

Summary Prospectus

Innovator IBD[®] Breakout Opportunities ETF

(NYSE Arca — BOUT)



INNOVATOR

February 28, 2024

Innovator IBD[®] Breakout Opportunities ETF (the “*Fund*”) is a series of Innovator ETFs Trust (the “*Trust*”) and an exchange-traded index fund. The Fund lists and principally trades its shares on NYSE Arca, Inc. (“*NYSE Arca*” or the “*Exchange*”). Market prices may differ to some degree from the net asset value of shares of the Fund (“*Shares*”). Unlike mutual funds, the Fund issues and redeems Shares at net asset value only in large blocks of Shares called “Creation Units.” The Fund is a series of the Trust and is a passively managed exchange-traded fund organized as a separate series of a registered management investment company.

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 prospectus (including amendments and supplements) and other information about the Fund, including the Fund’s statement of additional information and shareholder report, online at <http://www.innovatoretfs.com/etf/?ticker=bout>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling (800) 208-5212, sending an email request to info@innovatoretfs.com or from your financial professional. The Fund’s prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated February 28, 2024, as amended and supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

INNOVATOR IBD[®] BREAKOUT OPPORTUNITIES ETF

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks to track, before fees and expenses, the performance of the IBD[®] Breakout Stocks Index (the “*Index*”).

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 (“*Shares*”). **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.**

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

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Management Fees | 0.80% |
| Other Expenses | 0.00% |
| Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees | 0.00% |
| Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses | 0.05% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses | 0.85% |

EXAMPLE

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain at current levels. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares.

| | 1 Year | 3 Years | 5 Years | 10 Years |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be: | \$87 | \$271 | \$471 | \$1,049 |

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund’s performance. During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2023, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 1,945% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund’s in-kind creations and redemptions.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets (including borrowings for investment purposes) in the equity securities that comprise the Index. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Index in proportion to the weightings of the securities in the Index. The Fund, using an indexing investment approach, attempts to replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Index. The Fund's investment sub-adviser, Penserra Capital Management LLC ("*Penserra*" or the "*Sub-Adviser*"), seeks a correlation of 0.95 or better (before fees and expenses) between the Fund's performance and the performance of the Index; a figure of 1.00 would represent perfect correlation.

The Index is a rules-based index owned and developed by Investor's Business Daily® ("*IBD*" or the "*Index Provider*") that seeks to provide opportunistic investment exposure to those stocks with the potential to "break out," or experience a period of sustained price growth beyond the stock's recent "resistance level," with consideration for various market conditions. A stock's resistance level is the price at which a stock has previously reached, but not exceeded. Determining a stock's resistance level is part of a technical analysis of the stock and represents the top of its expected price trading range.

The Index's initial universe consists of the approximately 7,000 equity securities that trade on the New York Stock Exchange, The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC or NYSE American, LLC. This initial universe is composed of U.S.-listed common stocks and American depositary receipts ("*ADRs*") issued by small, mid and large capitalization companies. Such securities may be issued by U.S. and non-U.S. companies, including companies operating in developed and emerging markets. This universe is initially narrowed down by excluding those stocks with a share price below \$10 and those stocks without an average daily trading volume of at least 150,000 shares or a minimum average daily dollar volume of \$5 million. The Index then determines a "base price" for each remaining stock. When a stock reaches a recent high in price and at least four weeks elapse without that high being surpassed, this price is identified as the base price. This base is used to determine those stocks nearing breakouts and those stocks experiencing breakouts. In making this determination, the Index utilizes an algorithm that analyses the following trends for each stock:

1. The length of time from the start of the base to the current date.
2. The difference in price between the base start and the lowest subsequent price in the base.
3. The percentage difference between the current price and the high at the start of the base.
4. The percentage change in the stock's price in each of the last three weeks.

Based upon this technical analysis, the Index eliminates all stocks not identified as nearing a breakout or currently breaking out. Then, stocks are further eliminated that do not meet minimum technical and fundamental factors (primarily price performance, earnings growth, and sales growth).

