



First Trust Multi-Strategy Fund

Class A Shares (Ticker Symbol: FTMAX)

Class C Shares (Ticker Symbol: FTMCX)

Class I Shares (Ticker Symbol: FTMIX)

Summary Prospectus

January 31, 2026

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information and other information about the Fund online at <https://www.firsttrustcapital.com/fund-literature/>. You may also obtain this information at no cost by calling 1-877-779-1999 or by sending an e-mail request to info@FirstTrustCapital.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated January 31, 2026, as each may be amended or supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The primary investment objective of the First Trust Multi-Strategy Fund (the "Fund") is to seek long-term capital appreciation by pursuing positive absolute returns across market cycles. In pursuing its objective, the Fund seeks to generate attractive long-term returns with low sensitivity to traditional equity and fixed-income indices.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.** You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$25,000 in Class A shares of the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section titled "YOUR ACCOUNT WITH THE FUND — Purchase of Shares" on page 51 of the Prospectus and in "Appendix A — Waivers and Discounts Available from Intermediaries" of the Prospectus.

	Class A Shares	Class C Shares	Class I Shares
Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>			
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)			
	4.50%	None	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of the lesser of the value redeemed or the amount invested)	0.50% ¹	1.00% ¹	None
Wire fee	\$20	\$20	\$20
Overnight check delivery fee	\$25	\$25	\$25
Retirement account fees (annual maintenance fee)	\$15	\$15	\$15
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>			
Management fees			
	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%
Distribution and service (Rule 12b-1) fees	0.25%	1.00%	None
Other expenses	0.40%	0.40%	0.39%
Shareholder servicing fee	0.09%	0.09%	0.08%
Dividends and interest expense on short sales	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%
All other expenses	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Total annual fund operating expenses²	1.86%	2.61%	1.60%

- For Class A shares, no sales charge applies on investments of \$250,000 or more, but to the extent a finder's fee was paid, a contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") of 0.50% will be imposed on certain redemptions of such shares within 12 months of the date of purchase. Class C Shares of the Fund are subject to a CDSC of 1.00% on any shares sold within 12 months of the date of purchase.

2. The total annual fund operating expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets appearing in the financial highlights table, which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem 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 the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Class A	\$630	\$1,008	\$1,411	\$2,532
Class C	\$367	\$811	\$1,385	\$2,944
Class I	\$163	\$505	\$871	\$1,900

You would pay the following expenses on Class C Shares if you did not redeem your shares:

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Class C	\$264	\$811	\$1,385	\$2,944

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 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 above, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 191% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

First Trust Capital Management L.P. ("FTCM" or the "Advisor"), the Fund's advisor, seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective by delegating the management of a portion of Fund assets to a group of experienced investment managers that utilize a variety of investment strategies and styles (the "Sub-Advisors"). The Advisor also manages a portion of the Fund's assets directly. When appropriate, the terms "Advisor" or "Advisors" refer to FTCM and the Sub-Advisors, which are Palmer Square Capital Management, LLC ("Palmer Square"), Vest Financial, LLC ("Vest"), Sardis Group, LLC ("Sardis"), and First Trust Advisors L.P. ("FTA"). FTCM retains overall supervisory responsibility for the general management and investment of the Fund's securities portfolio and is responsible for selecting and determining the percentage of Fund assets to allocate to itself and each Sub-Advisor. Each Advisor has complete discretion to invest its portion of the Fund's assets as it deems appropriate, based on its particular philosophy, style, strategies and views. While each Sub-Advisor is subject to the oversight of the Advisor, the Advisor does not attempt to manage the day-to-day investments of the Sub-Advisors. At certain times, the Advisor may not allocate assets to all of the Sub-Advisors and therefore, certain investment strategies may not be employed.

In seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective, the Advisors implement both fundamentally and technically driven strategies. These strategies may include, without limitation, arbitrage and debt securities strategies that invest in different asset classes, securities, and derivative instruments, as discussed below. These strategies seek to target positive absolute returns and may exhibit different degrees of volatility, as well as exposure to equity, fixed income, currency, and interest rate markets. Certain strategies used by the Advisors may include exposure to different market risk factors including, but not limited to, value, growth, dividend yield, market cap and volatility.

Arbitrage. The typical merger-arbitrage strategies employed by the Advisor seek to generate returns by purchasing the stock of the company being acquired, which is commonly known as the target company (the "target"), at a discount to their expected value upon completion of the acquisition. The size of this discount, known as the arbitrage "spread,"

may determine the Fund's potential profit on such an investment. The Fund may employ a variety of strategies to set the "spread", particularly in proposed transactions involving stock consideration, including shorting the stock of the company that proposes to acquire the target and/or the use of derivatives involving the purchase and sale of put and call options. For purposes of the merger-arbitrage strategy, the Advisor focuses on companies located in North America. The success of the merger-arbitrage strategy largely depends on the overall volume of merger activity, which has historically been cyclical in nature, and the Advisor's correct evaluation of the outcome of such merger or acquisition transactions, as the Advisor typically seeks to create a portfolio of uncorrelated investment positions that in the aggregate will benefit from such transaction's completion. During periods of infrequent merger activity, it may be difficult for the Advisor to identify investment opportunities, and the Fund may hold a substantial amount in cash and cash equivalents.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies. FTCM may also invest Fund assets in stock, warrants, and other securities of special purpose acquisition companies or similar special purpose entities (collectively, "SPACs"), which are collective investment structures that pool funds in order to seek potential acquisition opportunities. In selecting SPACs for investment, FTCM analyzes the attractiveness of the SPAC through the life of the SPAC from IPO to liquidation. FTCM evaluates pre- and post-merger announcements, the potential rate of return, the length of time until the proposed transaction closes or SPAC liquidates, and the potential risk to the Fund in the event the proposed acquisition/liquidation does not close on time and is extended. SPACs provide the opportunity for public shareholders to have some or all of their shares redeemed by the SPAC in connection with certain corporate events, such as an amendment to its charter or an acquisition. The Fund may sell its investments in SPACs at any time, but generally looks to sell/redeem prior to the completion of the acquisition or liquidation.

Secured Options. Vest, one of the Fund's current sub-advisors, under normal market circumstances, uses option writing strategies in an effort to obtain option premiums and manage risk. Vest utilizes buy-write (covered call) and/or cash-secured put option strategies on index exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), indices, and/or individual securities held by the Fund. As part of the secured put option strategy, the Fund may enter into a put spread, which involves the simultaneous purchase and sale of put options on the same underlying asset with the same expiration date but different strike prices. Covered call and cash-secured put options are intended to reduce volatility, earn option premiums and provide more stable returns than solely holding equities. Selling call options reduces the risk of owning securities by the receipt of the option premiums and selling put options reduces the purchase price of the underlying securities, but both strategies limit the opportunity to profit from an increase in the market value of the underlying security in exchange for up-front cash at the time of selling the call or put option. Vest's strategy is referred to as "Secured Options" because the call and put options it writes will be covered by the Fund owning the security or ETF underlying the option, holding an offsetting option, segregating cash or other liquid assets at not less than the full value of the option or the exercise price, and/or using other permitted coverage methods. At any given time, the Fund's assets may be subject to only calls or only puts, or a combination of both strategies. To the extent that the Fund's assets are only subject to puts, in order to secure the puts, the assets will consist of cash, cash equivalents, or a box spread. A box spread ("Box Spread") is an offsetting set of options that have risk and return characteristics similar to cash equivalents and is economically similar to zero-coupon bonds. 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 a Box Spread construction process is that it seeks to eliminate market risk tied to price movements associated with the underlying options' reference asset. Once a Box Spread is initiated, its return from the initiation date through expiration is not expected to change due to price movements in the underlying options' reference assets. The value of a Box Spread is subject to interest rate risks meaning that its mark-to-market value may fluctuate as interest rates and broader market conditions change. While the final payoff of a Box Spread is fixed, interim valuations can move in response to shifts in rates. The ability to purchase or sell box spreads effectively is dependent on the availability and willingness of other market participants to transact in box spreads at competitive prices. 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 the underlying reference asset's price movement and the return and characteristics related to the Box Spread will change.

To the extent that the Fund's assets are only subject to covered calls on an index, the Fund may hold index ETFs instead of individual securities that replicate the movement of the index, in addition to the other permitted coverage methods.

Debt Securities. Palmer Square, one of the Fund's current sub-advisors, under normal market circumstances, invests primarily in debt securities or income-producing securities. Palmer Square will invest in securities of any maturity and credit quality, including securities rated below investment grade and unrated securities. Investment grade securities are those rated in the Baa3 or higher categories by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or in the BBB- or higher categories by Standard & Poor's, a division of McGraw Hill Companies Inc. ("S&P"), or Fitch Ratings Ltd. ("Fitch") or, if unrated by Moody's, S&P, Fitch, or another Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization ("NRSRO"), determined by Palmer Square to be of comparable credit quality. Securities rated below investment grade, such as high yield securities, generally have higher yields and higher risks than investment grade securities. High yield securities, commonly referred to as "junk bonds", are rated below investment grade by at least one of Moody's, S&P or Fitch (or if unrated, determined by Palmer Square to be of comparable credit quality high yield securities). The Fund may invest in collateralized debt obligations, including collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"), and other similarly structured securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. The loans generate cash flow that is allocated among one or more classes of securities ("tranches") that vary in risk and yield. The most senior tranche has the best credit quality and the lowest yield compared to the other tranches. The equity tranche has the highest potential yield but also has the greatest risk. The Fund may invest in any tranche of a CLO. In pursuing the Fund's investment objective, Palmer Square uses a blend of top-down analysis, which includes macro analysis, cross-asset relative value analysis, and sector monitoring, and bottom-up analysis, which involves individual issuer and management analysis and security/transaction evaluation that seeks to identify debt securities that Palmer Square believes can provide highly competitive rate yields and total return over the long term with relatively mitigated credit risk.

Structured Credit Products. Sardis, one of the Fund's sub-advisors, under normal market circumstances, primarily invests the portion of the Fund it manages in structured credit products and related fixed income securities and loans. These instruments include agency and non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS"), agency and non-agency commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS"), asset-backed securities ("ABS"), CLOs, and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored entities. Mortgage-related securities are backed by or provide exposure to mortgages, including private (i.e., non-agency) and government mortgage-backed (i.e., agency) securities. Agency loans have balances that fall within the limits set by the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA"), are underwritten to standards set by the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"), the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), and qualify as collateral for securities that are issued by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Non-agency loans have balances that may or may not fall within the limits set by FHFA and do not qualify as collateral for securities that are issued by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. CMBS are generally multi-class or pass-through securities backed by a mortgage loan or a pool of mortgage loans secured by commercial property. ABS are securities backed by non-mortgage assets. A CLO is a type of asset-backed debt security typically collateralized predominantly by pools of domestic and foreign senior secured corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade. RMBS, CMBS, ABS, and CLOs are issued using a variety of structures that vary in risk and yield.

The Fund may invest in instruments of any maturity and credit quality, including high-yield securities, commonly referred to as "junk bonds", that are rated below investment grade by at least one of the Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations ("NRSROs") (or if unrated, are determined by Sardis to be of comparable credit quality). Sardis anticipates the average portfolio duration of the portion of the Fund it manages under normal market conditions will range between two to five years, as calculated by Sardis. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates.

The Fund may invest in various types of derivative instruments, including options, futures, forwards and swaps to attempt to mitigate against interest rate risk. From time to time, Sardis may tactically utilize the following securities or instruments for hedging purposes, to attempt to enhance the portfolio's return, or to mitigate against certain risks, principally credit and interest rate risk: U.S. Treasury securities; corporate bonds; shares of investment companies, including ETFs that invest in fixed income securities; interest rate, total return, and credit default swaps; interest rate and bond futures; and credit spread and interest rate options.

