

iShares®

iShares, Inc.

iShares Trust

iShares U.S. ETF Trust

Supplement dated November 26, 2025

to the currently effective Prospectus and

Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”)

of each Fund (each a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”)

The following changes for the Fund are expected to take effect on or around November 28, 2025:

Changes to the Fund’s “Determination of Net Asset Value” sections

The paragraphs beginning with “Equity securities” and “Fixed-income securities” in this section of the Prospectus are deleted in their entirety and replaced with the following:

Equity securities and other equity instruments (except ETF options, equity index options or those that are customized) for which market quotations are readily available are valued at market value, which is generally determined using the last reported official closing price or, if a reported closing price is not available, the last traded price on the exchange or market on which the security or instrument is primarily traded at the time of valuation. Shares of underlying open-end funds (including money market funds) that are not traded on an exchange are valued at net asset value. Shares of underlying ETFs and closed-end funds that trade on exchanges are valued at their most recent market closing price.

Fixed-income securities and certain derivative instruments are valued using last available bid prices or current market quotations provided by dealers or prices (including evaluated prices) supplied by the Funds’ approved independent third-party pricing services, each in accordance with BFA’s valuation policies and procedures. Pricing services may use matrix pricing or valuation models that utilize certain inputs and assumptions to derive values. Pricing services generally value fixed-income securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional round lot size, but a Fund may hold or transact in such securities in smaller odd lot sizes. Odd lots of securities in certain asset classes may trade at lower prices than institutional round lots, and the value ultimately realized when the securities are sold could differ from the prices used by a Fund. The amortized cost method of valuation may be used with respect to debt obligations with 60 days or less remaining to maturity unless BFA determines in good faith that such method does not represent fair value.

The paragraph beginning with “Customized exchange-traded equity” in this section of the Prospectus is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

Customized exchange-traded equity options, ETF options, equity index options and other derivatives may be valued using a mathematical model that may incorporate a number of market data factors.

For each of the SAIs, the sections entitled “Equity Investments”, “Fixed-Income Investments”, and “Options, Futures, Swaps and Other Derivatives”, as applicable, are deleted in their entirety and replaced with the following:

Equity Investments. Equity securities traded on a recognized securities exchange (e.g., NYSE), on separate trading boards of a securities exchange or through a market system that provides contemporaneous transaction pricing information (each an “Exchange”) are valued using information obtained via independent pricing services, generally at the Exchange closing price or, if an Exchange closing price is not available, the last traded price on that Exchange prior to the time as of which the assets or liabilities are valued. However, under certain circumstances, other means of determining current market value may be used. If an equity security is traded on more than one Exchange, the current market value of the security where it is primarily traded generally will be used. In the event that there are no sales involving an equity security held by a Fund on a day on which a Fund values such security, the prior day’s price will be used, unless BFA determines that such prior day’s price no longer reflects the fair value of the security, in which case such asset would be treated as a Fair Value Asset (as defined below).

Fixed-Income Investments. Fixed-income securities are valued using the last available bid prices or current market quotations provided by dealers or prices (including evaluated prices) supplied by the Funds' approved independent third-party pricing services, each in accordance with BFA's Valuation Procedures. The pricing services may use matrix pricing or valuation models that utilize certain inputs and assumptions to derive values, including transaction data (e.g., recent representative bids and offers), credit quality information, perceived market movements, news, and other relevant information. Pricing services also may consider yields or prices of securities of comparable quality, coupon, maturity and type; indications as to values from dealers; general market conditions; and/or other factors and assumptions. Pricing services generally value fixed-income securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional round lot size, but a Fund may hold or transact in such securities in smaller, odd lot sizes. Odd lots of securities in certain asset classes may trade at lower prices than institutional round lots, and the value ultimately realized when the securities are sold could differ from the prices used by a Fund. The amortized cost method of valuation may be used with respect to debt obligations with 60 days or less remaining to maturity unless BFA determines in good faith that such method does not represent fair value. Certain fixed-income investments, including asset-backed and mortgage-related securities, may be valued based on valuation models that consider the estimated cash flows of each tranche of the issuer, establish a benchmark yield and develop an estimated tranche-specific spread to the benchmark yield based on the unique attributes of the tranche.

Options, Futures, Swaps and Other Derivatives. Exchange-traded equity options (except ETF options, equity index options or those that are customized) for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the mean of the last bid and ask prices as quoted on the Exchange or the board of trade on which such options are traded. In the event that there is no mean price available for such exchange traded equity option held by a Fund on a day on which a Fund values such option, the last bid (long positions) or ask (short positions) price, if available, will be used as the value of such option. If no bid or ask price is available on a day on which a Fund values such option, the prior day's price will be used, unless BFA determines that such prior day's price no longer reflects the fair value of the option, in which case such option will be treated as a Fair Value Asset. Customized exchange-traded equity options, ETF options, equity index options and OTC derivatives, may be valued using a mathematical model which may incorporate a number of market data factors. Financial futures contracts and options thereon, which are traded on exchanges, are valued at their last sale price or settle price as of the close of such exchanges. Swap agreements and other derivatives are generally valued daily based upon quotations from market makers or by a pricing service in accordance with the Valuation Procedures.

