

STRATEGY

A collar is a risk management strategy whereby an investor sells a covered call option and uses the premium received to purchase a put option, providing the investor with a predetermined level of downside protection and upside potential. The maturity of a collar can range from several months to several years. By negotiating the call strike price, the investor's out-of-pocket cost may potentially be reduced to zero (cashless) and, in some situations, may also generate income (credit) to offset advisory fees. Collars can be tailored to an investor's desired outcomes.



Defined Outcome

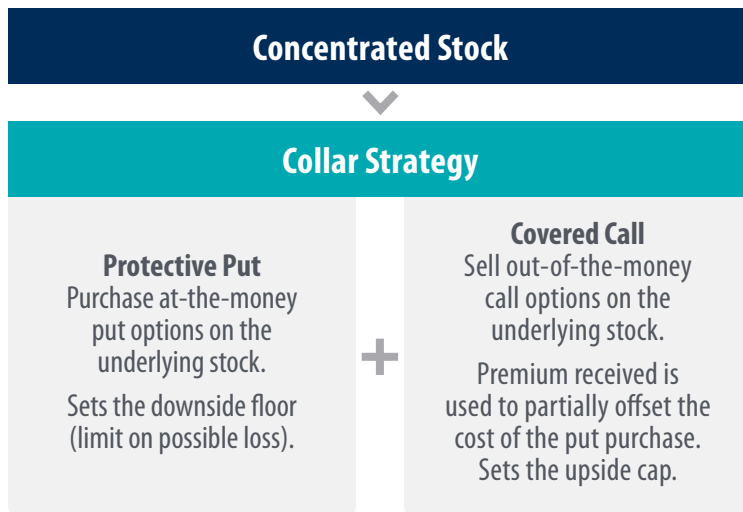


Upside Potential to a Cap



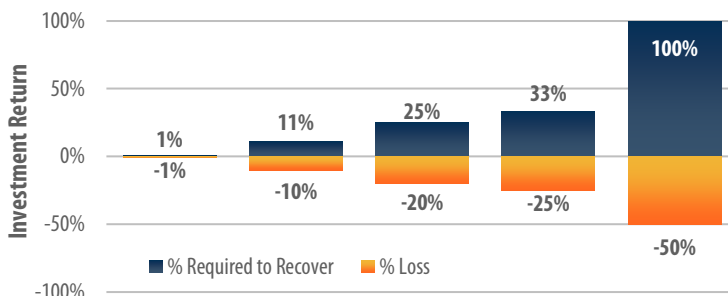
Flexible, Liquid & Transparent

INVESTMENT PROCESS



MINIMIZING LOSSES CAN SIGNIFICANTLY IMPACT THE VALUE OF A PORTFOLIO

Overall, the collar strategy limits the investor's downside risk by providing a floor price for the asset through the protective puts and offsetting the cost of the put purchase by selling covered calls. While this strategy may limit potential gains if the price of the asset appreciates significantly, it provides a level of protection against losses if the price declines. This is significant because losses can have a greater impact on investments than gains. The math of percentages shows that as losses get larger, the return necessary to recover to the break-even point increases at a much faster rate. A loss of 10% necessitates an 11% gain to recover. Increase that loss to 25%, and it takes a 33% gain to get back to break-even. A 50% loss requires a 100% gain to get back to where the investment value started. Collars may minimize losses and encourage investors to stay invested by providing a defined level of protection against potential losses.



In a hedged equity exchange, an investor's upside return potential is limited by a defined cap which is based on the terms of the combined collar strategies and will vary with market conditions.

POTENTIAL RETURN SCENARIOS

Collar Strategy

Stock Price Moves Higher But Below Call Strike

The investor will participate in gains to the upside cap.

Stock Price Moves Higher Above Call Strike

The investor will participate in gains to the upside cap, but not above the upside cap.