Each of the remaining stocks is chosen for inclusion in the Index and is assigned a ranking score using IBD's Composite Ranking, based upon the following components: Earnings Per Share Rating, Relative Price Strength Rating, Industry Group Relative Strength Rating, Sales Margins Return on Equity (SMR) Rating, Accumulation Distribution Rating and Percentage Deviation from 52-week Price High. The Index utilizes this ranking score to assign weights, with those stocks with higher

rankings receiving larger weights. Securities with ranking scores placing them in approximately the 99-80th percentile of Index constituents have 35% of Index weight equally distributed among them. Securities with ranking scores placing them in approximately the 79-60th percentile of Index constituents have 30% of Index weight equally distributed among them. Securities with ranking scores placing them approximately in the 59-40th percentile of Index constituents have 20% of Index weight equally distributed among them. Securities with ranking scores placing them in approximately the 39-20th percentile of Index constituents have 10% of the Index weight equally distributed among them. The remaining securities have 5% of the Index weight equally distributed among them. Additional information regarding the Index's weighting methodology is set forth in "Index Information."

The Index is rebalanced and reconstituted weekly. This weekly rebalancing and reconstituting of the Index will cause the Fund to have a higher portfolio turnover rate than similar funds.

The Fund is classified as "diversified" under the 1940 Act. To the extent the Index concentrates (*i.e.*, holds 25% or more of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. As of the date of this prospectus, the Fund has significant exposure to the consumer discretionary, industrials and information technology sectors.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as authorized participants on an agency basis (*i.e.*, on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that authorized participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with orders for the issuance or redemption of Creation Units and no other authorized participant is able to step forward to fulfill the order, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting, and the bid/ask spread (the difference between the price that someone is willing to pay for Shares at a specific point in time versus the price at which someone is willing to sell) on Shares may widen.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. The Fund may be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences to the extent that the Fund's investments are concentrated in a particular issuer or issuers, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Currency Risk. Changes in currency exchange rates affect the value of investments denominated in a foreign currency, and therefore the value of such investments in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund's NAV could decline if a currency to which the Fund has exposure depreciates against the

U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currency. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning.

Consumer Discretionary Companies Risk. The Fund has significant exposure to companies in the consumer discretionary sector. Consumer discretionary companies, such as retailers, media companies and consumer services companies, provide non-essential goods and services. These companies manufacture products and provide discretionary services directly to the consumer, and the success of these companies is tied closely to the performance of the overall domestic and international economy, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence. Success depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and success of, consumer discretionary products in the marketplace.

Cyber Security Risk. The Fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems through "hacking" or malicious software coding, but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cyber security breaches of the Fund's third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian, or sub-adviser, as applicable, or issuers in which the Fund invests, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Additionally, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Depository Receipts Risk. Depository receipts may be subject to certain of the risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies, such as currency, political, economic and market risks, because their values depend on the performance of the non-dollar denominated underlying foreign securities. Certain countries may limit the ability to convert depository receipts into the underlying foreign securities and vice versa, which may cause the securities of the foreign company to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the related depository receipts. Depository receipts may be purchased through "sponsored" or "unsponsored" facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by a depository and the issuer of the underlying security. A depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the deposited security. Unsponsored receipts may involve higher expenses and may be less liquid. Holders of unsponsored depository receipts generally bear all the costs of such facilities, and the depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of such receipts in respect of the deposited securities.

Emerging Markets Risk. Emerging markets are generally more volatile than markets of more developed countries and may be more likely to experience inflation risk, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed markets. Emerging market companies are also subject to a greater risk of market closure or manipulation, less liquidity, limited reliable access to capital and exchange delisting. Emerging markets often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements, unreliable securities valuation and greater risk with custody of securities than developed markets. Additionally, emerging markets often have greater risk of capital controls through such measures as taxes or interest rate control than developed markets. Certain emerging market countries may also lack the required infrastructure to attract large amounts of non-U.S. trade and investment. Additionally, the rights and remedies available to investors in emerging market securities may be more limited than those available for investments in more developed markets. Finally, the limitations associated with investments in emerging market companies could impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities may decline in value because of declines in the price of a particular holding or the broad stock market. Such declines may relate directly to the issuer of a security or broader economic or market events, including changes in interest rates. The value of Shares will fluctuate with changes in the value of the equity securities the Fund invests in.