For each of the SAIs, in the section entitled "Fair Value", the paragraph beginning with "BFA's Rule 2a-5" is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

BFA's Rule 2a-5 Committee is responsible for reviewing and approving methodologies by investment type and significant inputs used in the fair valuation of Fund assets or liabilities. In addition, a Fund's accounting agent assists BFA by periodically endeavoring to confirm the prices it receives from all third-party pricing services, index providers and broker-dealers. BFA regularly evaluates the values assigned to the securities and other assets and liabilities of a Fund.

If you have any questions, please call 1-800-iShares (1-800-474-2737).

iShares®

iShares Trust
Supplement dated November 19, 2025
to the currently effective Summary Prospectus, Prospectus, and
Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”)
for the Funds listed below (each, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”)

iShares Large Cap 10% Target Buffer Dec ETF	iShares Large Cap Accelerated Outcome ETF
iShares Large Cap 10% Target Buffer Jun ETF	iShares Large Cap Max Buffer Dec ETF
iShares Large Cap 10% Target Buffer Mar ETF	iShares Large Cap Max Buffer Jun ETF
iShares Large Cap 10% Target Buffer Sep ETF	iShares Large Cap Max Buffer Mar ETF
iShares 20+ Year Treasury Bond BuyWrite Strategy ETF	iShares Large Cap Max Buffer Sep ETF
iShares High Yield Corporate Bond BuyWrite Strategy ETF	iShares Russell 2000 BuyWrite ETF
iShares Investment Grade Corporate Bond BuyWrite Strategy ETF	iShares S&P 500 BuyWrite ETF

Effective November 19, 2025, Kyle McClements, CFA, is added as a Portfolio Manager for each Fund. Accordingly, effective immediately, the following changes are made:

1. Kyle McClements is added as a Portfolio Manager of each Fund to the applicable sections of each Fund’s Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and SAI.
2. The following is added under the section of each Fund’s Prospectus entitled “Management of the Funds – Portfolio Managers”:

Kyle McClements, CFA, has been employed by BFA or its affiliates since 2004. He is a Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc.

3. The following table is added under the section entitled “Investment Advisory, Administrative and Distribution Services – Portfolio Managers” of each Fund’s SAI:

Kyle McClements (as of October 31, 2025)

	Other Accounts		Other Accounts with Performance Fees	
	Number	Total Assets	Number	Total Assets
Registered Investment Companies	16	\$14,954,700,000	0	N/A
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	16	\$2,351,400,000	0	N/A
Other Accounts	0	N/A	0	N/A

4. As of October 31, 2025, Kyle McClements did not beneficially own shares of the Funds.

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iShares Trust

Supplement dated October 1, 2025

to the currently effective Prospectus, Summary Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), as applicable, for the iShares Large Cap Accelerated Outcome ETF (TWOX), iShares Large Cap 10% Target Buffer Sep ETF (STEN) and iShares Large Cap Max Buffer Sep ETF (SMAX) (each, a “Fund”)

As described in the Fund’s Prospectus, Summary Prospectus and SAI, each Fund seeks to provide certain outcomes for an investment held over an entire Outcome Period. Capitalized terms have the meanings ascribed to them in each Fund’s Prospectus and SAI.

An investment in each Fund over the course of the Outcome Period is subject to such Fund’s Approximate Cap as set forth in the table below.

Fund (Ticker)	Outcome Period	Approximate Cap
iShares Large Cap Accelerated Outcome ETF (TWOX)	Oct. 1, 2025 to Dec. 31, 2025	6.74% (gross of management fee) 6.62% (net of management fee)
iShares Large Cap 10% Target Buffer Sep ETF (STEN)	Oct. 1, 2025 to Sep. 30, 2026	17.63% (gross of management fee) 17.13% (net of management fee)
iShares Large Cap Max Buffer Sep ETF (SMAX)	Oct. 1, 2025 to Sep. 30, 2026	7.80% (gross of management fee) 7.30% (net of management fee)

Each Fund’s Prospectus, Summary Prospectus and SAI are amended to revise all references to the Outcome Period and Approximate Cap, when applicable, to reflect the information above.

If you have any questions, please call 1-800-iShares (1-800-474-2737).

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Supplement dated September 23, 2025 to the currently effective Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), as applicable, for the iShares Large Cap Accelerated Outcome ETF (TWOX), iShares Large Cap 10% Target Buffer Sep ETF (STEN) and iShares Large Cap Max Buffer Sep ETF (SMAX) (each, a “Fund”)

- All references to the “Hedge Period” in the Prospectus, Summary Prospectus and SAI for SMAX are hereby deleted and replaced with “Outcome Period”.