Sardis may sell a security short in anticipation of a decline in the market value of the security. Selling a security short is when the Fund sells a security it does not own. To sell a security short, the Fund must borrow the security from someone else to deliver to the buyer. The Fund then replaces the security it borrowed by purchasing it at the market price at or before the time of replacement. Until it replaces the security, the Fund repays the person that lent it the security for any interest or dividends that may have accrued during the period of the loan. The Fund will incur a loss as a result of the short sale if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the borrowed security. The Fund will realize a profit if the security declines in price between those dates.

In selecting investments, Sardis will consider, among other things, maturity, yield and ratings information and opportunities for price appreciation and interest income. Sardis combines a top-down view of risk positioning with a bottom-up approach that analyzes the underlying value of an asset across a variety of macroeconomic and instrument-specific scenarios to determine the ultimate likelihood of repayment of principal and interest to its holder over time.

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities. FTA, one of the Fund's sub-advisors, under normal market circumstances, primarily invests the portion of the Fund it manages in agency and non-agency RMBS and ABS. FTA constructs a portfolio that normally has a weighted average duration of two to five years and is comprised of securities of any credit quality, including securities rated below investment grade and unrated securities. Duration is a mathematical calculation of the average life of a debt security (or portfolio of debt securities) that serves as a measure of its price risk. In general, each year of duration represents an expected 1% change in the value of a security for every 1% immediate change in interest rates. FTA will calculate the duration of the portfolio by modeling the cash flows of all the individual holdings, including the impact of prepayment variability and coupon adjustments where applicable, to determine the duration of each holding and then aggregating based on the size of the position. In performing this duration calculation, FTA will utilize third-party models.

Investment grade securities are those rated in the Baa3 or higher categories by Moody's, or in the BBB- or higher categories by S&P, or Fitch or, if unrated by Moody's, S&P, Fitch, or another NRSRO, determined by FTA to be of comparable credit quality. Securities rated below investment grade, such as high yield securities, generally have higher yields and higher risks than investment grade securities. High yield securities, commonly referred to as "junk bonds", are rated below investment grade by at least one of Moody's, S&P or Fitch (or if unrated, determined by FTA to be of comparable credit quality high yield securities).

The Fund may take long or short positions in U.S. Treasury futures for interest rate risk management. The Fund may purchase government-sponsored mortgage-related securities in to-be-announced ("TBA") transactions, including mortgage dollar rolls. In a TBA transaction, a seller and buyer of securities agree upon a price for delivering a given volume of securities at a specified future date. The characteristic feature of a TBA transaction is that the actual identity of the securities to be delivered at settlement is not specified on the trade date. Instead, participants agree upon only the general parameters of the securities to be delivered, including issuer, maturity, coupon, price, par amount and settlement date. Generally, two days prior to the settlement date, the seller provides the buyer with the identity of the securities it intends to deliver on the settlement date. In a mortgage dollar roll, the Fund will sell (or buy) mortgage-related securities for delivery on a specified date and simultaneously contract to repurchase (or sell) substantially similar (same type, coupon and maturity) securities on a future date. The Fund may also invest in repurchase agreements and restricted securities, including Rule 144A securities.

In selecting investments, FTA will consider, among other things, individual weightings from a security, sector specific, and portfolio perspective. As part of the portfolio construction process, risk positioning is included in the asset allocation. Market value weight and contribution to duration are both considered. The investment process is rooted in three primary inputs that form the basis for the strategy's overall risk allocation: (1) macroeconomic inputs such as the economy, policy, and growth metrics are used to provide the overall risk posture across the short, medium and longer-term horizons; (2) quantitative inputs are used to identify how securities, and the portfolio as a whole, prove durable in a dynamically risk managed context; and (3) fundamental and technical inputs such as valuations, supply, demand, liquidity, volatility, fund flows, collateral fundamentals, option adjusted spreads, yield curves, credit curves, amongst others, serve as primary drivers of developing an overall risk/return profile essential in seeking durable cash flows and managing risk in a dynamic form.

General. The Fund invests, both long and short, in a wide range of U.S. and non-U.S. publicly traded securities including, but not limited to, equity securities, fixed-income securities, currencies and derivatives. The Fund's allocation to these various security types and various asset classes will vary over time in response to changing market opportunities. The Fund may:

- Invest without limit in equity securities of issuers of any market capitalization including common stocks, and American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depository Receipts ("EDRs") and Global Depository Receipts ("GDRs");
- Invest in shares of other registered investment companies and ETFs;
- Invest without limit in foreign securities, including up to 50% of its net assets in securities of issuers located in emerging markets. The Advisor defines issuers located in emerging markets as those companies that have a majority of their assets located in, or derive a majority of their revenues from, emerging market countries;
- Invest up to 80% of its net assets in fixed income securities of any maturity, including corporate bonds, debt issued by the U.S. government and its agencies and exchange-traded notes ("ETNs"). Such fixed income investments may include high-yield or "junk" bonds and may be of any maturity;
- Invest up to 60% of its net assets in CLOs. Such CLOs may hold loans of any credit quality, including loans rated below investment grade;
- Invest up to 85% of its net assets in derivatives including structured products, options, futures (including commodities futures), forward currency contracts and swaps, including credit-default swaps. These derivative instruments may be used for investment purposes or to modify or hedge the Fund's exposure to a particular investment market related risk, as well as to manage the volatility of the Fund;
- Invest up to 60% of its net assets in currencies and forward currency contracts;
- Utilize leverage (for investment purposes by borrowing against a line of credit, trading on margin, or entering into repurchase agreements) of up to 10% of the Fund's total assets as part of the portfolio management process;
- Invest a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies in the same sector of the market; and
- Sell securities short with respect to 100% of its net assets. A short sale is the sale by the Fund of a security which it does not own in anticipation of purchasing the same security in the future at a lower price to close the short position.

For either investment or hedging purposes, or to manage the volatility of the Fund, the Advisors may invest substantially in a broad range of the derivatives instruments described above, particularly futures contracts. The Advisors may be highly dependent on the use of futures and other derivative instruments, and to the extent that they become unavailable, this may limit an Advisor from fully implementing its investment strategy.

There is no one ideal mix of these investment strategies and techniques; rather, the Advisors seek to allocate the Fund's resources among the various strategies and techniques in response to changing market opportunities.

FTCM expects that the Fund will actively trade portfolio securities and will have a portfolio turnover significantly in excess of 100% on an annual basis.

The Advisors invest in the securities described above when they believe the securities have a strong appreciation potential (long investing, or actually owning a security) or potential to decline in value (short investing, or borrowing a security from a broker and selling it, with the understanding that it must later be bought back and returned to the broker).

The Fund sells (or closes a position in) a security when the Advisor or a Sub-Advisor determines that a particular security has achieved its investment expectations or the reasons for maintaining that position are no longer valid, including: (1) if the Advisor's or Sub-Advisor's view of the business fundamentals or management of the underlying company changes; (2) if the Advisor or Sub-Advisor believes a more attractive investment opportunity is found; (3) if general market conditions trigger a change in the Advisor's or Sub-Advisor's assessment criteria; or (4) for other portfolio management reasons, including to raise cash to meet redemption requests.

Principal Risks of Investing

Risk is inherent in all investing and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. A summary description of certain principal risks of investing in the Fund is set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risk factors associated with investing in the Fund, each of which may cause investors to lose money. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Market risk. The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic, political, or geopolitical conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as tariffs, labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, international conflicts, trade disputes, supply chain disruptions, cybersecurity events, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, natural disasters or climate events, or other events could have a significant impact on a security or instrument. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market.

Multi-style management risk. Because portions of the Fund's assets are managed by different advisors using different styles, the Fund could enter into overlapping securities transactions.

Management and strategy risk. The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Advisors about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect. In addition, 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.

Options risk. Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The seller (writer) of a call option which is covered (e.g., for which the writer holds the underlying security) assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The seller (writer) of a put option which is covered (e.g., the writer holds or has a short position in the underlying security) assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option plus the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The Fund may not fully benefit from or may lose money on an option if changes in its value do not correspond as anticipated to changes in the value of the underlying securities. If the Fund is not able to sell an option held in its portfolio, it would have to exercise the option to realize any profit and would incur transaction costs upon the purchase or sale of the underlying securities. Ownership of options involves the payment of premiums, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance. To the extent that the Fund invests in over-the-counter options, the Fund may be exposed to counterparty risk.

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 value of a Box Spread is subject to interest rate risks meaning that its mark-to-market value may fluctuate as interest rates and broader market conditions change. While the final payoff of a Box Spread is fixed, interim valuations can move in response to shifts in rates. 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 and the return and characteristics related to the Box Spread will change. 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.

Merger and other arbitrage transactions risk. The Fund's merger-arbitrage strategy depends on the overall volume of merger activity. During periods of infrequent merger activity, it may be difficult to identify opportunities for profit or to identify a sufficient number of such opportunities to provide diversification among potential merger transactions, and the Fund may hold a substantial amount in cash and cash equivalents. If the Advisor determines that a proposed acquisition or other corporate event is likely to be consummated, the Fund may purchase the target company's securities at prices often slightly below the value expected to be paid or exchanged for such securities upon completion of the transaction (and often substantially above the prices at which such securities traded immediately prior to the announcement of the proposed transaction). If a transaction appears unlikely to be consummated, or in fact is not consummated or is delayed, the market price of the target's securities may decline sharply. Similarly, if the Fund has sold short the acquirer's securities in anticipation of covering the short position, the failure of the transaction to be consummated may force the Fund to cover its short position in the open market at a price higher than that at which it sold short, with a resulting loss. In addition, if the Fund purchases the target's securities at prices above the offer price because the Advisor determines that the offer is likely to be increased or a different and higher offer made, such purchases may be subject to a greater degree of risk.

Every merger transaction is subject to unique risks. The risks of investing in securities related to a merger or acquisition transaction include the risk that the transaction is renegotiated, the risk that the transaction takes longer to complete than originally planned, and the risk that the transaction is never completed. These risks may occur for a variety of reasons, such as the inability to finance the transaction, lack of regulatory approval from the applicable state, federal or international regulatory agencies, or the failure of shareholders of the party companies to approve the transaction. These risks could cause the Fund to incur a loss.

Collateralized loan obligations ("CLO") risk. The risks of an investment in a CLO largely depend on the type of underlying collateral securities and the tranche in which the Fund invests. While CLOs are subject to the typical risks associated with debt instruments (i.e., interest rate risk and credit risk), the Fund is also subject to asset manager, legal and regulatory, limited recourse, liquidity, redemption, and reinvestment risks as a result of the structure of CLOs in which the Fund may invest. A CLO's performance is linked to the expertise of the CLO manager and its ability to manage the CLO portfolio. Changes in the regulation of CLOs may adversely affect the value of the CLO investments held by the Fund and the ability of the Fund to execute its investment strategy. CLO debt is payable solely from the proceeds of the CLO's underlying assets and, therefore, if the income from the underlying loans is insufficient to make payments on the CLO debt, no other assets will be available for payment. CLO debt securities may be subject to redemption and the timing of redemptions may adversely affect the returns on CLO debt. The CLO manager may not find suitable assets in which to invest and the CLO manager's opportunities to invest may be limited. CLO debt securities may be subject to redemption and the timing of redemptions may adversely affect the returns on CLO debt. The redemption periods and terms will depend upon the CLO. Optional redemptions, if decided upon, may be directed by a majority of the holders of the subordinated notes. A redemption may also occur at the written direction of the CLO manager to the issuer

and the trustee of the CLO. For example, certain tranches of CLO debt may be redeemed if the CLO manager is unable to identify assets suitable for investment during the period when it has the ability to reinvest the principal proceeds from the sale of assets, scheduled redemptions and prepayments in additional assets. Additionally, holders of subordinated CLO debt may cause the redemption of senior CLO debt. The CLOs in which the Fund may invest are structured products. Holders of structured products bear risks of the underlying assets and are subject to issuer repayment or counterparty risk. Certain structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market and as a result may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid securities.

SPACs risk. Unless and until an acquisition is completed, a SPAC generally invests its assets (less a portion retained to cover expenses) in U.S. government securities, money market fund securities and cash. To the extent the SPAC is invested in cash or similar securities, this may impact the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective. If an acquisition that meets the requirements for the SPAC is not completed within a pre-established period of time, the invested funds are returned to the entity's shareholders, less certain permitted expenses, and any warrants issued by the SPAC will expire worthless. As SPACs and similar entities generally have no operating history or ongoing business other than seeking acquisitions, the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the entity's management to identify and complete a profitable acquisition. Certain SPACs may pursue acquisitions only within certain industries or regions, which may increase the volatility of their prices. In addition, these securities, which are typically traded in the over-the-counter market, may be considered illiquid and/or subject to restrictions on resale.

Leveraging risk. Certain Fund transactions, such as entering into futures contracts, options and short sales, may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage can magnify the effects of changes in the value of the Fund's investments and make the Fund more volatile. Leverage creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the Fund would otherwise have had, potentially resulting in the loss of all assets. The Fund may also have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations in connection with such transactions.

Equity risk. The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests.

Short sales risk. A short sale is a transaction in which the Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. In connection with a short sale of a security or other instrument, the Fund is subject to the risk that instead of declining, the price of the security or other instrument sold short will rise. If the price of the security or other instrument sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security or other instrument borrowed to make the short sale, the Fund will experience a loss, which is theoretically unlimited since there is a theoretically unlimited potential for the market price of a security or other instrument sold short to increase.

Fixed income securities risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. Generally, fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, and longer-term and lower rated securities are more volatile than shorter-term and higher rated securities.

Interest rate risk. Generally, fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, with longer term securities being more sensitive than shorter-term securities. For example, the price of a security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop approximately 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Generally, the longer the maturity and duration of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in the Fund's income. Changes in governmental policy, rising inflation rates, and general economic developments, among other factors, could cause interest rates to increase and could have a substantial and immediate effect on the values of the Fund's investments. In addition, a potential rise in interest rates may result in periods of volatility and increased redemptions that might require the Fund to liquidate portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices and times.

Credit risk. If an issuer or guarantor of a debt security held by the Fund, or a counterparty to a financial contract with the Fund, defaults or is downgraded or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or if the value of the assets underlying a security declines, the value of the Fund's portfolio will typically decline.

High yield (“junk”) bond risk. High yield bonds are debt securities rated below investment grade (often called “junk bonds”). Junk bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines, are more volatile, and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings.

Derivatives risk. Derivatives include instruments and contracts that are based on and valued in relation to one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, indices, or other reference obligations or measures of value. Major types of derivatives include futures, options, swaps and forward contracts. Using derivatives exposes the Fund to additional or heightened risks, including leverage risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, market risk, counterparty risk, and credit risk. Derivatives transactions can be highly illiquid and difficult to unwind or value, they can increase Fund volatility, and changes in the value of a derivative held by the Fund may not correlate with the value of the underlying instrument or the Fund's other investments. Many of the risks applicable to trading the instruments underlying derivatives are also applicable to derivatives trading. However, derivatives are subject to additional risks such as operational risk, including settlement issues, and legal risk, including that underlying documentation is incomplete or ambiguous. These additional risks include, but are not limited to, illiquidity risk and counterparty credit risk. For derivatives that are required to be cleared by a regulated clearinghouse, other risks may arise from the Fund's relationship with a brokerage firm through which it submits derivatives trades for clearing, including in some cases from other clearing customers of the brokerage firm.

Foreign investment risk. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. Changes in exchange rates and interest rates, and the imposition of sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and/or other governments may adversely affect the values of the Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. Foreign securities include ADRs, EDRs and GDRs. Unsponsored ADRs, EDRs and GDRs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the foreign issuer of the underlying securities, and involve additional risks because U.S. reporting requirements do not apply. In addition, the issuing bank may deduct shareholder distribution, custody, foreign currency exchange, and other fees from the payment of dividends.

Emerging markets risk. Many of the risks with respect to foreign investments are more pronounced for investments in issuers in developing or emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have more government exchange controls, more volatile interest and currency exchange rates, less market regulation, and less developed and less stable economic, political and legal systems than those of more developed countries. There may be less publicly available and reliable information about issuers in emerging markets than is available about issuers in more developed markets. In addition, emerging market countries may experience high levels of inflation and may have less liquid securities markets and less efficient trading and settlement systems.

Sector focus risk. The Fund may invest a larger portion of its assets in one or more sectors than many other mutual funds, and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors.

Portfolio turnover risk. Active and frequent trading of the Fund's portfolio securities may lead to higher transaction costs and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions than would otherwise be the case, which could negatively affect the Fund's performance. A high rate of portfolio turnover is 100% or more.

ETN risk. ETNs are debt securities that combine certain aspects of ETFs and bonds. ETNs are not investment companies and thus are not regulated under the 1940 Act. ETNs, like ETFs, are traded on stock exchanges and generally track specified market indices, and their value depends on the performance of the underlying index and the credit rating of the issuer. ETNs may be held to maturity, but unlike bonds there are no periodic interest payments and principal is not protected.

ETF risk. Investing in an ETF will provide the Fund with exposure to the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and will expose the Fund to risks similar to those of investing directly in those securities. Shares of ETFs typically trade on securities exchanges and may at times trade at a premium or discount to their net asset values. In addition, an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held. When all or a portion of an ETF's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the ETF's shares are listed and trading is open, there may be changes from the last quote from the closed market and the value of such security during the ETF's domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market price of the ETF's shares and their underlying net asset value. Investing in ETFs, which are investment companies, involves duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs.

Futures risk. The Fund's use of futures contracts (and related options) expose the Fund to leverage and tracking risks because a small investment in futures contracts may produce large losses and futures contracts may not be perfect substitutes for securities.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities risk. Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to the same risks as investments in other types of debt securities, including credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and valuation risk. However, these investments make the Fund more susceptible to adverse economic, political or regulatory events that affect the value of real estate. Mortgage-backed securities are particularly sensitive to "prepayment risk" (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more quickly in periods of falling interest rates) and "extension risk" (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more slowly in periods of rising interest rates), given that mortgage loans generally allow borrowers to refinance. If the Fund invests in mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities that are subordinated to other interests in the same pool, the Fund may only receive payments after the pool's obligations to other investors have been satisfied. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the assets held by a pool may limit substantially the pool's ability to make payments of principal or interest to the Fund, reducing the values of those securities or in some cases rendering them worthless.

The Fund's investments in other asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-backed securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets.

U.S. government securities risk. U.S. government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities. Treasury bills, the most frequently issued marketable government securities, have a maturity of up to one year and are issued on a discount basis. U.S. government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed by government-sponsored enterprises.

Payment of principal and interest on U.S. government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities, including government-sponsored enterprises, when it is not obligated to do so. In addition, U.S. government obligations are subject to fluctuations in market value due to fluctuations in market interest rates. Certain types of U.S. government obligations are subject to fluctuations in yield or value due to their structure or contract terms.

Liquidity risk. The Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or other factors such as market turmoil, or if the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. Illiquid assets may also be difficult to value.

Investments in other investment companies risk. The Fund will indirectly bear the management, service and other fees of any other investment companies, including ETFs, in which it invests in addition to its own expenses.

U.S. treasury futures contracts hedge risk. Sardis, when it deems appropriate, may seek to hedge against interest rate risk by short selling U.S. Treasury futures contracts. To the extent the Fund holds such short positions, should market conditions cause U.S. Treasury prices to rise, the Fund's portfolio could experience a loss. The hedging strategy depends on market conditions and the judgment of Sardis, and there is no guarantee that the hedging strategy will be successful in mitigating interest rate risk or preventing losses to the Fund's portfolio.

TBA transactions risk. The Fund may enter into TBA transactions for mortgage-backed securities. There can be no assurance that a security purchased on a forward commitment basis will ultimately be issued or delivered by the counterparty. During the settlement period, the Fund will still bear the risk of any decline in the value of the security to be delivered. Because TBA transactions do not require the purchase and sale of identical securities, the characteristics of the security delivered to the Fund may be less favorable than the security delivered to the dealer. If the counterparty to a transaction fails to deliver the securities, the Fund could suffer a loss.

RMBS risk. RMBS are subject to delinquencies and defaults by borrowers in payments on the underlying mortgages, and the related losses, are affected by general economic conditions, the borrower's equity in the mortgaged property and the borrower's financial circumstances. Subprime loans are loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories or with a lower capacity to make timely payments on their loans. RMBS backed by subprime loans may suffer significantly greater declines in value due to defaults or the increased risk of default.

U.S. Treasury futures risk. The Fund may take long or short positions in U.S. Treasury futures for interest rate risk management. Futures can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses for the Fund. To the extent the Fund uses U.S. Treasury futures, it is exposed to additional volatility and potential losses resulting from leverage. In addition, the prices of the U.S. Treasury futures and the price of U.S. Treasuries may not move together as expected. A risk of the Fund's use of U.S. Treasury futures is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the relevant reference asset, U.S. Treasuries.

Counterparty risk. Fund 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.

Credit rating agency risk. Credit ratings are determined by credit rating agencies such as S&P Global Ratings, Moody's Investors Services, Inc. and Fitch Inc., and are only the opinions of such entities. Ratings assigned by a rating agency are not absolute standards of credit quality and do not evaluate market risk or the liquidity of securities. The Fund makes no warranty whatsoever regarding the ability of such ratings to accurately reflect the creditworthiness of an issuer. Any shortcomings, changes to or inefficiencies in credit rating agencies' processes for determining credit ratings may adversely affect the credit ratings of securities held by the Fund or securities in which the Fund would otherwise invest and, as a result, may adversely affect those securities perceived or actual credit risk, as well as the Fund's performance.

Floating rate debt risk. Changes in short-term market interest rates will directly affect the yield on investments in floating rate debt. If short-term market interest rates fall, the yield on the Fund's shares will also fall. Conversely, when short-term market interest rates rise, because of the lag between changes in such short-term rates and the resetting of the floating rates on the floating rate debt in the Fund's portfolio, the impact of rising rates will be delayed to the extent of such lag. This contrasts with the Fund's investments in fixed rate instruments, where a rise in interest rates generally causes values to fall.

Non-agency securities risk. There are no direct or indirect government or agency guarantees of payments in mortgage pools created by non-government issuers. Non-agency securities are also not subject to the same underwriting requirements for the underlying mortgages that are applicable to those mortgage-related securities that have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee. Non-agency securities with payments not guaranteed by a government agency generally involve greater credit risk than securities guaranteed by government agencies. In addition, a substantial portion of the non-agency securities in which the Fund invests may be rated below investment grade (commonly known as "junk bonds").

Mortgage dollar roll risk. The use of mortgage dollar rolls is a speculative technique involving leverage, and can have an economic effect similar to borrowing money for investment purposes. Mortgage dollar roll transactions involve the risk that the market value of the securities the Fund is required to purchase may decline below the agreed upon repurchase price of those securities. If the broker-dealer to which the Fund sells securities becomes insolvent, the Fund's right to purchase or repurchase securities may be restricted. Successful use of mortgage dollar rolls may depend upon a Sub-Advisor's ability to correctly predict interest rates and prepayments.

Private placements and restricted securities risk. Private placements and other restricted securities may be considered illiquid securities. Private placements typically are subject to restrictions on resale as a matter of contract or under federal securities laws. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such securities, especially under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, the Fund could find it more difficult to sell such securities when it may be advisable to do so or it may be able to sell such securities only at prices lower than if such securities were more widely held. The absence of a liquid trading market may also make it difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing the Fund's net asset value.

Repurchase agreements risk. Repurchase agreements typically involve the acquisition by the Fund of fixed-income securities from a selling financial institution such as a bank or broker-dealer. The Fund may incur a loss if the other party to a repurchase agreement is unwilling or unable to fulfill its contractual obligations to repurchase the underlying security.

Fund distributions risk. The Fund seeks to make distributions once per month based on a pre-determined rate. It is possible for the Fund to suffer substantial investment losses and simultaneously experience additional asset reductions as a result of its distributions to shareholders under this distribution policy. Moreover, even if the Fund's capital grows over short, intermediate, or long periods of time, it is possible that such growth will be insufficient to enable the Fund to maintain the amount of its distributions without returning capital to shareholders. A return of capital is a return of all or part of a shareholder's original investment in the Fund. In general, a return of capital is not immediately taxable to a shareholder. Rather, it reduces a shareholder's cost basis in Fund shares and is not taxable to a shareholder until his or her cost basis has been reduced to zero. The amount of the Fund's quarterly income payments could vary substantially from one year to the next, during the course of a year, and over time depending on several factors, including the performance of the financial markets in which the Fund invests, the allocation of Fund assets across different asset classes and investments, the performance of the Fund's investment strategies, and the amount and timing of prior distributions by the Fund. The Fund is not guaranteed to provide a fixed or stable level of distributions at any time or over any period of time.

Prepayment or call risk. Many issuers have a right to prepay their securities. If interest rates fall, an issuer may exercise this right. If this happens, the Fund will not benefit from the rise in market price that normally accompanies a decline in interest rates, and will be forced to reinvest prepayment proceeds at a time when yields on securities available in the market are lower than the yield on the prepaid security. The Fund may also lose any premium it paid on the security.

Subordinated securities risk. The Fund may invest in securities that are subordinated in right of payment to more senior securities of the issuer. Subordinated securities are more likely to suffer a credit loss than non-subordinated securities of the same issuer and will be disproportionately affected by a default, downgrade or perceived decline in creditworthiness.

Valuation risk. The sales price the Fund could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the Fund's valuation of the investment, particularly for securities that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued by the Advisor using a fair value methodology. Investors who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the Advisor had not fair-valued the security or had used a different valuation methodology.

Value-oriented investment strategies risk. Value stocks are those that are believed to be undervalued in comparison to their peers due to adverse business developments or other factors. Value investing is subject to the risk that the market will not recognize a security's inherent value for a long time or at all, or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced or overvalued. In addition, during some periods (which may be extensive) value stocks generally may be out of favor in the markets.

Market capitalization risk. The securities of micro-capitalization, small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes or more erratic trading than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. In addition, such companies typically are more likely to be adversely affected than large capitalization companies by changes in earning results, business prospects, investor expectations or poor economic or market conditions. Larger, more established companies may be unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies during periods of economic expansion.

Growth-oriented investment strategies risk. Growth funds generally focus on stocks of companies believed to have above-average potential for growth in revenue and earnings. Growth securities typically are very sensitive to market movements because their market prices frequently reflect projections of future earnings or revenues, and when it appears that those expectations will not be met, the prices of growth securities typically fall.

Government-sponsored entities risk. The Fund's investment in U.S. government obligations may include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, or its agencies or instrumentalities. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) when it is not obligated to do so.

Extension risk. If interest rates rise, repayments of fixed income securities may occur more slowly than anticipated by the market. This may drive the prices of these securities down because their interest rates are lower than the current interest rate and they remain outstanding longer.

Recent market events. Periods of market volatility may occur in response to market events, public health emergencies, natural disasters or climate events, and other economic, political, and global macro factors. For example, in recent years the large expansion of government deficits and debt as a result of government actions to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and inflation have resulted in extreme volatility in the global economy and in global financial markets. In addition, wars or threats of war and aggression, such as Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the conflicts among nations and militant groups in the Middle East, have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short term market volatility and may have adverse long term effects on the U.S. and world economies and markets generally, each of which may negatively impact the Fund's investments. Additionally, since the change in the U.S. presidential administration in 2025, the administration has pursued an aggressive foreign policy agenda, including actual or potential imposition of tariffs, which may have consequences on the United States' relations with foreign countries, the economy, and markets generally. These and other similar events could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments, impair the Fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the Fund's performance.

Issuer risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause a security held by the Fund to be more volatile than the market generally. The prices of, and income generated by, securities held by the Fund may decline in response to various factors directly related to the issuers of such securities, including reduced demand for an issuer's goods or services, poor management performance, major litigation, investigations or other controversies related to the issuer, changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit rating, changes in government regulation affecting the issuer or its competitive environment, and strategic initiatives such as mergers, acquisitions or dispositions and the market response to any such initiatives. An individual security may also be affected by factors related to the industry or sector of the issuer or the securities markets as a whole, and conversely an industry or sector or the securities markets may be affected by a change in financial condition or another event affecting a single issuer. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. At times, the Fund may invest more significantly in a single issuer, which could increase the Fund's volatility and the risk of loss arising from the factors described above.

Cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Advisor, the Sub-Advisors and/or other service providers (including custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality. In an extreme case, a shareholder's ability to exchange or redeem Fund shares may be affected. The use of artificial intelligence and machine learning could exacerbate these risks. Issuers of securities in which the Fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of those securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

Currency risk. The values of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increase or decrease as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and are affected by factors such as general economic conditions, the actions of the United States and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls, and speculation.

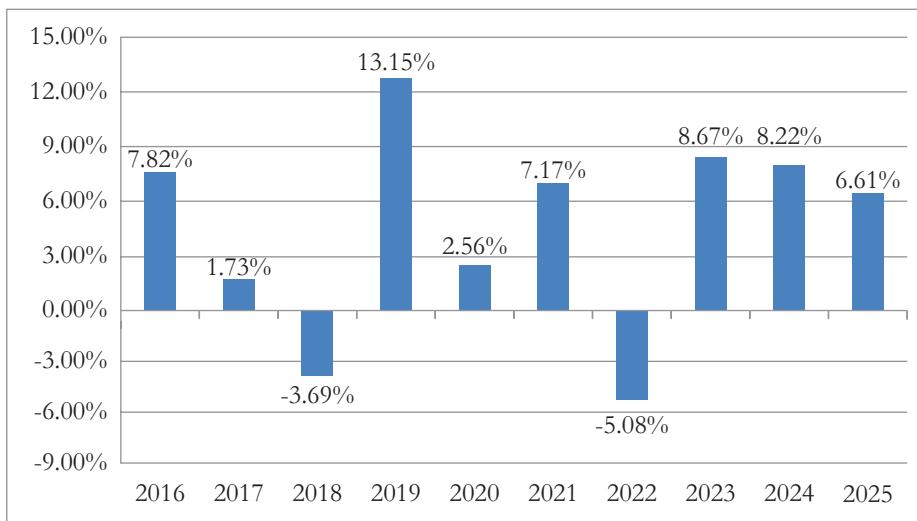
Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class I shares and by showing how the average annual total returns of each class of the Fund compare with the average annual total returns of the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index and the 50% S&P 500 Index/50% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index. The Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index has been included as the primary broad-based securities market index in order to satisfy regulatory requirements. The Fund also compares its performance with the returns of the 50% S&P 500 Index/50% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index, which the Advisor believes is a better performance benchmark for comparison to the Fund's performance in light of the Fund's investment strategies. Performance for classes other than those shown may vary from the performance shown to the extent the expenses for those classes differ. Updated performance information is available at the Fund's website, <https://www.FirstTrustCapital.com>, or by calling the Fund at 1-877-779-1999. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Sales loads are not reflected in the bar chart, and if those charges were included, returns would be less than those shown.

The Fund commenced operations and acquired the assets and liabilities of the Vivaldi Orinda Macro Opportunities Fund (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of Advisors Series Trust, on December 16, 2016. As a result of the acquisition, the Fund is the accounting successor of the Predecessor Fund. Performance results shown in the bar chart and the performance table below for periods prior to December 16, 2016 reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund.

Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes) for Class I Shares

For each calendar year at net asset value per share (“NAV”)



Class I Shares		
Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	9.23%	Quarter Ended 06/30/2020
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	(14.53)%	Quarter Ended 03/31/2020

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2025	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years
Class I Shares – Return Before Taxes	6.61%	4.98%	4.57%
Class I Shares – Return After Taxes on Distributions ⁽¹⁾	4.01%	3.26%	3.09%
Class I Shares – Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares ⁽¹⁾	3.90%	3.11%	2.97%
Class A Shares – Return Before Taxes	1.57%	3.61%	3.73%
Class C Shares – Return Before Taxes ⁽²⁾	4.57%	3.89%	3.48%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) ⁽³⁾	7.30%	(0.36)%	2.01%
50% S&P 500 Index/50% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) ⁽³⁾	12.64%	6.99%	8.50%

- (1) After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. After-tax returns are shown for Class I shares only and after-tax returns for classes other than Class I will vary from returns shown for Class I.
- (2) Class C shares commenced operations on November 14, 2022. The performance figures for Class C shares include the performance for the Class I shares for the periods prior to the inception date of Class C shares, adjusted for the difference in Class C shares and Class I shares expenses. Class C shares impose higher expenses than Class I shares.
- (3) The 50% S&P 500 Index/50% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index consists of a 50/50 blend of the S&P 500 Index and the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index. The S&P 500 Index is a market-cap-weighted index that includes a representative sample of 500 of the top leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy and assumes any dividends are reinvested back into the index. The Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index is an index that measures the performance of the U.S. investment grade bond market. The index includes a wide spectrum of public, investment-grade, taxable, fixed income securities in the United States — including government, corporate, and international dollar-denominated bonds, as well as mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, all with maturities of more than one year.

Investment Advisor and Sub-Advisors

First Trust Capital Management L.P. is the Fund's Advisor. Palmer Square Capital Management, LLC, Vest Financial, LLC, Sardis Group, LLC, and First Trust Advisors L.P. are the Fund's Sub-Advisors.

Portfolio Managers

The portfolio management teams for the Advisor and Sub-Advisors are comprised of the individuals listed below. Messrs. Peck and Murphy are jointly and primarily responsible for the overall management of the Fund, including the determination of the allocation of the Fund's assets to each Sub-Advisor. The portfolio managers within each team are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portion of the Fund's portfolio managed by the Advisor or applicable Sub-Advisor.

Investment Advisor	Portfolio Managers	Managed the Predecessor Fund/Fund Since:
First Trust Capital Management L.P.	Michael Peck, CFA, CEO, Co-CIO, PM	2014
	Brian Murphy, Co-CIO, PM	2015
	Daniel Lancz, Senior PM	2015
	Peter Paganessi, PM	2026

Sub-Advisors	Portfolio Managers	Managed the Fund Since:
Palmer Square Capital Management, LLC	Angie K. Long, CFA	2023
	Taylor R. Moore, CFA	2023
Vest Financial, LLC	Karan Sood	2024
	Trevor Lack	2025
Sardis Group, LLC	Colin McBurnette	2025
	Sam Dunlap	2025
First Trust Advisors L.P.	Jeremiah Charles	2025
	Owen Aronson	2025
	Samuel Cecil	2025

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

To purchase shares of the Fund, you must invest at least the minimum amount.

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Class A		
Direct Regular Accounts	\$5,000	None
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$5,000	None
Automatic Investment Plan	\$5,000	None
Gift Account For Minors	\$5,000	None
Class C		
Direct Regular Accounts	\$1,000	None
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$1,000	None
Automatic Investment Plan	\$1,000	None
Gift Account For Minors	\$1,000	None
Class I		
Direct Regular Accounts	\$100,000	None
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$100,000	None
Automatic Investment Plan	\$100,000	None
Gift Account For Minors	\$100,000	None

Fund shares are redeemable on any business day the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open for business, by written request or by telephone.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable, and will ordinarily be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Shareholders investing through such tax-advantaged arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer, registered investment advisor, bank or other financial intermediary (collectively, “intermediaries”), the Fund and its related companies 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.