Growth Risk. Growth stocks may be out of favor or may not produce the best results over short or longer time periods. They may also increase the volatility of the Fund's share price. Growth stocks tend to be more expensive relative to their earnings or assets compared to other types of stocks. These companies tend to invest a high portion of earnings in their businesses and may lack the dividends of value stocks that can cushion stock prices in falling markets. As a result, growth stocks tend to be sensitive to changes in their earnings and more volatile than other types of stocks.

Index Provider Risk. The Fund seeks to achieve returns that generally correspond, before fees and expenses, to the performance of the Index, as published by the Index Provider. There is no assurance that the Index Provider will compile the Index accurately, or that the Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. While the Index Provider gives descriptions of what the Index is designed to achieve, the Index Provider does not provide any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in its indices, and it does not guarantee that the Index will be in line with its methodology.

Industrials Companies Risk. The Fund has significant exposure to companies in the industrials sector. The value of securities issued by companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by supply and demand changes related to their specific products or services and industrials sector products in general. Companies in the industrials sector may also be adversely affected by product obsolescence, claims for environmental damage or product liability and changes in general economic conditions. Additional risks of industrials companies include exchange rates, commodity prices, intense competition, consolidation, domestic and international politics, government regulation, import controls, and excess capacity, among other factors.

Information Technology Companies Risk. The Fund has significant exposure to companies in the information technology sector. Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Like other technology companies, information technology companies may have limited product lines,

markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of information technology companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments, frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the information technology sector are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Information technology companies are facing increased government and regulatory scrutiny and may be subject to adverse government or regulatory action.

Liquidity Risk. Investments in securities that are difficult to purchase or sell (illiquid or thinly-traded securities) may reduce returns if the Fund is unable to sell the securities at an advantageous time or price or achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector. Liquidity risk arises, for example, from small average trading volumes, trading restrictions or temporary suspensions of trading. To meet redemption requests, the Fund may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions. Generally, the less liquid the market for a security at the time the Fund seeks to sell it, the greater the risk of loss or decline of value to the Fund. Overall market liquidity may negatively impact Fund performance and NAV, especially if the Fund is forced to sell illiquid securities in a down market.

Market Maker Risk. If the Fund has lower average daily trading volumes, it may rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of Shares. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund's NAV and the price at which the Shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of the Shares. In addition, decisions by market makers or APs to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Shares trading at a discount to NAV and in greater than normal intra-day bid-ask spreads for Shares.

Market Risk. The Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. Assets may decline in value due to factors affecting financial markets generally or particular asset classes or industries represented in the markets. The value of assets may also decline due to general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or due to factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. During a general market downturn, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Changes in market conditions and interest rates will not have the same impact on all types of securities. Securities, including the Shares, are subject to market fluctuations and liquidity constraints that may be caused by such factors as economic, political, or regulatory developments, changes in interest rates, and/or perceived trends in securities prices. Shares of the Fund could decline in value or underperform other investments. The value of Shares may also decline as a result of market conditions. Factors such as inflation, changes in interest rates, changes in regulatory requirements, bank failures, political climate deterioration or developments, armed conflicts, natural disasters or future health crises, may negatively impact market conditions, and cause a decrease in the value of Shares. Other unexpected political, regulatory and diplomatic events within the U.S. and abroad may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely

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

Non-U.S. Investment Risk. Investments in securities of non-U.S. companies (particularly in emerging markets) present risks beyond those of securities of U.S. issuers and can be more volatile than investments in U.S. companies. Risks of investing in securities of foreign companies include: different accounting standards; expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments; currency devaluation, blockages or transfer restrictions; changes in foreign currency exchange rates; taxes; restrictions on non-U.S. investments and exchange of securities; and less government supervision and regulation of issuers in non-U.S. countries. Further, other diplomatic, political or economic developments can affect investments in foreign companies. Prices of non-U.S. securities may also be more volatile. Finally, the value of securities denominated in foreign currencies, and of dividends from such securities, can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar.