As described in the Fund’s Prospectus, Summary Prospectus and SAI, each Fund seeks to provide certain outcomes for an investment held over an entire Outcome Period. Capitalized terms have the meanings ascribed to them in each Fund’s Prospectus and SAI.

The table below shows an estimated range for the Approximate Cap for each Fund’s upcoming Outcome Period as estimated by the Fund’s investment adviser using information available as of the date of this supplement. The estimate is unaudited, subject to certain limitations and subject to change, and each Fund is under no obligation to, and does not expect to, update the estimate. The final Approximate Cap for the upcoming Outcome Period, which may be more or less than the estimated ranges, will be included in a supplement filing following the close of business on the last business day of the current Outcome Period.

<u>Fund (Ticker)</u>	<u>Upcoming Outcome Period</u>	<u>Estimated Approximate Cap Range</u>
iShares Large Cap Accelerated Outcome ETF (TWOX)	Oct. 1, 2025 to Dec. 31, 2025	5.10% - 7.60% (gross of management fee) 4.98% - 7.48% (net of management fee)
iShares Large Cap 10% Target Buffer Sep ETF (STEN)	Oct. 1, 2025 to Sep. 30, 2026	15.47% - 17.97% (gross of management fee) 14.97% - 17.47% (net of management fee)
iShares Large Cap Max Buffer Sep ETF (SMAX)	Oct. 1, 2025 to Sep. 30, 2026	6.40% - 7.50% (gross of management fee) 5.90% - 7.00% (net of management fee)

If you have any questions, please call 1-800-iShares (1-800-474-2737).

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Prospectus

iShares Trust

- iShares Large Cap 10% Target Buffer Sep ETF | STEN | Cboe BZX

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iSHARES[®] LARGE CAP 10% TARGET BUFFER SEP ETF

Ticker: STEN

Stock Exchange: Cboe BZX

As described in this prospectus, the iShares Large Cap 10% Target Buffer Sep ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide the following pre-determined outcomes (the “Outcomes”) for an investment that is held for an entire Outcome Period: (1) exposure to the share price return of the Underlying Fund up to the Approximate Cap, and (2) downside protection against approximately the first 10% of Underlying Fund losses through an Approximate Buffer. Please see below for the definitions of key terms.

- **Underlying Fund:** iShares Core S&P 500 ETF
- **Underlying Fund’s Index:** S&P 500 Index
- **Outcome Period:** October 1 through September 30
- **Approximate Cap:** The approximate upside limit on the share price return of the Underlying Fund during the Outcome Period, which will reset at the start of each Outcome Period
- **Approximate Buffer:** The downside protection, as sought by the Fund, for approximately 10% of Underlying Fund losses if the Fund is held for the entire Outcome Period

The Fund has characteristics unlike those of many investment products and may not be appropriate for all investors. The Outcomes sought by the Fund’s strategy are not guaranteed.

- The Approximate Cap and the Approximate Buffer may not operate as anticipated, and investors may lose some or all their money.
- The Outcomes apply only to shares that are held for an entire Outcome Period.
- An investor who buys Fund shares after the start of an Outcome Period or sells Fund shares before the end of an Outcome Period may not fully realize the Approximate Cap or the Approximate Buffer and may be exposed to greater risk of loss.
- The Approximate Buffer is provided prior to taking into account any fees or expenses charged to the Fund or shareholder transaction fees. These fees and any expenses will reduce the Approximate Buffer amount for Fund shareholders for an Outcome Period.
- The Approximate Cap will likely change for each Outcome Period and will be announced at the start of each Outcome Period.
- Visit the Fund’s page on www.iShares.com for information about the start date and end date of the current Outcome Period, the Approximate Cap for the current Outcome Period and the potential outcomes of an investment in the Fund, including the remaining Approximate Cap and remaining Approximate Buffer.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to track the share price return of the iShares Core S&P 500 ETF (the “Underlying Fund”) up to an approximate upside limit, while seeking to provide downside protection against approximately the first 10% of Underlying Fund losses over an approximate 12-month period beginning at the end of each September.

Fees and Expenses

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you will incur if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. The investment advisory agreement between iShares Trust (the “Trust”) and BlackRock Fund Advisors (“BFA”) (the “Investment Advisory Agreement”) provides that BFA will pay all operating expenses of the Fund, except: (i) the management fees, (ii) interest expenses, (iii) taxes, (iv) expenses incurred with respect to the acquisition and disposition of portfolio securities and the execution of portfolio transactions, including brokerage commissions, (v) distribution fees or expenses, and (vi) litigation expenses and any extraordinary expenses.

The Fund may incur “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.” Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses reflect the Fund’s *pro rata* share of the fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of investing in other investment companies. The impact of Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses is included in the Fund’s total return but is not included in the Fund’s ratio of expenses to average net assets. Both figures are shown in the *Financial Highlights* section of the Fund’s prospectus (the “Prospectus”). BFA, the investment adviser to the Fund, has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its management fees in an amount equal to the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, if any, attributable to investments by the Fund in other funds advised by BFA, or its affiliates, through November 30, 2030. The contractual waiver may be terminated prior to November 30, 2030 only upon written agreement of the Trust and BFA.