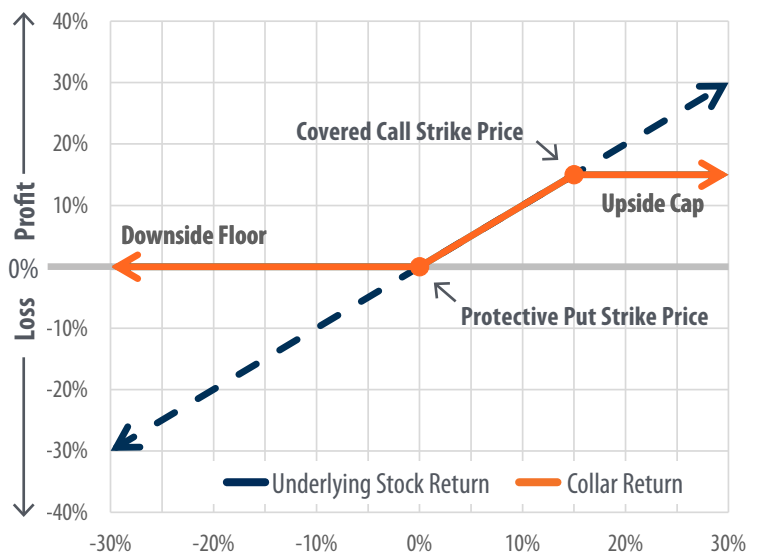
Stock Price Moves Lower But Above Put Strike

The investor will participate in losses to the downside floor.

Stock Price Moves Lower Below Put Strike

The investor will participate in losses to the downside floor and will be protected against further losses.

Protective Put + Covered Call = Collar Strategy



This example is for illustrative purposes only and is not based on an actual portfolio. The above scenarios assume the options are exercised or assigned if the underlying securities price exceeds the options strike price. Outcomes from the collar strategy will vary depending on actual portfolio positions, option premium received, individual stock price volatility, and general stock market volatility. Positions covered by call options may be called away, creating realized capital gains or losses. There can be no guarantee that the owner of the call option will not exercise the call prior to FTIS's attempt to repurchase a sold option. Cash flow is not guaranteed over any period. More information may be found on FTIS's Form ADV. Commissions and fees will adversely affect the strategy.

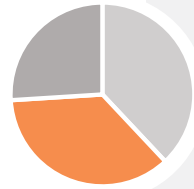
TOOL FOR HEDGING A CONCENTRATED STOCK POSITION

The risk of incurring losses significantly increases when a large portion of an investment portfolio is concentrated in a single stock or small number of stocks. If that particular stock performs poorly, your entire portfolio may suffer. Because individual stocks often underperform the overall market, it is important to have a proper risk management strategy in place. Our collar strategies are customized to seek to hedge a concentrated stock position while maintaining a predetermined amount of upside potential.

HISTORICAL RETURN BREAKDOWN OF THE S&P 500® INDEX CONSTITUENTS¹

Since 1990, approximately **35%** (or about a third) of the stocks in the S&P 500® Index went down by at least 50% and remain below that level.

64% of the S&P 500® Index constituents underperformed the Index.



26% Underperformed and lost money

38% Underperformed the Index

36% Outperformed the Index

¹Data from 1/31/1990 to 12/29/2023. Sources: Capital IQ and Bloomberg. Returns are measured from the date added to the index (or start of the study period) to the date removed (or end of the study period) for all companies included in the index during the study period, using month-end prices. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Chart is for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any actual investment.

WHY CHOOSE FIRST TRUST INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS?

- We work with financial professionals and their clients to help manage their concentrated stock positions and potentially improve outcomes.
- Our suite of custom solutions offer the potential for yield enhancement, hedging, diversification and tax-mitigating strategies.
- We utilize state-of-the-art option analytics tools taking into account an option's delta, skew, and moneyness.
- We customize strategies to each client blending options analysis and client expectations.
- We draft and adhere to a tailored Investment Policy Statement for each client based on their needs, goals, tax budget, risk tolerance and timeline.

IMPORTANT: THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN INVITATION, OFFER, SOLICITATION OR RECOMMENDATION TO ENGAGE IN ANY OPTIONS TRADING STRATEGY.

An investment decision should not be made based solely on the information presented herein. There is no guarantee any options sold will not be exercised prior to FTIS' attempt to close out a short options position. This will cause an investor to sell shares of their existing stock position at the option strike price in the case of a call option, or purchase shares at the strike price in the case of a put option and will limit an investor's ability to participate in potential gains or avoid losses beyond the strike price. This should not be construed as a representation that any portfolio will, or is likely to, achieve a specific level of profits, losses or tax savings. Results may vary over time. Accordingly, the information provided should not be considered indicative of the competence or skill of FTIS.

This summary is not intended to be tax or legal advice. This summary cannot be used by any taxpayer for the purpose of avoiding tax penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayer. This summary is being used to support the promotion or marketing of the transactions herein. The taxpayer should consult an independent tax advisor. Financial professionals should consult with a tax professional regarding the potential application of loss deferral regimes, such as wash sales and straddles, to these securities and potential transactions along with other securities and transactions in the broader portfolio.

FTIS is an investment adviser registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). FTIS is affiliated with First Trust Portfolios L.P., a registered broker-dealer and First Trust Advisors L.P., a federally registered investment advisor (jointly referred to as "First Trust"). FTIS is responsible for the day-to-day management of the SMAs. The SEC has not reviewed or approved the report, or the performance results contained herein.

FTIS has entered into a contractual agreement with First Trust to solicit investment advisory services provided by FTIS. Since FTIS management fees are based upon a percentage of assets under management, the more assets under management, the higher fee income to FTIS. In addition, since First Trust and FTIS operate under common ownership, First Trust will indirectly benefit from an increase in fees received by FTIS. Due to such compensation, First Trust has an incentive to recommend advisory services of FTIS, resulting in a material conflict of interest which should be considered when making a decision to engage FTIS or to engage one or more of its investment strategies. First Trust will not be involved in the provision of services by FTIS.

For additional information, please refer to FTIS's ADV Part 2A.

Key Options Risks:

Writing and buying options are speculative activities and entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in an option could have a substantial impact on performance. The use of call and put options can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the underlying stock, index, or other asset, which may be magnified by certain features of the options. These risks are heightened when options are used to enhance a client's return or as a substitute for a position or security. When selling a call or put option, a client will receive a premium; however, this premium may not be enough to offset a loss incurred by the client if the price of the underlying asset is above or below, the strike price, respectively, by an amount equal to or greater than the premium. The value of an option may be adversely affected if the market for the option becomes less liquid or smaller and will be affected by changes in the value or yield of the option's underlying asset, an increase in interest rates, a change in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market or the underlying asset and the remaining time to expiration.

Writing a call or put option can lead to an assignment upon an exercise of a call or put option. In the case of a short call, an assignment can lead to a forced sale of the underlying security being held as collateral. Being short a put can lead to a forced purchase of the underlying security for which additional capital may have to be contributed by the account holder (i.e., "margin call"). Such involuntary sale and purchase transaction may occur at inopportune market times, which could result in losses to an account.

In the case of an option purchase (long call or long put), a client's entire initial investment of premium can be lost. In the case of a covered option short sale (short call or short put), upside gains can be limited by the sale of a short call against an underlying stock position and a forced purchase of stock can occur in the case of a short cash covered put sale. In the case of a naked call or put sale (a call with no underlying stock position and a put with no cash to cover the possibility of a forced stock purchase) there is the risk of unlimited loss in the call position and substantial loss in the put position.

Options trading is not appropriate for all investors. There can be no assurance that a strategy will achieve its investment objectives.

Please refer to Characteristics and Risks of Standardized Options, also known as the options disclosure document (ODD), which discusses potential risks of options issued by the Options Clearing Corporation (OCC), which are typically listed on an exchange. Visit <https://www.theocc.com/Company-Information/Documents-and-Archives/Options-Disclosure-Document> or scan the QR code to view the current ODD.

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.

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 **put option** gives the holder the right to sell the underlying asset at the strike price within a specified time period.

An option is **out-of-the-money** when the current price of the underlying asset (for a call option) is below the strike price or (for a put option) is above the strike price.

A **covered call** refers to a financial transaction in which the investor selling call options owns an equivalent amount of the underlying security.

Downside floor is a limit on a possible loss during the collar implementation.

The **S&P 500® Index** is an unmanaged index of 500 companies used to measure large-cap U.S. stock market performance.

Delta measures an option's price movement for every \$1 change in the price of the underlying security or index.

An **option skew** refers to the level of implied volatility for options with different strike prices.

Moneyness refers to the relationship between the current price of the underlying asset and the strike price of the option.

Volatility surface refers to a three-dimensional plot of the implied volatilities of the various options listed on the same stock.

Scan QR for ODD