Operational Risk. The Fund is subject to risks arising from various operational factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. Although the Fund and its investment adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund invests in the securities included in the Index regardless of their investment merit. The Fund does not attempt to outperform the Index or take defensive positions in declining markets, except in connection with the Index's risk reduction mechanism. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected by a general decline in the market segments relating to the Index.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may be subject to high portfolio turnover due to the Index's weekly rebalance and reconstitution. High portfolio turnover (higher than 100%) may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer markups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities, as well as possible increased taxable distributions.

Premium/Discount Risk. Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices rather than their NAV. The market price of Shares generally corresponds to movements in the Fund's NAV as well as the relative supply and demand for Shares on the Exchange. The market price may be at, above (a premium) or below (a discount) the Fund's NAV. Differences in market prices of Shares and the NAV per Share may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for Shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the Fund's holdings trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. These differences can be especially pronounced during times of market volatility or stress. During these periods, the demand for Shares may decrease considerably and cause the market price of Shares to deviate, and in some cases deviate significantly, from the Fund's NAV and the bid/ask spread on Shares may widen.

Security Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause a security held by the Fund to be more volatile than the market generally. 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.

Small- and Mid- Capitalization Company Risk. Generally, small- or mid- capitalization companies, which are often less seasoned, have more potential for rapid growth. However, they often involve greater risk than large cap companies and these risks are passed on to funds that invest in them. These companies may not have the management experience, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of larger companies.

Tracking Error Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Index resulting from legal restrictions, cost or liquidity constraints.

Trading Issues Risk. Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Shares will develop or be maintained. Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "circuit breaker" rules. Market makers are under no obligation to make a market in the Shares, and APs are not obligated to submit purchase or redemption orders for Creation Units. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

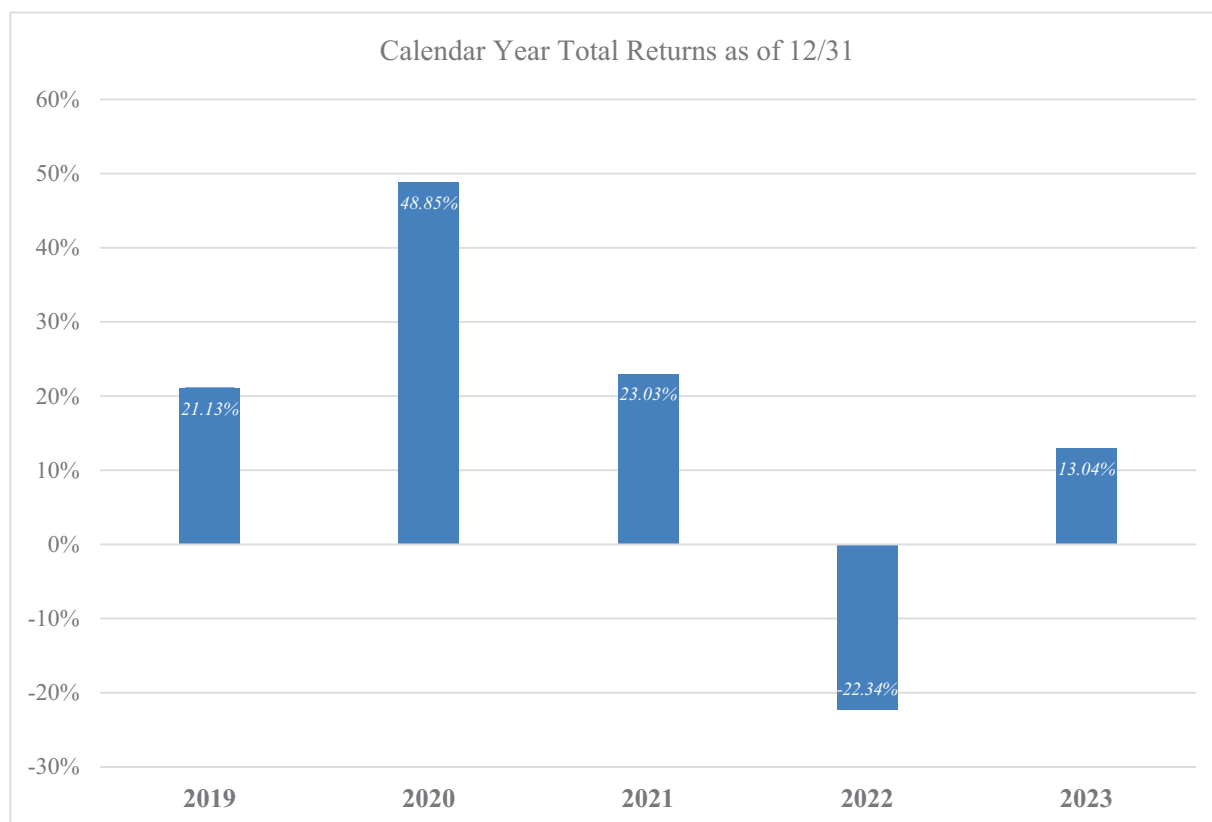
U.S. Government Securities Risk. U.S. government securities are subject to interest rate risk but generally do not involve the credit risks associated with investments in other types of debt securities. As a result, the yields available from U.S. government securities are generally lower than the yields available from other debt securities. U.S. government securities are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and the payment of principal when held to maturity. While securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. federal government agencies (such as Ginnie Mae) are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, securities issued by government sponsored entities (such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac) are solely the obligation of the issuer and generally do not carry any guarantee from the U.S. government.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the annual calendar year returns of the Fund based on NAV as well as the average annual Fund and Index returns. The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from