You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses
(ongoing expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investments)¹

<u>Management Fees</u>	<u>Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</u>	<u>Other Expenses</u> ^{2,3}	<u>Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses</u>	<u>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</u>	<u>Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement</u>	<u>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement</u>
0.50%	None	0.00%	0.03%	0.53%	(0.03)%	0.50%

¹ Operating expenses paid by BFA under the Investment Advisory Agreement exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, if any.

² The amount rounded to 0.00%.

³ Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Example. This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of owning shares of the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then 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 the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>
\$51	\$160

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund or the Underlying Fund may pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when they buy and sell securities (or "turn over" their portfolios). A higher portfolio turnover rate for the Fund or the Underlying Fund may indicate higher transaction costs and may cause the Fund or the Underlying Fund to incur increased expenses. These costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example (except costs to the Underlying Fund included as part of Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses), affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is new, there is no reportable turnover.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to provide certain pre-determined Outcomes based on the performance of the Underlying Fund for investors who hold Fund shares over a 12-month period (the "Outcome Period"). The Outcomes sought by the Fund are:

- The share price return of the Underlying Fund capped at an approximate upside limit (the "Approximate Cap"), and
- Protection against approximately the first 10% of the Underlying Fund's losses (the "Approximate Buffer") over each Outcome Period.

The Outcomes are intended to be realized only by investors who hold Fund shares at the outset of the Outcome Period and continue to hold the shares through the end of the Outcome Period. Specifically, in order to hold Fund shares for the entirety of an Outcome Period, an investor must buy or continue holding shares at the close on the last trading day of the prior Outcome Period and sell or continue holding the shares at the close on the last trading day of the current Outcome Period.

If investors buy Fund shares after the start of the Outcome Period or sell Fund shares before the Outcome Period concludes, they may experience returns that differ significantly from the Outcomes. These include experiencing little or no gains related to

the Underlying Fund and little or no protection against losses of the Underlying Fund. Investors may lose their entire investment, and an investment in the Fund is appropriate only for investors willing to bear those losses.

The Fund will be offered indefinitely and is not intended to terminate after one or more Outcome Periods.

The Current Outcome Period

The current Outcome Period starts on October 1 and ends on September 30. For the current Outcome Period, the Approximate Cap is []% before taking into account any fees or expenses charged to, or transaction costs incurred by, the Fund or Underlying Fund. When the Fund's annualized management fee of 0.50% of its average daily net assets is taken into account, the Approximate Cap for the current Outcome Period is reduced to []%. The returns that the Fund seeks to provide do not take into account the costs associated with buying shares of the Underlying Fund and any other expenses incurred by the Fund. Please visit the Fund's page on www.iShares.com for more information about the potential outcomes of an investment in the Fund during the current Outcome Period, including the remaining Approximate Cap.

The Underlying Fund

The Underlying Fund is the iShares Core S&P 500 ETF (Ticker: IVV). It is an exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to track the investment results of the S&P 500 Index (the "Underlying Fund's Index"), which measures the performance of the large-capitalization sector of the U.S. equity market, as determined by S&P Dow Jones Indices, LLC. The securities in the Underlying Fund's Index represent a broad range of industries and are weighted based on the float-adjusted market value of their outstanding shares. The components of the Underlying Fund's Index are likely to change over time. BFA is the investment adviser to the Underlying Fund and receives a management fee from the Underlying Fund.

BFA manages the Underlying Fund using a “representative sampling” indexing strategy. This involves investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively has an investment profile similar to that of an applicable underlying index. The securities selected are expected to have, in the aggregate, investment characteristics (based on factors such as market capitalization and industry weightings), fundamental characteristics (such as return variability and yield) and liquidity measures similar to those of an applicable underlying index. The Underlying Fund may or may not hold all of the securities in the Underlying Fund’s Index, which may cause the performance of the Underlying Fund to diverge from that of the Underlying Fund’s Index and produce “tracking error”. Tracking error risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions.

The prospectus and other reports of the Underlying Fund are available at www.sec.gov and www.iShares.com. Shares of the Underlying Fund are listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

The Fund’s Use of Options

The Fund principally buys shares of the Underlying Fund and customized put options thereon and sells call options that reference the Underlying Fund. The options in which the Fund transacts (typically, equity or index exchange-traded options contracts) are referred to generally as Flexible Exchange Options (“FLEX Options”). The Fund may transact in other exchange-traded options that reference the price performance of the Underlying Fund, the Underlying Fund’s Index, or other ETFs that track the Underlying Fund’s Index.

An options contract is an agreement between a buyer and seller that gives the purchaser of the option the right but not the obligation to buy (in the case of a call option) or sell (in the case of a put option) a particular financial instrument at a specified future date for an agreed-upon price, commonly known as the “strike price”. If the Fund buys a call option, it pays a premium and receives the right, but not the obligation, to purchase shares of the Underlying Fund or other reference asset at a strike price by or on the expiration date. When the Fund buys a put option, it pays a premium and receives the right, but not the obligation, to sell shares of the Underlying Fund or other reference asset at a strike price by or on the expiration date. When the Fund writes (sells) a call option, it receives a premium and gives the purchaser of the option the right to purchase from the Fund shares of the Underlying Fund or other reference asset at a strike price by or on the expiration date. If the Fund writes (sells) a put option, it receives a premium and gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell to the Fund shares of the Underlying Fund or other reference asset at a strike price by or on expiration date.

FLEX Options provide the ability to customize key option contract terms such as strike price, style and expiration date. The options in which the Fund invests are European style, meaning they are exercisable at the strike price only on the expiration date. The Fund typically trades options that expire at or around the end of each Outcome Period.

As an in-the-money option held by the Fund approaches its expiration date, its value typically will increasingly move with the value of its reference asset, such as the Underlying Fund. However, the value of the options may change because of factors

other than the value of the reference asset, including interest rate changes, dividends, the actual and perceived volatility of the reference asset, the remaining time until the options expire, limitations established by options exchanges, and trading conditions in the options market, among others. Due to these factors, the value of the options typically does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the Underlying Fund’s share price on a day-to-day basis. As a result, the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”) may not increase or decrease at the same rate as the Underlying Fund’s share price.

Options positions are marked to market daily by the Fund. The value of the options traded by the Fund is determined based upon market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. The options traded by the Fund are listed on an exchange, including the Chicago Board Options Exchange. The options are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (the “OCC”), a market clearinghouse that guarantees the performance by counterparties to certain derivatives contracts. The OCC may make adjustments to FLEX Options for certain significant events.

Outcomes Targeted by the Fund

For each Outcome Period, the Fund obtains exposure to the share price return of the Underlying Fund by holding shares of the Underlying Fund and futures that reference the price performance of the Underlying Fund’s Index. The Approximate Buffer and Approximate Cap are typically created by trading a combination of put and call options, as described below, at the close of the last trading day of the prior Outcome Period.

Approximate Buffer. The Fund creates the Approximate Buffer by (1) buying a put option with a strike price that is approximately at-the-money relative to the Underlying Fund’s share price and (2) selling a put option with a strike price at approximately 90% of the Underlying Fund’s share price. The Approximate Buffer is against approximately the first 10% of the Underlying Fund’s losses for the applicable Outcome Period; however, there is no guarantee that the Approximate Buffer will succeed in providing the intended protection. The Approximate Buffer is provided prior to taking into account any fees or expenses charged to the Fund. These fees and any expenses will reduce the Approximate Buffer amount for Fund shareholders for an Outcome Period. When the Fund’s annual management fee of 0.50% of the Fund’s daily net assets is taken into account, the net Approximate Buffer for the Outcome Period is 9.50%.

Approximate Cap. The Fund creates the Approximate Cap by selling a call option with a higher strike price relative to the Underlying Fund’s share price (the “Cap Option”). The Cap Option’s higher strike price prevents the Fund from realizing the benefit of any increase in the Underlying Fund’s share price above that strike price. The Approximate Cap for each Outcome Period is based on the strike price of the Cap Option for that Outcome Period. The strike price of the Cap Option depends on the market conditions when the option is sold and likely will be different for each Outcome Period, resulting in a different Approximate Cap for each Outcome Period. The Fund uses the premium collected from selling the Cap Option and the expected dividend distributions from the Underlying Fund to cover the premium that it pays to buy the options that create the Approximate Buffer.

The Fund's Approximate Buffer and Approximate Cap (net of the management fee) for the current Outcome Period, along with the Fund's current position relative to the Outcomes, are available and updated daily on the Fund's page on www.iShares.com.

Approximately one week prior to the end of each Outcome Period, the Fund expects to file a prospectus supplement that discloses an estimated range (as estimated by BFA) for the Approximate Cap for the Fund's next Outcome Period. On the last trading day of each Outcome Period, the Fund will trade a new set of options to create the Approximate Buffer and Approximate Cap for the next Outcome Period. After the close of business on the last trading day of the Outcome Period, the Fund will file a prospectus supplement that discloses the Fund's Approximate Cap (gross and net of its management fee) for the next Outcome Period.

Outcome Period

The Outcomes for an Outcome Period apply only to Fund shares that are held over the entire Outcome Period. An investor who purchases Fund shares after the beginning of an Outcome Period or who sells Fund shares before the end of an Outcome Period may not fully realize the Outcomes for the Outcome Period and may be exposed to greater risk of loss and less potential gain. This is because, while the Outcomes are fixed levels that are calculated in relation to the Underlying Fund's price and the Fund's NAV at the start of each Outcome Period and generally remain constant throughout the Outcome Period, an investor who transacts in Fund shares during the Outcome Period will likely do so at a price that is different from the Fund's NAV at the start of the Outcome Period.

For example, if an investor purchases Fund shares during an Outcome Period at a time when the Underlying Fund's share price has increased from its price at the beginning of the Outcome Period, the investor's upside limit may be lower than the Approximate Cap and the investor may experience losses prior to reaching the downside protection offered by the Approximate Buffer. Conversely, if an investor purchases Fund shares during an Outcome Period at a time when the Underlying Fund's share price has decreased from its price at the beginning of the Outcome Period, the Fund may require a larger increase in the Underlying Fund's share price before it reaches the Approximate Cap.

Fund and Underlying Fund Performance

If there are any inflows, or creation transactions, for the Fund during an Outcome Period, the Fund will typically buy Underlying Fund shares and futures on the Underlying Fund's Index and seek to enter into the combination of options transactions described above. This will occur even in circumstances where the Fund would receive a negligible premium for selling an out-of-the-money call, which may give up more sizable returns to the extent that the option later becomes in the money.

Because the Fund uses distributions from the Underlying Fund to purchase the downside protection, the Fund's performance is likely to be less than the Underlying Fund's performance when (1) distributions are considered and (2) the Underlying Fund's performance is positive. The Fund may also underperform the Underlying Fund if the returns of the Underlying Fund exceed the Approximate Cap net of the distributions.

The Fund's market value and NAV may not correlate with the Underlying Fund and the Underlying Fund's Index. In periods of extreme market volatility, the Fund's return may be subject to an upside limit significantly below the Approximate Cap and to significantly less downside protection than the Approximate Buffer. Investors may lose their entire investment, and an investment in the Fund is appropriate only for investors willing to bear those losses.

In order to obtain economic exposure to the Underlying Fund, in lieu of purchasing Underlying Fund shares and futures on the Underlying Fund's Index for an Outcome Period, the Fund may instead do one or more of the following, among other things:

- purchase call options with a strike price that is very low (approximately 1% or less) relative to the Underlying Fund's share price on the day of purchase (a "zero strike call");
- purchase one or more other ETFs that seek to track the Underlying Fund's Index;
- purchase equity securities (e.g., component securities of the Underlying Fund or the Underlying Fund's Index) in seeking to track the share price return of the Underlying Fund; or
- invest in U.S. Treasuries, money market funds and/or other cash equivalents and purchase or sell a combination of call and put options that seek to synthesize the economic characteristics of the Underlying Fund.

If the Fund invests in equity securities (other than the Underlying Fund), the Fund's equity security investments will be primarily in common stocks of companies held by the Underlying Fund that BFA believes will provide a risk/return profile similar to that of the Underlying Fund.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities or other instruments that provide exposure to securities of large-capitalization companies or that provide for the Approximate Cap or the Approximate Buffer with respect to securities of large-capitalization companies. For purposes of the Fund's 80% policy, "large-capitalization companies" are those within the range of capitalization of the Underlying Fund's Index.

Summary of Principal Risks

The Fund has characteristics unlike those of many traditional products and may not be appropriate for all investors. As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. The Fund is subject to certain risks, including the principal risks noted below (either directly or through its investments in the Underlying Fund), any of which may adversely affect the Fund's NAV, trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective. Certain key risks are prioritized below (with others following in alphabetical order), but the relative significance of any risk is difficult to predict and may change over time. You should review each risk factor carefully.

Approximate Buffer Risk. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in its strategy to provide downside protection against Underlying Fund losses. The Fund does not provide principal protection or non-principal protection, and, despite the Approximate Buffer, an investor may experience significant losses on their investment, including the loss of their

entire investment. If an investor purchases Fund shares after an Outcome Period begins or sells Fund shares prior to the end of an Outcome Period, the Approximate Buffer that the Fund seeks to provide may not be available. In periods of extreme market volatility, the Fund's return may be subject to significantly less downside protection than the Approximate Buffer.

Approximate Cap Risk. The Fund's strategy seeks to provide returns that are subject to an Approximate Cap, whose level depends on prevailing market conditions (e.g., volatility, interest rates, dividends, and other factors) at the time that the Approximate Cap is set. The Approximate Cap may rise or fall from one Outcome Period to the next, sometimes to a significant extent, and is unlikely to remain the same for consecutive Outcome Periods. If the Underlying Fund experiences gains in excess of the Approximate Cap for an Outcome Period, the Fund will not participate in any gains beyond the Approximate Cap and will underperform the Underlying Fund. In periods of extreme market volatility, the Fund's return may be significantly below the Approximate Cap.

Options Risk. Investments in options are considered speculative. When the Fund purchases an option, it may lose the total premium paid for it if the price of the underlying security or other reference asset related to the option decreased, remained the same or failed to increase to a level at or beyond the exercise price (in the case of a call option) or increased, remained the same or failed to decrease to a level at or below the exercise price (in the case of a put option). When the Fund sells an option, it may experience a substantial loss if the price of the underlying security or other reference asset increased to a level significantly above the exercise price (in the case of a call option) or decreased to a level significantly below the exercise price (in the case of a put option). If a put or call option purchased by the Fund were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, its premium would represent a loss to the Fund.

FLEX Options Risk. FLEX Options are subject to the risk that they may be less liquid than certain other securities, such as standardized options. In less liquid markets for the FLEX Options, terminating FLEX Options may require the payment of a premium or acceptance of a discounted price and may take longer to complete. In a less liquid market for FLEX Options, the liquidation of a large number of options may significantly impact the price of the options and may adversely impact the value of an investment in the Fund. There is also a risk that the Fund will be unable to maintain the proportional relationship based on the number of exchange-traded options in the Fund's portfolio or that adverse tax law changes will negatively impact the treatment of FLEX Options. Additionally, to the extent market participants are not willing or able to enter into FLEX Option transactions with the Fund at prices that reflect the market price of Fund shares, the Fund's NAV and the share price of the Fund could be negatively impacted.

Risk of Investing in the U.S. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk. Large-capitalization companies may be less able than smaller-capitalization

companies to adapt to changing market conditions and competitive challenges. Large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential compared with smaller-capitalization companies. The performance of large-capitalization companies could trail the overall performance of the broader securities markets.

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. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, pandemics or other public health issues, recessions, the prospect or occurrence of a sovereign default or other financial crisis, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and could result in increased premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV.

Asset Class Risk. The securities and other assets in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to financial markets generally, a particular financial market, an index, or other asset classes.

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk. From time to time, an Authorized Participant (as defined below in *Authorized Participant Concentration Risk*), a third-party investor, the Fund's adviser, an affiliate of the Fund's adviser, or another fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels, which could negatively impact the Fund.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. An "Authorized Participant" is a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC, which has a written agreement with the Fund or one of its service providers that allows the Authorized Participant to place orders for the purchase and redemption of creation units ("Creation Units"). Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. There are a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants for the Fund, including on an agency basis on behalf of other market participants. No Authorized Participant is obligated to engage in creation or redemption transactions. To the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or do not place creation or redemption orders for the Fund and no other Authorized Participant places orders, Fund shares are more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts or delisting.

Clearing Member Default Risk. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including FLEX Options and futures, are required to be centrally cleared ("cleared derivatives"). In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, the Fund's counterparty is a clearing house, such as the OCC, rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house ("clearing members") can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any options contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name

of the clearing member's individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for FLEX Options or futures may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund's clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients' obligations to the Underlying Fund, the Fund's or the Underlying Fund's clearing house, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member's bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing member's customers for the relevant account class. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member's default. If a clearing member defaults, the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund's behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Concentration Risk. The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are concentrated in the securities or other assets of one or more issuers, countries or other geographic units, markets, industries, project types, or asset classes.

Counterparty Risk. Derivatives are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will be unable or unwilling to fulfill its contractual obligation, and the related risks of having concentrated exposure to such a counterparty. The OCC acts as guarantor and central counterparty with respect to the options held by the Fund. As a result, the ability of the Fund to meet its objective depends on the OCC being able to meet its obligations. In the unlikely event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its clearing and settlement obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund's use of derivatives (e.g., futures, forwards, swaps, options) may be riskier than other types of investments and may not have the intended effect on the Fund's performance. Derivatives can be sensitive to changes in economic and market conditions, and they may increase the Fund's volatility. The Fund also may experience reduced returns as a result of transaction costs and losses on derivatives positions. There is the risk of imperfect correlation between the value of a derivative and that of the asset underlying the derivative. Derivatives may create investment leverage, which could result in losses that significantly exceed the Fund's original investment. Derivatives are subject to the risk of mispricing or improper valuation, particularly if there is not a liquid secondary market for the instrument. Certain derivatives are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligations. The use of derivatives also exposes the Fund to additional operational and legal risks.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than those of other asset classes. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer as well as due to

general industry or market conditions. Common stock is subordinated to preferred securities and debt in a company's capital structure. Common stock has the lowest priority, and the greatest risk, with respect to dividends and any liquidation payments in the event of an issuer's bankruptcy.

Futures Contract Risk. Futures contracts may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets. Swaps or other derivatives on futures contracts also may be adversely impacted by these risks. The primary risks of futures contracts include: (i) an imperfect correlation between the value of the futures contract and that of the underlying asset; (ii) resale restrictions or the lack of a liquid secondary market and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (iii) losses from unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (iv) BFA's inability to predict correctly the direction of the prices of futures contracts and other financial and economic factors; (v) a counterparty's default in the performance of its obligations; (vi) the obligation to make daily cash payments to maintain the required margin for the futures contract; and (vii) the possibility that a failure to close a position may result in delivery of an illiquid commodity to the Fund.

As futures contracts approach expiration, they may be "rolled" (i.e., replaced by similar contracts with a later expiration to maintain exposure to the underlying asset), which involves additional risks. In certain market conditions, the sale price of a near-term month contract can be lower than the purchase price of a longer-term contract, resulting in a cost to "roll" the futures contract.

Investment in Underlying Fund Risk. The Fund invests in the Underlying Fund, so the Fund's investment performance and risks are likely to be directly related to those of the Underlying Fund. The Fund's NAV will change with changes in the value of the Underlying Fund and other assets that the Fund holds. The shares of the Underlying Fund may trade at a premium or discount to the Underlying Fund's NAV. Investors in the Fund will indirectly bear the expenses charged by the Underlying Fund, and an investment in the Fund may entail more expenses than a direct investment in the Underlying Fund.

Issuer Risk. The performance of the Fund depends on the performance of individual securities or other assets to which the Fund has exposure. The value of securities or other assets may decline, or perform differently from the market as a whole, due to changes in the financial condition or credit rating of the issuer or counterparty.

Large Shareholder and Large-Scale Redemption Risk. Certain shareholders of the Fund, including an Authorized Participant, a third-party investor, the Fund's adviser, an affiliate of the Fund's adviser, a market maker, or another entity, may from time to time own or manage a substantial amount of Fund shares, or may hold their investment in the Fund for a limited period of time. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder or large group of shareholders would not redeem their investment. Redemptions of a large number of Fund shares could require the Fund to dispose of assets to meet the redemption requests, which can accelerate the realization of taxable income and/or capital gains and cause the Fund to make taxable distributions to its shareholders earlier than the Fund otherwise would have. In addition, under certain

circumstances, non-redeeming shareholders may be treated as receiving a disproportionately large taxable distribution during or with respect to such year. In some circumstances, the Fund may hold a relatively large proportion of its assets in cash in anticipation of large redemptions, diluting its investment returns. These large redemptions may also force the Fund to sell portfolio securities or other assets when it might not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the Fund's NAV, increase the Fund's brokerage costs and/or have a material effect on the market price of Fund shares.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk, which is the risk that the investment process, techniques, models and/or risk analyses applied by BFA will not produce the desired results. The securities or other assets selected by BFA may result in returns that are inconsistent with the Fund's investment objective, and the Fund may underperform the market or any relevant benchmark. In addition, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to BFA in connection with managing the Fund and may adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Market Trading Risk. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Fund shares (including through a trading halt), losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility, and disruptions in the process of creating and redeeming Fund shares. Any of these factors, among others, may lead to the Fund's shares trading in the secondary market at a premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. If you buy Fund shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to NAV or sell Fund shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to NAV, you may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Fund shares.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified." This means that, compared with funds that are classified as "diversified," the Fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in securities or other instruments representing a small number of issuers or counterparties and thus may be more susceptible to the risks associated with these particular issuers or counterparties. As a result, the Fund's performance may depend to a greater extent on the performance of a small number of issuers or counterparties, which may lead to more volatility in the Fund's NAV.

Operational and Technology Risks. The Fund is directly and indirectly susceptible to operational and technology risks, including those related to human errors, processing errors, communication errors, systems failures, cybersecurity incidents, and the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning ("AI"), which may result in losses for the Fund and its shareholders or may impair the Fund's operations. While the Fund's service providers are required to have appropriate operational, information security and cybersecurity risk management policies and procedures, their methods of risk management may differ from those of the Fund. Operational and technology risks for the issuers in which the Fund invests could also result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund's investments in such issuers to lose value.

Outcome Period Risk. The Approximate Buffer and Approximate Cap for an Outcome Period apply to Fund shares held over the

entire Outcome Period. If an investor purchases Fund shares after an Outcome Period begins or sells Fund shares prior to the end of an Outcome Period, the returns realized by the investor will not match those that the Fund seeks to provide.

Securities Lending Risk. The Fund may engage in securities lending. Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund.

Small Fund Risk. When the Fund's size is small, the Fund may experience low trading volume and wide bid/ask spreads. The Fund's performance near its inception date may not represent how the Fund will perform in the future or with a larger asset base. In addition, the Fund may face the risk of being delisted if it does not meet certain requirements set by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could lead to elevated transaction costs for the Fund and negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"). As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gains that it distributes to shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Internal Revenue Code. However, the federal income tax treatment of certain aspects of the Fund's operations are not entirely clear. This includes the tax aspects of the Fund's options strategy, its hedging strategy, the application of the "straddle" rules, and various loss limitation provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

To qualify and maintain its status as a RIC, the Fund must meet certain income, diversification and distributions tests. For purposes of the diversification test, the identification of the issuer (or, in some cases, issuers) of a particular Fund investment can depend on the terms and conditions of that investment. In particular, there is no published Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") guidance or case law on how to determine the "issuer" of certain derivatives that the Fund will enter into. Based upon the language in the legislative history, the Fund intends to treat the reference asset (*i.e.*, the Underlying Fund) as the issuer of the options. