxpayers to treat gains in respect of derivatives subject to the mark-to-market rules as 60% long term capital gain and 40% short term capital gain.

EQUITY SECURITIES RISK. Equity securities prices fluctuate for several reasons, including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant equity market, such as market volatility, or when political or economic events affecting the issuers occur. Common stock prices may be particularly sensitive to rising interest rates, as the cost of capital rises and borrowing costs increase. Equity securities may decline significantly in price over short or extended periods of time, and such declines may occur in the equity market as a whole, or they may occur in only a particular country, company, industry or sector of the market. Additionally, holders of an issuer's common stock may be subject to greater risks than holders of its preferred stock and debt securities because common stockholders' claims are subordinated to those of holders of preferred stocks and debt securities upon the bankruptcy of an issuer.

GROWTH STOCKS INVESTMENT RISK. Growth stocks generally are priced higher than non-growth stocks in relation to an issuer's earnings and other measures because investors believe they have greater growth potential. However, there is no guarantee that such an issuer will realize that growth potential. In addition, the market values of growth stocks may be more volatile than other types of investments, and therefore more susceptible to rapid price swings, especially during periods of economic uncertainty or in response to adverse news about the condition of the issuer, such as earnings disappointments. The returns on growth stocks may or may not move in tandem with the returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. Growth stocks may fall out of favor and trail the returns of funds employing other styles of investing. Growth stocks may also be more adversely affected in a down market, as growth stocks typically have little or no dividend income to absorb the effect of adverse market conditions.

INDEX OR MODEL CONSTITUENT RISK. The Fund may be a constituent of one or more indices or ETF models. As a result, the Fund may be included in one or more index-tracking ETFs or mutual funds. Being a component security of such a vehicle could greatly affect the trading activity involving the Fund's shares, the size of the Fund and the market volatility of the Fund's shares. Inclusion in an index could increase demand for the Fund and removal from an index could result in outsized selling activity in a relatively short period of time. As a result, the Fund's net asset value could be negatively impacted and the Fund's market price may be below the Fund's net asset value during certain periods. In addition, index rebalances may potentially result in increased trading activity. To the extent buying or selling activity increases, the Fund can be exposed to increased brokerage costs and adverse tax consequences and the market price of the Fund can be negatively affected.

INFLATION RISK. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions may decline. This risk is more prevalent with respect to debt securities held by the Fund. Inflation creates uncertainty over the future real value (after inflation) of an investment. Inflation rates may change frequently and drastically as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy, and the Fund's investments may not keep pace with inflation, which may result in losses to Fund investors.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMPANIES RISK. Information technology companies produce and provide hardware, software and information technology systems and services. Information technology companies are generally subject to the following risks: rapidly changing technologies and existing product obsolescence; short product life cycles; fierce competition; aggressive pricing and reduced profit margins; the loss of patent, copyright and trademark protections; cyclical market patterns; evolving industry standards; and frequent new product introductions and new market entrants. Information technology companies may be smaller and less experienced companies, with limited product lines, markets or financial resources and fewer experienced management or marketing personnel. Information technology company stocks, particularly those involved with the internet, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that are often unrelated to their operating performance. In addition, information technology companies are particularly vulnerable to federal, state and local government

regulation, and competition and consolidation, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Information technology companies also face competition for services of qualified personnel and heavily rely on patents and intellectual property rights and the ability to enforce such rights to maintain a competitive advantage.

INTEREST RATE RISK. The value of debt securities held by the Fund will fluctuate in value with changes in interest rates. In general, debt securities will increase in value when interest rates fall and decrease in value when interest rates rise. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates than would normally be the case during periods of low interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter term investments and higher for longer term investments. Duration is a common measure of interest rate risk. Duration measures a debt security's expected life on a present value basis, taking into account the debt security's yield, interest payments and final maturity. Duration is a reasonably accurate measure of a debt security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The longer the duration of a debt security, the greater the debt security's price sensitivity is to changes in interest rates. Rising interest rates also may lengthen the duration of debt securities with call features, since exercise of the call becomes less likely as interest rates rise, which in turn will make the securities more sensitive to changes in interest rates and result in even steeper price declines in the event of further interest rate increases. An increase in interest rates could also cause principal payments on a debt security to be repaid at a slower rate than expected. This risk is particularly prevalent for a callable debt security where an increase in interest rates could cause the issuer of that security to not redeem the security as anticipated on the call date, effectively lengthening the security's expected maturity, in turn making that security more vulnerable to interest rate risk and reducing its market value. When interest rates fall, the Fund may be required to reinvest the proceeds from the sale, redemption or early prepayment of a debt security at a lower interest rate.

LADDERED PORTFOLIO RISK. The ladder portfolio strategy may not perform as expected and may not provide the intended risk mitigation if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period of time, multiple Synthetic Autocallable Contracts breach coupon and maturity barrier levels across consecutive observation dates and investment time periods and/or the Fund has difficulty rolling Synthetic Autocallable Contracts upon their call or maturity. Upon the call or maturity of a Synthetic Autocallable Contract, the Fund may not be able to obtain exposure to another Synthetic Autocallable Contract with a similar or desired level of risk and return potential.

LARGE CAPITALIZATION COMPANIES RISK. Large capitalization companies may grow at a slower rate and be less able to adapt to changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. Thus, the return on investment in securities of large capitalization companies may be less than the return on investment in securities of small and/or mid capitalization companies. The performance of large capitalization companies also tends to trail the overall market during different market cycles.

LEVERAGE RISK. The Fund has exposure to instruments subjecting them to leverage risk. Leverage may result in losses that exceed the amount originally invested and may accelerate the rates of losses. Leverage tends to magnify, sometimes significantly, the effect of any increase or decrease in the Fund's exposure to an asset or class of assets and may cause the value of the Fund's portfolio and the Fund's shares to be volatile and sensitive to market swings. Certain instruments have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.

LIQUIDITY RISK. The Fund has investments that it may not be able to dispose of or close out readily at a favorable time or price (or at all), or at a price approximating the Fund's valuation of the investment. For example, certain investments may be subject to restrictions on resale, may trade over-the-counter or in limited volume, or may not have an active trading market. Illiquid securities may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. It may be difficult for the Fund to value illiquid securities accurately. The market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. If the Fund needed to sell a large block of illiquid securities to meet shareholder redemption request or to raise cash, these sales could further reduce the securities' prices and adversely affect performance of the Fund. Disposal of illiquid securities may entail registration expenses and other transaction costs that are higher than those for liquid securities.

MANAGEMENT RISK. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses, including through the use of technology, automated processes, algorithms, or other management systems, that may not operate as intended or produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective, meet relevant benchmarks or perform as well as other funds with similar objectives.

MARKET MAKER RISK. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Fund shares due to a limited number of market makers. Decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. The Fund may rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of shares. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund's net asset value and the price at which the Fund's shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of the Fund's shares. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund shares trading at a discount to net asset value and also in greater than normal intraday bid-ask spreads for Fund shares.

MARKET RISK. Market risk is the risk that a particular investment, or shares of the Fund in general, may fall in value. Securities are subject to market fluctuations caused by real or perceived adverse economic, political, and regulatory factors or market developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities prices. Shares of the Fund could decline in value or underperform other investments. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, market manipulation, government defaults, government shutdowns, regulatory actions, political changes, diplomatic developments, the imposition of sanctions and other similar measures, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, natural disasters, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. Any of such circumstances could have a materially negative impact on the value of the Fund's shares, the liquidity of an investment, and may result in increased market volatility. During any such events, the Fund's shares may trade at increased premiums or discounts to their net asset value, the bid/ask spread on the Fund's shares may widen and the returns on investment may fluctuate.

NEW FUND RISK. The Fund is new and has no performance history or assets as of the date of this prospectus. The Fund expects to have fewer assets than larger funds. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the Fund's market exposure, and in turn, the Fund's returns for limited periods of time.

NON-DIVERSIFICATION RISK. As a "non-diversified" fund, the Fund may hold a smaller number of portfolio securities than many other funds and may be more sensitive to any single economic, business, political or regulatory occurrence than a diversified fund. To the extent the Fund invests in a relatively small number of issuers due to the high percentage of the Fund's assets invested in that security, a decline in the market value of a particular security held by the Fund may affect its value more than if it invested in a larger number of issuers. The value of the Fund's shares may be more volatile than the values of shares of more diversified funds.

OPERATIONAL RISK. The Fund is subject to risks arising from various operational factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. These errors or failures may adversely affect the Fund's operations, including its ability to execute its investment process, calculate or disseminate its NAV in a timely manner, and process creations or redemptions. The Fund relies on third-parties for a range of services, including custody, valuation, administration, transfer services, securities lending and accounting, among many others. Any delay or failure relating to engaging or maintaining such service providers may affect the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective. Although the Fund and the Fund's investment advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

The Fund, the Advisor and the Fund's service providers may utilize AI technologies, including machine learning models and generative AI, to improve operational efficiency and in connection with research, among other purposes. The Fund and the Advisor have little control over the use of AI in third-party products or services. The use of AI introduces numerous potential challenges and the use of AI can lead to reputational damage, legal liabilities, and competitive disadvantages, as well as negatively impact business operations, which may occur with or without mismanagement in the use of the AI. AI requires the collection and processing of substantial amounts of data, which poses risks of data inaccuracies, incompleteness, and inherent biases, and which can degrade the technology's effectiveness and reliability. Such data can include proprietary information, the use of which by AI may be unauthorized and subject to potential liability. AI also presents the risk of "misalignment." This is the scenario where AI's behavior becomes purposefully adversarial to the goals of the user.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT RISK. The market price of the Fund's shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the Fund's net asset value as well as the relative supply of and demand for shares on the Exchange. First Trust cannot predict whether shares will trade below, at or above their net asset value because the shares trade on the Exchange at market prices and not at net asset value. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for shares will be closely related, but not identical, to the same forces influencing the prices of

the holdings of the Fund trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. However, given that shares can only be purchased and redeemed in Creation Units, and only to and from broker-dealers and large institutional investors that have entered into participation agreements (unlike shares of closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their net asset value), First Trust believes that large discounts or premiums to the net asset value of shares should not be sustained absent disruptions to the creation and redemption mechanism, extreme market volatility or potential lack of authorized participants. During stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the market for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which could in turn lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and their net asset value and the bid/ask spread on the Fund's shares may widen.

SIGNIFICANT EXPOSURE RISK. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant percentage of its assets in a single asset class or the securities of issuers within the same country, state, region, industry or sector, an adverse economic, business or political development that affected a particular asset class, region or industry may affect the value of the Fund's investments more than if the Fund were more broadly diversified. A significant exposure makes the Fund more susceptible to any single occurrence and may subject the Fund to greater volatility and market risk than a fund that is more broadly diversified.

SMALLER COMPANIES RISK. The stock price of smalland/or mid capitalization companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies and therefore the Fund's share price may be more volatile than those of funds that invest a larger percentage of their assets in stocks issued by large capitalization companies. Stock prices of smalland/or mid capitalization companies are also generally more vulnerable than those of large capitalization companies to adverse business and economic developments. Securities of smalland/or mid capitalization companies may be thinly traded, making it difficult for the Fund to buy and sell them. In addition, smalland/or mid capitalization companies are typically less financially stable than larger, more established companies and may reinvest a high proportion of their earnings in their business and may not pay dividends. Smalland/or mid capitalization companies may also depend on a small number of essential personnel who may also be less experienced than the management of larger companies, making these companies more vulnerable to experiencing adverse effects due to the loss or inexperience of personnel. Smalland/or mid capitalization companies also normally have less diverse product lines than those of large capitalization companies and are more susceptible to adverse developments concerning their products.

SPECIAL TAX RISK. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under the Code. The federal income tax treatment of the instruments in which the Fund may invest, including the Fund's swap agreements, may not be clear or may be subject to recharacterization by the Internal Revenue Service. It could be more difficult to comply with the tax requirements applicable to RICs if the tax characterization of investments or the tax treatment of the income from such investments were successfully challenged by the Internal Revenue Service. Any such failure to comply with the rules applicable to RICs could cause the Fund to fail to qualify as such. To qualify and maintain its status as a RIC, the Fund must meet certain income, diversification and distributions tests. For purposes of the diversification test, the identification of the issuer (or, in some cases, issuers) of a particular Fund investment can depend on the terms and conditions of that investment. In particular, there is little or no published Internal Revenue Service guidance or case law on how to determine the "issuer" of certain derivatives that the Fund may enter into. Because of the uncertainty of the authority, the Fund intends to treat the "issuer" of its swap agreements as the bank that is the counterparty to the swap agreement and (i) if such derivative references a security, to treat the issuer of the security as the issuer of the derivative or (ii) if the derivative references an index of securities, to treat the issuers of the securities underlying the index as the issuers of the derivative, and to treat any income it may derive from the swap agreements as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income or the issuer of the swap agreement is not appropriately identified, the Fund may not qualify, or may be disqualified, as a RIC. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed.

To maintain its status as a RIC, the Fund must distribute 90% of its investment company taxable income annually. In addition, to avoid a non-deductible excise tax, the Fund must distribute 98% of its ordinary income and 98.2% of its capital gain net income. Separately, depending upon the circumstances, sales to fund redemptions could cause the Fund to recognize income that the Fund is required to distribute to maintain the Fund's RIC status and avoid the excise tax. Funding such distributions could require additional sales, which could require more distributions and affect the projected performance of the Fund. Alternatively, if the Fund only makes distributions to maintain its RIC status and becomes subject to the excise tax, that could also affect the projected performance of the Fund. In either case, the assets sold to fund redemptions, distributions or pay the excise tax will not be available to assist the Fund in meeting its target outcome.

In the event that a shareholder purchases shares of the Fund shortly before a distribution by the Fund, the entire distribution may be taxable to the shareholder even though a portion of the distribution effectively represents a return of the purchase price.

SWAP AGREEMENTS RISK. The Fund may enter into swap agreements. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into for a set period of time in which the parties agree to exchange payments based on some underlying reference or asset (such as interest rates). The use of swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques, risk analyses and tax planning different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. These transactions can result in sizeable realized and unrealized capital gains and losses relative to the gains and losses from the Fund's direct investments in the reference assets. Transactions in swaps can involve greater risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the reference asset since, in addition to general market risks, swaps may be leveraged and are also subject to credit risk, counterparty risk, liquidity risk and valuation risk. Because they are two-party contracts and may have terms of greater than seven days, certain swap transactions may be considered to be illiquid. Moreover, the Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap counterparty. Some swaps may be complex and difficult to value. Swaps may also be subject to pricing or "basis" risk, which exists when a particular swap becomes extraordinarily expensive relative to historical prices or the price of corresponding cash market instruments. Under certain market conditions it may not be economically feasible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position in time to avoid a loss or take advantage of an opportunity. If a swap transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses. The prices of swaps can be very volatile, and a variance in the degree of volatility or in the direction of the price of the reference asset from the sub-advisor's expectations may produce significant losses in the Fund's investments in swaps. In addition, a perfect correlation between a swap and an investment position may be impossible to achieve. As a result, the Fund's use of swaps may not be effective in fulfilling the Fund's investment strategies and may contribute to losses that would not have been incurred otherwise. Certain swaps are not bilateral agreements but are centrally-cleared and are exchange-traded. Central clearing tends to decrease credit risk and improve liquidity but many regulations regarding centrally-cleared swaps have not been fully implemented and the scope of the risks remain unclear. As central clearing does not make the agreements risk-free and there is no guarantee that the Fund would consider all centrally-cleared or exchange-traded swaps to be liquid.

The Fund may seek to adjust the size of a swap transaction from time to time (such as when it may seek to downsize a swap in order to meet redemptions). In addition, the swap counterparty will have rights to terminate the transaction prior to its stated maturity as a result of an event of default or termination event with respect to the Fund, or a disruption event with respect to the reference assets of the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts. In such event, the counterparty will determine the amount payable upon termination. The termination values determined by a counterparty may differ from the values the Fund attributes to the swaps. Furthermore, the Fund may have limited ability to contest the amounts determined by the counterparty or to negotiate for more favorable pricing in connection with a consensual termination.

The valuation of the swaps will also be relevant to the amount of mark-to-market margin the Fund is required to post. The valuations of the Fund's swap agreements could experience sudden and substantial changes from time to time. If the Fund is not able to provide eligible collateral as required under the governing documentation, the counterparty may declare an event of default and terminate outstanding swap transactions.

SWAP RIC TAX RISK. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by entering into swap agreements that seek to deliver a return reflecting the performance of a laddered portfolio of theoretically created financial instruments designed to replicate the defined return characteristics of autocallable yield notes. In some cases, a taxpayer owning a swap position may be required to recognize gross income without receiving cash flow. Since the Fund intends to qualify as a regulated investment company, the Fund will have a distribution requirement based upon the Fund's investment company taxable income, which in turn is based upon the Fund's gross income. This means that that the Fund may have a distribution requirement in cases in which it has not received cash. The Fund may be required to sell assets or borrow to fund the distribution requirement, either of which could affect the investment return to the shareholders.

TRADING ISSUES RISK. Trading in Fund shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Fund shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange's "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. The Fund may have difficulty maintaining its listing on the Exchange in the event the Fund's assets are small, the Fund does not have enough shareholders, or if the Fund is unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RISK. U.S. government securities are subject to interest rate risk but generally do not involve the credit risks associated with investments in other types of debt securities. As a result, the yields available from U.S. government securities are generally lower than the yields available from other debt securities. U.S. government securities are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and the payment of principal when held to maturity.

VALUATION RISK. The Fund may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund at that time. The Fund's ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers or the Fund's counterparties to its swap agreements.

The valuation of the Fund's investments may depend significantly on the valuation assessment of the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts conducted by each counterparty to the Fund's swap agreements. As such, the Fund's counterparties may face a conflict of interest in valuing the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts since such values will affect the consideration to be paid on the Fund's swap agreements. None of the Fund, Advisor, or Sub-Advisor may have full transparency into a counterparty's valuation assessments and each counterparty's assessments could differ from the assessments of the Fund's other counterparties, notwithstanding that the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts underlying each swap agreement may have identical terms (e.g., maturity and coupon barrier levels). There is no assurance that the Fund's efforts to mitigate the potential for any abuse of such conflict of interest will be effective. In addition, changes to the values of the underlying assets of a Synthetic Autocallable Contract may not affect or may be contradictory to the ultimate valuation of the Fund's swap agreements.

VOLATILITY RISK. Volatility is the characteristic of a security, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. The Fund may invest in securities or financial instruments that exhibit more volatility than the market as a whole. Such exposures could cause the Fund's net asset value to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time. Volatility can be caused by many factors, including changes in the economy or financial markets or for reasons specific to a particular issuer.

Non-Principal Risks

BORROWING AND LEVERAGE RISK. If the Fund borrows money, it must pay interest and other fees, which may reduce the Fund's returns. Any such borrowings are intended to be temporary. However, under certain market conditions, including periods of decreased liquidity, such borrowings might be outstanding for longer periods of time. As prescribed by the 1940 Act, the Fund will be required to maintain specified asset coverage of at least 300% with respect to any bank borrowing immediately following such borrowing and at all times thereafter. The Fund may be required to dispose of assets on unfavorable terms if market fluctuations or other factors reduce the Fund's asset coverage to less than the prescribed amount.

DEPENDENCE ON KEY PERSONNEL RISK. The Sub-Advisor is dependent upon the experience and expertise of the Fund's portfolio managers in providing advisory services with respect to the Fund's investments. If the Sub-Advisor were to lose the services of any of these portfolio managers, its ability to service the Fund could be adversely affected. There can be no assurance that a suitable replacement could be found for any of the portfolio managers in the event of their death, resignation, retirement or inability to act on behalf of the Sub-Advisor.

FAILURE TO QUALIFY AS A REGULATED INVESTMENT COMPANY RISK. If, in any year, the Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company under the applicable tax laws, the Fund would be taxed as an ordinary corporation. In such circumstances, the Fund's taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed and the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a regulated investment company that is accorded special tax treatment. This would cause investors to incur higher tax liabilities than they otherwise would have incurred and would have a negative impact on Fund returns. If the Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company, distributions to the Fund's shareholders generally would be eligible (i) for treatment as qualified dividend income in the case of individual shareholders and (ii) for the dividends received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders. See "Federal Tax Matters."

FORWARD CONTRACTS RISK. A forward contract is an over-the-counter derivative transaction between two parties to buy or sell a specified amount of an underlying reference at a specified price (or rate) on a specified date in the future. Forward contracts are negotiated on an individual basis and are not standardized or traded on exchanges. The market for forward contracts is substantially unregulated and can experience lengthy periods of illiquidity, unusually high trading volume and other negative impacts, such as political intervention, which may result in volatility or disruptions in such markets. A relatively small price movement in a forward contract may result in substantial losses to the Fund, exceeding the amount of the margin paid. Forward contracts can increase the Fund's risk exposure to underlying reference and their attendant risks, such as credit risk, currency risk, market risk, and interest rate risk, while also exposing the Fund to counterparty risk, liquidity risk and valuation risk, among others.

FUTURES CONTRACTS RISK. The Fund may enter into futures contracts. Futures contracts are typically exchange-traded contracts that call for the future delivery of an asset by one party to another at a certain price and date, or cash settlement of the terms of the contract. The risk of a position in a futures contract may be very large compared to the relatively low level of margin the Fund is required to deposit. In many cases, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss or gain to the investor relative to the size of a required margin deposit. The ability to establish and close out positions in futures contracts is subject to the development and maintenance of a liquid secondary market. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on an exchange will exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time. If the Fund uses futures contracts for hedging purposes, there is a risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the prices of the derivatives and movements in the securities or index underlying the derivatives or movements in the prices of the Fund's investments that are the subject of such hedge. The prices of futures contracts, for a number of reasons, may not correlate perfectly with movements in the securities or index underlying them. For example, participants in the futures markets are subject to margin deposit requirements less onerous than margin requirements in the securities markets in general. As a result, futures markets may attract more speculators than the securities markets. Increased participation by speculators in those markets may cause temporary price distortions. Due to the possibility of price distortion, even a correct forecast of general market trends by the Fund's portfolio managers still may not result in a successful derivatives activity over a very short time period. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the various exchanges have established limits referred to as "speculative position limits" on the maximum net long or net short positions that any person and certain affiliated entities may hold or control in a particular futures contract. It is possible that, as a result of such limits, the Fund will be precluded from taking positions in certain futures contracts it might have otherwise taken to the disadvantage of shareholders.

ISSUER SPECIFIC CHANGES RISK. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

LEGISLATION/LITIGATION RISK. From time to time, various legislative initiatives are proposed and/or enacted in the United States and abroad, which may have a negative impact on certain companies in which the Fund invests. In addition, litigation regarding any of the issuers of the securities owned by the Fund, or industries represented by these issuers, may negatively impact the value of the securities. Such legislation or litigation may cause the Fund to lose value or may result in higher portfolio turnover if the Advisor determines to sell such a holding.

OPTIONS RISK. The use of options involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions and depends on the ability of the Fund's portfolio managers to forecast market movements correctly. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, or in interest or currency exchange rates, including the anticipated volatility, which in turn are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political and economic events. The effective use of options also depends on the Fund's ability to terminate option positions at times deemed desirable to do so. There is no assurance that the Fund will be able to effect closing transactions at any particular time or at an acceptable price. In addition, there may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options and their underlying securities and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options. There may be times the Fund needs to sell securities in order to settle an option position, which could result in the distribution of premium from that option position being classified as a return of capital and make the Fund less tax-efficient than other funds.

Fund Organization

The Fund is a series of the Trust, an investment company registered under the 1940 Act. The Fund is treated as a separate fund with its own investment objective and policies. The Trust is organized as a Massachusetts business trust. The Board is

responsible for the overall management and direction of the Trust. The Board elects the Trust's officers and approves all significant agreements, including those with the Advisor, Sub-Advisor, distributor, custodian and fund administrative and accounting agent.

Management of the Fund

First Trust Advisors L.P., 120 East Liberty Drive, Wheaton, Illinois 60187, is the investment advisor and commodity pool operator to the Fund. In this capacity, First Trust is responsible for overseeing the Sub-Advisor in the selection and ongoing monitoring of the securities in the Fund's portfolio and certain other services necessary for the management of the portfolio.

First Trust is a limited partnership with one limited partner, Grace Partners of DuPage L.P., and one general partner, The Charger Corporation. Grace Partners of DuPage L.P. is a limited partnership with one general partner, The Charger Corporation, and a number of limited partners. The Charger Corporation is an Illinois corporation controlled by James A. Bowen, the Chief Executive Officer of First Trust. First Trust discharges its responsibilities subject to the policies of the Fund. First Trust is registered as a commodity pool operator and is also a member of the National Futures Association.

First Trust serves as advisor or sub-advisor for 11 mutual fund portfolios, 10 exchange-traded funds consisting of 306 series and 5 closed-end funds. It is also the portfolio supervisor of certain unit investment trusts sponsored by First Trust Portfolios L.P. ("*FTP*"), an affiliate of First Trust, 120 East Liberty Drive, Wheaton, Illinois 60187. FTP specializes in the underwriting, trading and distribution of unit investment trusts and other securities. FTP is the principal underwriter of the shares of the Fund.

The Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and First Trust have retained Vest Financial, LLC ("*Vest*" or the "*Sub-Advisor*") to serve as investment sub-advisor pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement (the "*Sub-Advisory Agreement*") and as commodity trading advisor to the Fund. In this capacity, Vest is responsible for the selection and ongoing monitoring of the securities in the Fund's investment portfolio. Vest, with principal offices at 8350 Broad St., Suite 240, McLean, Virginia 22102, was founded in 2012, and is a Delaware LLC. Vest had approximately \$45.3 billion under management or committed to management as of August 29, 2025. The Sub-Advisor is registered as a commodity trading advisor and is also a member of the National Futures Association.

The Sub-Advisor is a subsidiary of Vest Group, Inc. ("*VG*"). First Trust Capital Partners, LLC ("*FTCP*"), an affiliate of First Trust, is the largest single holder of voting shares in VG.

Karan Sood and Trevor Lack are the Fund's portfolio managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's investment portfolio.

- Mr. Sood has over 15 years of experience in derivative based investment strategy design and trading. Prior to joining Vest, Mr. Sood worked at ProShare Advisors LLC. Prior to ProShare, Mr. Sood worked as a Vice President at Barclays Capital. Last based in New York, he was responsible for using derivatives to design structured investment strategies and solutions for the firm's institutional clients in the Americas. Prior to his role in New York, Mr. Sood worked in similar capacity in London with Barclays Capital's European clients. Mr. Sood received a master's degree in Decision Sciences & Operations Research from London School of Economics & Political Science. He also holds a bachelor's degree in engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.
- Mr. Lack has over 10 years of experience as a Portfolio Manager. Mr. Lack joined the Sub-Advisor in 2019. Prior to joining the Sub-Advisor, Mr. Lack worked at ProShare Advisors LLC from 2011 to 2019. Mr. Lack received a master's degree in finance from Johns Hopkins University. He also holds a bachelor's degree in business from Northeastern University.

For additional information concerning First Trust and the Sub-Advisor, including a description of the services provided to the Fund, see the Fund's SAI. Additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and ownership by the portfolio managers of shares of the Fund is provided in the SAI.

Management Fee

Pursuant to an investment management agreement between First Trust and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund (the "*Investment Management Agreement*"), First Trust oversees the Sub-Advisor's management of the Fund's assets and pays the Sub-Advisor for its services as Sub-Advisor. First Trust is paid an annual unitary management fee by the Fund equal to 0.75% of the Fund's average daily net assets and is responsible for the Fund's expenses, including the cost of transfer agency, sub-advisory, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other services, but excluding fee payments under the Investment Management Agreement,

interest, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage commissions and other expenses connected with the execution of portfolio transactions, distribution and service fees payable pursuant to a 12b-1 plan, if any, and extraordinary expenses.

As approved by the Trust's Board of Trustees, the management fee paid to First Trust will be reduced at certain levels of Fund net assets ("*breakpoints*"). See the Fund's Statement of Additional Information for more information on the breakpoints.

A discussion regarding the Board's approval of the Investment Management Agreement and the Sub-Advisory Agreement will be available in the Fund's Form N-CSR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026.

How to Buy and Sell Shares

Most investors buy and sell shares of the Fund in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the secondary market on one or more national securities exchanges. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares. There is no minimum investment when buying shares on the Exchange. Although shares are generally purchased and sold in "round lots" of 100 shares, brokerage firms typically permit investors to purchase or sell shares in smaller "odd lots," at no per-share price differential. When buying or selling shares through a broker, investors should expect to pay brokerage commissions, investors may receive less than the net asset value of the shares because shares are bought and sold at market prices rather than at net asset value, and investors may pay some or all of the bid-ask spread for each transaction (purchase or sale) of Fund shares. Share prices are reported in dollars and cents per share.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will pay out redemption proceeds to a redeeming authorized participant within one day after the authorized participant's redemption request is received, in accordance with the process set forth in the Fund's SAI and in the agreement between the authorized participant and the Fund's distributor. However, the Fund reserves the right, including under stressed market conditions, to take up to seven days after the receipt of a redemption request to pay an authorized participant, all as permitted by the 1940 Act.

For purposes of the 1940 Act, the Fund is treated as a registered investment company, and the acquisition of shares by other registered investment companies and companies relying on Sections 3(c)(1) and 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act is subject to the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act and the related rules and interpretations.

Book Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no share certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company ("*DTC*") or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding shares of the Fund and is recognized as the owner of all shares for all purposes.

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

Share Trading Prices

The trading price of shares of the Fund on the secondary market is based on market price and may differ from the Fund's daily net asset value and can be affected by market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of the Fund's Shares

The Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions ("*market timing*"). In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by the Fund's shareholders. The Board considered that the Fund's shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund in Creation Units by broker-dealers and large institutional investors that have entered into participation agreements (*i.e.*, authorized participants ("*APs*")) and that the vast majority of trading in the Fund's shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not involve the Fund directly, it is unlikely those trades would cause many of the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund's trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With respect to trades directly with the Fund, to the extent effected in-kind (*i.e.*, for securities), those trades do not cause any of the harmful effects that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent that the Fund may effect the

purchase or redemption of Creation Units in exchange wholly or partially for cash, the Board noted that such trades could result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. However, the Board noted that direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that the shares trade at or close to net asset value. In addition, the Fund imposes fixed and variable transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. Finally, the Advisor monitors purchase and redemption orders from APs for patterns of abusive trading and the Fund reserves the right to not accept orders from APs that the Advisor has determined may be disruptive to the management of the Fund.

Dividends, Distributions and Taxes

Dividends from net investment income of the Fund, if any, are declared and paid monthly by the Fund. The Fund distributes its net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders at least annually.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole shares only if the broker through whom you purchased shares makes such option available. Such shares will generally be reinvested by the broker based upon the market price of those shares and investors may be subject to customary brokerage commissions charged by the broker.

Federal Tax Matters

This section summarizes some of the main U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning shares of the Fund. This section is current as of the date of this prospectus. Tax laws and interpretations change frequently, and these summaries do not describe all of the tax consequences to all taxpayers. For example, these summaries generally do not describe your situation if you are a corporation, a non-U.S. person, a broker-dealer, or other investor with special circumstances. In addition, this section does not describe your state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences.

This federal income tax summary is based in part on the advice of counsel to the Fund. The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") could disagree with any conclusions set forth in this section. The following disclosure may not be sufficient for you to use for the purpose of avoiding penalties under federal tax law.

As with any investment, you should seek advice based on your individual circumstances from your own tax advisor.

Fund Status

The Fund intends to qualify as a RIC under the federal tax laws. If the Fund qualifies as a RIC and distributes its income as required by the tax law, the Fund generally will not pay federal income taxes.

Distributions

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable. After the end of each year, you will receive a tax statement that separates the distributions of the Fund into two categories: ordinary income distributions and capital gain dividends. Ordinary income distributions are generally taxed at your ordinary tax rate, however, as further discussed below, certain ordinary income distributions received from the Fund may be taxed at the capital gains tax rates. Generally, you will treat all capital gain dividends as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your shares.

To determine your actual tax liability for your capital gain dividends, you must calculate your total net capital gain or loss for the tax year after considering all of your other taxable transactions, as described below. In addition, the Fund may make distributions that represent a return of capital for tax purposes and thus will generally not be taxable to you; however, such distributions may reduce your tax basis in your shares, which could result in you having to pay higher taxes in the future when shares are sold, even if you sell the shares at a loss from your original investment. A "return of capital" is a return, in whole or in part, of the funds that you previously invested in the Fund. A return of capital distribution should not be considered part of the Fund's dividend yield or total return of an investment in Fund shares. The tax status of your distributions from the Fund is not affected by whether you reinvest your distributions in additional shares or receive them in cash. The tax laws may require you to treat distributions made to you in January as if you had received them on December 31 of the previous year.

Income from the Fund may also be subject to a 3.8% "Medicare tax." This tax generally applies to your net investment income if your adjusted gross income exceeds certain threshold amounts, which are \$250,000 in the case of married couples filing joint returns and \$200,000 in the case of single individuals.

Substantial uncertainties exist related to the calculation of income from the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts. The Fund may calculate the income from the contracts using the IRS rules for notional principal contracts or the open contract method. In

addition, the Fund intends to treat each reset of its swaps to different Synthetic Autocallable Contracts as a recognition event. However, the application of the foregoing rules to the Synthetic Autocallable Contracts may be subject to challenge or varying interpretation. If the Fund is incorrect in its calculation of income, the Fund may be required to make an extraordinary distribution to distribute prior undistributed income or recharacterize prior distributions.

Dividends Received Deduction

A corporation that owns shares generally will not be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to many dividends received from the Fund because the dividends received deduction is generally not available for distributions from RICs.

Capital Gains and Losses

If you are an individual, the maximum marginal stated federal tax rate for net capital gains is generally 20% (15% or 0% for taxpayers with taxable incomes below certain thresholds). Capital gains may also be subject to the Medicare tax described above.

Net capital gain equals net long-term capital gain minus net short-term capital loss for the taxable year. Capital gain or loss is long-term if the holding period for the asset is more than one year and is short-term if the holding period for the asset is one year or less. You must exclude the date you purchase your shares to determine your holding period. However, if you receive a capital gain dividend from the Fund and sell your share at a loss after holding it for six months or less, the loss will be recharacterized as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividend received. The tax rates for capital gains realized from assets held for one year or less are generally the same as for ordinary income. The Code treats certain capital gains as ordinary income in special situations.

An election may be available to you to defer recognition of the gain attributable to a capital gain dividend if you make certain qualifying investments within a limited time. You should talk to your tax advisor about the availability of this deferral election and its requirements.

Sale of Shares

If you sell or redeem your shares, you will generally recognize a taxable gain or loss. To determine the amount of this gain or loss, you must subtract your tax basis in your shares from the amount you receive in the transaction. Your tax basis in your shares is generally equal to the cost of your shares, generally including brokerage fees, if any. In some cases, however, you may have to adjust your tax basis after you purchase your shares. An election may be available to you to defer recognition of capital gain if you make certain qualifying investments within a limited time. You should talk to your tax advisor about the availability of this deferral election and its requirements.

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units

If you exchange securities for Creation Units, you will generally recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time and your aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the cash component paid. See the SAI for more information. If you exchange Creation Units for securities, you will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between your basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate market value of the securities received and the cash redemption amount. The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units or Creation Units for securities cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position.

Treatment of Fund Expenses

Expenses incurred and deducted by the Fund will generally not be treated as income taxable to you.

Non-U.S. Investors

If you are a non-U.S. investor (*i.e.*, an investor other than a U.S. citizen or resident or a U.S. corporation, partnership, estate or trust), you should be aware that, generally, subject to applicable tax treaties, distributions from the Fund will be characterized as dividends for federal income tax purposes (other than dividends which the Fund properly reports as capital gain dividends) and will be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, subject to certain exceptions described below. However, distributions received by a non-U.S. investor from the Fund that are properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, provided that the Fund makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met. Distributions from the Fund that are properly reported by the Fund as an interest-related dividend attributable to certain interest income received by the Fund or as a short-term capital gain dividend

attributable to certain net short-term capital gain income received by the Fund may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes when received by certain non-U.S. investors, provided that the Fund makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met. For tax years after December 31, 2022, amounts paid to or recognized by a non-U.S. affiliate that are excluded from tax under the portfolio interest, capital gain dividends, short-term capital gains or tax-exempt interest dividend exceptions or applicable treaties, may be taken into consideration in determining whether a corporation is an "applicable corporation" subject to a 15% minimum tax on adjusted financial statement income.

Distributions may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax of 30% in the case of distributions to (i) certain non-U.S. financial institutions that have not entered into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury to collect and disclose certain information and are not resident in a jurisdiction that has entered into such an agreement with the U.S. Treasury and (ii) certain other non-U.S. entities that do not provide certain certifications and information about the entity's U.S. owners. This withholding tax is also currently scheduled to apply to the gross proceeds from the disposition of securities that produce U.S. source interest or dividends. However, proposed regulations may eliminate the requirement to withhold on payments of gross proceeds from dispositions.

Distribution Plan

FTP serves as the distributor of Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis. FTP does not maintain a secondary market in shares.

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Rule 12b-1 plan, the Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year to reimburse FTP for amounts expended to finance activities primarily intended to result in the sale of Creation Units or the provision of investor services. FTP may also use this amount to compensate securities dealers or other persons that are APs for providing distribution assistance, including broker-dealer and shareholder support and educational and promotional services.

The Fund does not currently pay 12b-1 fees, and pursuant to a contractual arrangement, the Fund will not pay 12b-1 fees any time before December 19, 2027. However, in the event 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because these fees are paid out of the Fund's assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

Net Asset Value

The Fund's net asset value ("NAV") is determined as of the close of regular trading (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for trading. If the NYSE closes early on a valuation day, the Fund's NAV will be determined as of that time. The Fund's NAV is calculated by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (i.e., the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of outstanding shares of the Fund, generally rounded to the nearest cent.

Section 2(a)(41) of the 1940 Act provides that when a market quotation is readily available for a fund's portfolio investment, it must be valued at the market value. Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act ("*Rule 2a-5*") defines a readily available market quotation as "a quoted price (unadjusted) in active markets for identical investments that the fund can access at the measurement date, provided that a quotation will not be readily available if it is not reliable." If a market quotation is not "readily available," then the portfolio investment must be fair valued as determined in good faith by a fund's board of trustees.

Rule 2a-5 permits a fund's board of trustees to designate the fund's investment adviser as its "valuation designee" to perform fair value determinations, subject to certain conditions. Accordingly, the Fund's Board has designated First Trust as its valuation designee (the "*Valuation Designee*") pursuant to Rule 2a-5 and has directed the Valuation Designee to perform the functions required in Rule 2a-5(a) subject to the requirements of Rule 2a-5(b) on behalf of all portfolio investments of the Fund, subject to the Board's oversight. First Trust has established a pricing committee (the "*Pricing Committee*") to assist in the administration of the duties of the Valuation Designee. The Valuation Designee has adopted valuation procedures for the First Trust Funds (the "*Valuation Procedures*"), a brief summary of which is set forth below.

The Pricing Committee has identified certain portfolio investments that are routinely categorized as having a readily available market quotation. The market value of an investment with a readily available market quotation is typically determined on the basis of official closing prices or last reported sale prices or equivalent price, although this can vary based on investment type and/or the availability of such prices.

The Pricing Committee has also identified certain portfolio investments that are routinely categorized as fair valued investments. In general, for such investments, the Fund's accounting agent will obtain all pricing data for use in valuing such investments from a pricing service provider approved and overseen by the Pricing Committee (each, a "Pricing Service Provider"), or in the case of certain derivative instruments from (indirectly through the Fund) a counterparty transacting in such instruments, subject to the oversight of the Pricing Committee. Pricing Service Providers typically value non-exchange-traded instruments utilizing a range of market-based inputs and assumptions. For example, when available, Pricing Service Providers may utilize inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker-dealer quotes, spreads, and transactions for comparable instruments. In pricing certain instruments, a Pricing Service Provider may consider information about an instrument's issuer or market activity. Pricing Service Provider valuations of non-exchange-traded instruments generally represent the service's good faith opinion as to what the holder of an instrument would receive in an orderly transaction for an institutional round lot position under current market conditions.

Portfolio investments trading on foreign exchanges or over-the-counter markets that close prior to the close of the NYSE may be fair valued using a systematic fair valuation model provided by a Pricing Service Provider. If these foreign securities meet certain criteria in relation to the valuation model, their valuation is systematically adjusted to reflect the impact of movement in the U.S. market after the close of certain foreign markets.

If no price is available from a Pricing Service Provider or if the Pricing Committee has reason to question the accuracy or the reliability of a price supplied for a portfolio investment or the use of amortized cost, the Pricing Committee will determine the fair value of such portfolio investment in a manner that it believes most appropriately reflects the fair value of the portfolio investment on the valuation date (a "Special Fair Value Pricing Situation"). In a Special Fair Value Pricing Situation, the Pricing Committee will determine a fair value price subject to the process outlined in the Valuation Procedures and based on a consideration of all available information to the Pricing Committee at the time of the determination.

Additionally, for foreign securities, if an extraordinary market event occurs between the time the last "current" market quotation is available for a security in the Fund's portfolio and the time the Fund's NAV is determined that calls into doubt whether that earlier market quotation represents fair value at the time the Fund's NAV is determined, the Pricing Committee will determine the fair valuation as set forth in the Valuation Procedures.

Fair value represents a good faith approximation of the value of a portfolio investment and is the amount the Fund might reasonably expect to receive from the current sale of that investment in an arm's-length transaction. Valuing the Fund's investments using fair value pricing will result in prices that may differ from current market valuations, if any, and that may not be the prices at which those investments could have been sold during the period in which the particular fair values were used. While the Valuation Procedures and Valuation Designee's processes are intended to result in the Fund's NAV calculation that fairly reflects the values as of the time of pricing, the fair value determined for a portfolio instrument may be materially different from the value that could be realized upon the sale of that instrument.

Foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate of such currencies against the U.S. dollar as provided by a Pricing Service Provider. All assets denominated in foreign currencies will be converted into U.S. dollars at the exchange rates in effect at the time of valuation.

Fund Service Providers

The Bank of New York Mellon, 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286, acts as the administrator, custodian and fund accounting and transfer agent for the Fund. Chapman and Cutler LLP, 320 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606, serves as legal counsel to the Fund.

Premium/Discount Information

Information showing the number of days the market price of the Fund's shares was greater (at a premium) and less (at a discount) than the Fund's net asset value for the most recently completed year, and the most recently completed calendar quarters since that year (or life of the Fund, if shorter), is available at <http://www.ftportfolios.com/Retail/etf/home.aspx>.

Financial Highlights

The Fund is new and has no performance history as of the date of this prospectus. Financial information therefore is not available.

Other Information

Continuous Offering

The Fund issues, on a continuous offering basis, its shares in one or more groups of a fixed number of Fund shares (each such group of such specified number of individual Fund shares, a "*Creation Unit Aggregation*"). The method by which Creation Unit Aggregations of Fund shares are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Unit Aggregations of shares are issued and sold by the Fund on an ongoing basis, a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "*Securities Act*"), may occur at any point. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery requirement and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Unit Aggregations after placing an order with FTP, breaks them down into constituent shares and sells such shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a characterization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not "underwriters" but are effecting transactions in shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with the shares that are part of an overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to shares are reminded that, under the Securities Act Rule 153, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to a broker-dealer in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available from the Exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is available with respect to transactions on a national securities exchange, a trading facility or an alternative trading system.

FTP, or its affiliates, or a fund or unit investment trust for which FTP or an affiliate serves as sponsor or investment advisor, may purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other investors, including in secondary market transactions, and because FTP or its affiliates may be deemed affiliates of the Fund, the shares are being registered to permit the resale of these shares from time to time after any such purchase. The Fund will not receive any of the proceeds from the resale of such shares.

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FT Vest Laddered Autocallable Barrier & Income ETF

For More Information

For more detailed information on the Fund, several additional sources of information are available to you. The SAI, incorporated by reference into this prospectus, contains detailed information on the Fund's policies and operation. Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly impacted the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements. The Fund's most recent SAI, annual and semi-annual reports and certain other information such as Fund financial statements are available free of charge by calling the Fund at (800) 621-1675, on the Fund's website at <http://www.ftportfolios.com> or through your financial advisor. Shareholders may call the toll-free number above with any inquiries.

You may obtain this and other information regarding the Fund, including the SAI and the Codes of Ethics adopted by First Trust, FTP and the Trust, directly from the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Information on the SEC's website is free of charge. Visit the SEC's online EDGAR database at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also request information regarding the Fund by sending a request (along with a duplication fee) to the SEC.

First Trust Advisors L.P.
120 East Liberty Drive, Suite 400
Wheaton, Illinois 60187
(800) 621-1675
<http://www.ftportfolios.com>

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811-21774