year-to-year and by showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns based on NAV compare to those of the Index and a broad-based market index. The Fund’s performance information is accessible on the Fund’s website at www.innovatoretfs.com.



The Fund’s highest quarterly return was 32.61% (quarter ended December 31, 2020) and the Fund’s lowest quarterly return was (20.54)% (quarter ended June 30, 2022).

| Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2023 | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| | 1 Year | 5 Years | Since Inception (9/12/18) |
| Innovator IBD® Breakout Opportunities ETF | | | |
| Return Before Taxes | 13.04% | 14.26% | 6.00% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions | 12.48% | 14.05% | 5.80% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares | 7.76% | 11.40% | 4.62% |
| IBD® Breakout Stocks Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | 14.46% | 15.74% | 7.38% |
| S&P 500® Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | 26.29% | 15.69% | 11.83% |

The Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Returns before taxes do not reflect the effects of any income or capital gains taxes. All after-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of any state or local tax. Returns after taxes on distributions reflect the taxed return on the payment of dividends and capital gains.

Your own actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from what is shown here. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares in tax-deferred accounts such as individual retirement accounts (IRAs) or employee-sponsored retirement plans.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Innovator Capital Management, LLC (“*Innovator*” or the “*Adviser*”)

Investment Sub-Adviser

Penserra Capital Management LLC

Portfolio Managers

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

- Dustin Lewellyn, CFA – Chief Investment Officer at Penserra
- Ernesto Tong, CFA – Managing Director at Penserra
- Anand Desai – Director at Penserra

The portfolio managers are primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and have served in such capacity since September 2018.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only with authorized participants that have entered into agreements with the Fund’s distributor and only in Creation Units or multiples thereof (“*Creation Unit Aggregations*”), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities in which the Fund invests. The Fund may issue and redeem Shares in exchange for cash at a later date but has no current intention of doing so. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (*i.e.*, on a national securities exchange) through a broker or dealer at a market price. Because the Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”).

Recent information, including information on the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available online at www.innovatoretfs.com.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable as ordinary income, returns of capital or capital gains. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), Innovator and Foreside Fund Services, LLC, the Fund's distributor (the "*Distributor*"), may pay the intermediary for the sale of 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.