



XIJN

FT Vest U.S. Equity Buffer & Premium Income ETF – June

XIJN is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to provide a consistent level of income that, when annualized, is approximately 7.36% (before fees and expenses), while providing a buffer against the first 10% of the SPDR® S&P 500® ETF Trust (“SPY”) losses (“Outcomes”) over the one-year Target Outcome Period.**

Target Outcome Period:
6/24/2024 - 6/20/2025

Distribution Rate (Net)* 7.36% [^] (6.52%)	Downside Buffer Level 10%
---	-------------------------------------

[^]Before fees and expenses.



Monthly Income Potential



Downside Buffer



Target Outcome Period

EQUITY EXPOSURE

Under normal market conditions, XIJN will invest substantially all of its assets in Flexible EXchange® Options (“FLEX Options”) that reference the price performance of SPY and short-term (one year or less) U.S. Treasury securities. FLEX Options are customized equity or index option contracts that trade on an exchange, but provide investors with the ability to customize key contract terms like exercise prices, styles and expiration dates.

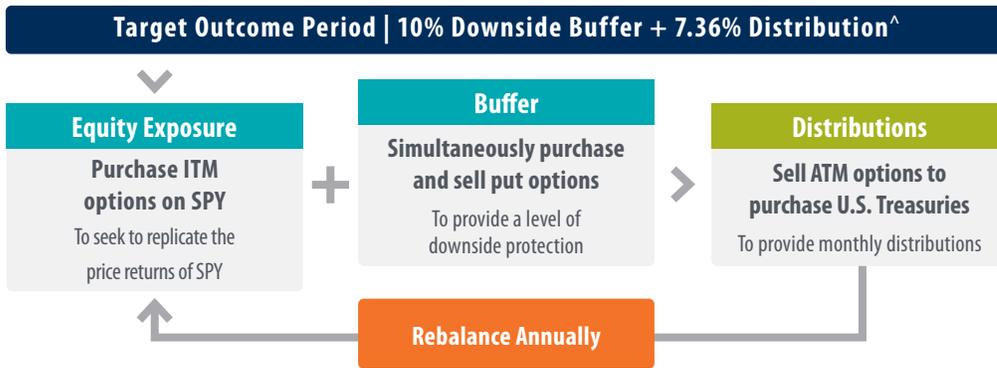
BUFFER

XIJN seeks to provide a buffer on the first 10% loss of SPY over each Target Outcome Period. If SPY decreases in price by more than 10%, XIJN will experience subsequent losses on a one-to-one basis (e.g., if SPY loses 20%, XIJN will lose 10%) over the Target Outcome Period.

DISTRIBUTION RATE

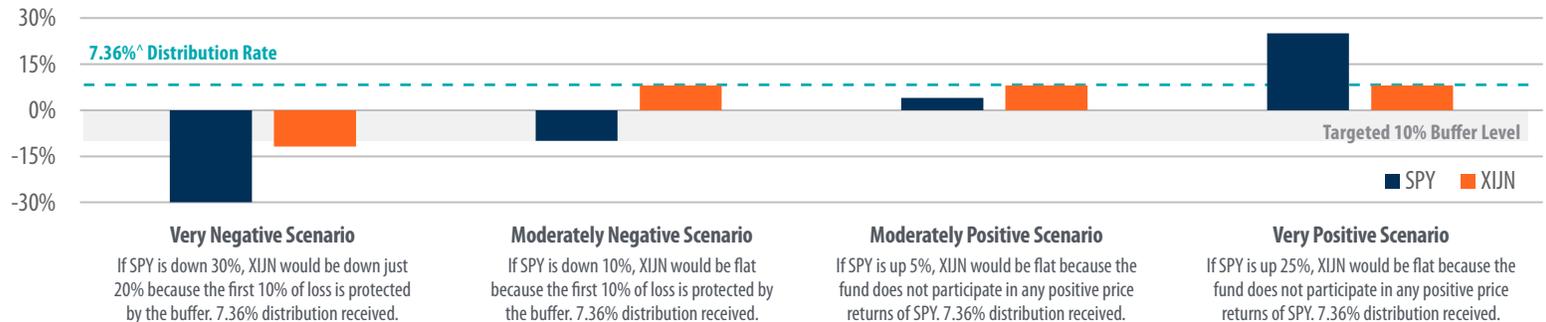
The distribution rate is a result of XIJN’s principal investment strategy, which, in part, involves selling at-the-money call FLEX Options. As the seller of the options, XIJN receives premiums which it intends to use to purchase a portfolio of short-term U.S. Treasury securities. XIJN will distribute the principal and any interest received from the U.S. Treasuries on a monthly basis beginning in the second month of the Target Outcome Period in order to seek to meet the distribution rate.

INVESTMENT PROCESS



HYPOTHETICAL TOTAL RETURN SCENARIO

The hypothetical examples show possible outcomes across different scenarios. The examples assumes ETF shares are purchased on the first day of the Target Outcome Period and held until the end of the period.



The example is based on hypothetical reference asset returns and does not account for payment of fees and expenses so the actual return would be lower. A fund may not be able to achieve the hypothetical returns shown here. XIJN seeks to shield investors against losses from 0 to -10%, over the Target Outcome Period while providing a consistent distribution rate. **Investors will not participate in any positive price movements of SPY above its price level on the first day of the Target Outcome Period and will be subject to losses below the buffer level.**

*For tax purposes, distributions may consist of ordinary income, capital gains or return of capital. A return of capital will reduce an investor’s principal investment.

**Investors that hold shares for the entire Target Outcome Period will not participate in any positive price returns of SPY above SPY’s price on the first day of the Target Outcome Period, however, investors will be subject to losses of SPY below the 10% buffer level. There is no guarantee that the fund’s targeted distribution rate will be achieved. The outcome values may only be realized for an investor who holds shares for the outcome period shown.

You should consider the fund's investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses carefully before investing. Contact First Trust Portfolios L.P. at 1-800-621-1675 or visit www.ftportfolios.com to obtain a prospectus or summary prospectus which contains this and other information about the fund. The prospectus or summary prospectus should be read carefully before investing.

RISK CONSIDERATIONS

You could lose money by investing in a fund. An investment in a fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed. There can be no assurance that a fund's objective(s) will be achieved. Investors buying or selling shares on the secondary market may incur customary brokerage commissions. Please refer to each fund's prospectus and Statement of Additional Information for additional details on a fund's risks. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

There can be no assurance that an active trading market for fund shares will develop or be maintained.

A fund that uses FLEX Options to employ a "target outcome strategy" has characteristics unlike many other traditional investment products and may not be appropriate for all investors. There can be no guarantee that a target outcome fund will be successful in its strategy to buffer against losses. A shareholder may lose their entire investment. In the event an investor purchases shares after the first day of the target outcome period defined in the fund's prospectus ("Target Outcome Period") or sells shares prior to the end of the Target Outcome Period, the buffer that a fund seeks to provide may not be available.

A fund that effects all or a portion of its creations and redemptions for cash rather than in-kind may be less tax-efficient.

A fund may be subject to the risk that a counterparty will not fulfill its obligations which may result in significant financial loss to a fund.

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 and expect to continue to do so, and the Federal Reserve has announced that it intends to reverse previously implemented quantitative easing. Recent and 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. Ongoing armed conflicts between Russia and Ukraine in Europe and among Israel, 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 COVID-19 global pandemic, or any future public health crisis, and the ensuing policies enacted by governments and central banks have caused and may continue to cause significant volatility and uncertainty in global financial markets, negatively impacting global growth prospects.

A fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. Such events could cause a fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss.

A fund normally pays its income as distributions and therefore, a fund may be required to reduce its distributions if it has insufficient income. Additionally at times, a fund may need to sell securities when it would not otherwise do so and could cause distributions from that sale to constitute return of capital. Because of this, a fund may not be an appropriate investment for investors who do not want their principal investment in a fund to decrease over time or who do not wish to receive return of capital in a given period.

Trading FLEX Options involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities. A fund may experience substantial downside from specific FLEX Option positions and certain FLEX Option positions may expire worthless. There can be no guarantee that a liquid secondary trading market will exist for the FLEX Options and FLEX options may be less liquid than exchange-traded options.

FLEX Options are subject to correlation risk and a FLEX Option's value may be highly volatile, and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. FLEX Options will be exercisable at the strike price only on their expiration date. Prior to the expiration date, the value of the FLEX Options will be determined based upon market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. In the absence of readily available market quotations for fund holdings, a fund's advisor may determine the fair value of the holding, which requires the advisor's judgement and is subject to the risk of mispricing or improper valuation.

A fund's income may decline when interest rates fall or if there are defaults in its portfolio.

In the event an investor purchased fund shares after the first day of a Target Outcome Period and the fund has already distributed a significant amount of the targeted income for the Target Outcome Period, there may be little or no ability for that investor to experience an investment gain on their fund shares, however, the investor will remain vulnerable to downside risks. Because the value of, and interest received from, the U.S. Treasury securities held by the fund may fluctuate and decrease over the Target Outcome Period, the fund may not be able to meet the targeted income level.

Depending on market conditions, the fund's income level may rise or fall from one Target Outcome Period to the next and is unlikely to remain the same for consecutive Target Outcome Periods.

A fund may be a constituent of one or more indices or models which could greatly affect a fund's trading activity, size and volatility.

As inflation increases, the present value of a fund's assets and distributions may decline.

Information technology companies are subject to certain risks, including rapidly changing technologies, short product life cycles, fierce competition, aggressive pricing and reduced profit margins, loss of patent, copyright and trademark protections, cyclical market patterns, evolving industry standards and regulation and frequent new product introductions.

Large capitalization companies may grow at a slower rate than the overall market.

The portfolio managers of an actively managed portfolio will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not have the desired result.

Market risk is the risk that a particular security, or shares of a fund in general may fall in value. Securities are subject to market fluctuations caused by such factors as general economic conditions, political events, regulatory or market developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities prices. Shares of a fund could decline in value or underperform other investments as a result. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious disease or other public health issues, recessions, natural disasters or other events could have significant negative impact on a fund.

Large inflows and outflows may impact a new fund's market exposure for limited periods of time.

A fund classified as a "non-diversified" may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers. As a result, a 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 concentrated in certain issuers.

A fund and a fund's advisor may seek to reduce various operational risks through controls and procedures, but it is not possible to completely protect against such risks. The fund also relies on third parties for a range of services, including custody, and any delay or failure related to those services may affect the fund's ability to meet its objective.

The prices of options are volatile and the effective use of options depends on a fund's ability to terminate option positions at times deemed desirable to do so. There is no assurance that a fund will be able to effect closing transactions at any particular time or at an acceptable price.

The market price of a fund's shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the fund's net asset value ("NAV") as well as the relative supply of and demand for shares on the exchange, and a fund's investment advisor cannot predict whether shares will trade below, at or above their NAV.

If, in any year, a fund which intends to qualify as a Registered Investment Company (RIC) under the applicable tax laws fails to do so, it would be taxed as an ordinary corporation.

A target outcome fund's investment strategy is designed to deliver returns if shares are bought on the first day that the fund enters into the FLEX Options and are held until the FLEX Options expire at the end of the Target Outcome Period subject to the cap.

Trading on an exchange may be halted due to market conditions or other reasons. There can be no assurance that a fund's requirements to maintain the exchange listing will continue to be met or be unchanged.

A fund that invests in FLEX Options that reference an ETF is subject to certain of the risks of owning shares of an ETF as well as the risks of the types of instruments in which the reference ETF invests.

An underlying ETF with investments that are concentrated in a single asset class, country, region, industry, or sector may be more affected by adverse events than the market as a whole.

A fund that invests in FLEX Options that reference an ETF has exposure to the equity securities market. 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.

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.

A 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. 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. There is no assurance that a fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time.

First Trust Advisors L.P. (FTA) is the adviser to the First Trust fund(s). FTA is an affiliate of First Trust Portfolios L.P., the distributor of the fund(s).

The information presented is not intended to constitute an investment recommendation for, or advice to, any specific person. By providing this information, First Trust is not undertaking to give advice in any fiduciary capacity within the meaning of ERISA, the Internal Revenue Code or any other regulatory framework. Financial professionals are responsible for evaluating investment risks independently and for exercising independent judgment in determining whether investments are appropriate for their clients.

The Target Outcome registered trademarks are registered trademarks of Vest Financial LLC.

The fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by SPDR® S&P 500® ETF Trust, PDR, or Standard & Poor's® (together with their affiliates hereinafter referred to as the "Corporations"). The Corporations have not passed on the legality or suitability of, or the accuracy or adequacy of, descriptions and disclosures relating to the fund or the FLEX Options. The Corporations make no representations or warranties, express or implied, regarding the advisability of investing in the fund or the FLEX Options or results to be obtained by the fund or the FLEX Options, shareholders or any other person or entity from use of the SPDR® S&P 500® ETF Trust. The Corporations have no liability in connection with the management, administration, marketing or trading of the fund or the FLEX Options.

DEFINITIONS

An **option** is a contractual obligation between a buyer and a seller. There are two types of options known as "calls" and "puts." The buyer of a **call option** has the right, but not the obligation, to purchase an agreed upon quantity of an underlying asset from the writer (seller) of the option at a predetermined price (the strike price) within a certain window of time (until the option's expiration), creating a long position. A covered call refers to a financial transaction in which the investor selling call options owns an equivalent amount of the underlying security. A **put option** is the opposite of a call option and gives the buyer the right to sell to the writer (seller) the underlying asset at the strike price at the option's expiration. For this right, the buyer pays a fee to the seller, called a **premium**.

A call option is **at-the-money (ATM)** if the market price of the underlying security is equal to the strike price. **In-the-money options (ITM)** - are options where the underlying stock price is higher/lower for a call/put relative to the strike price. **Out-of-the-money options (OTM)** - are options where the underlying stock price is lower/higher for a call/put relative to the strike price.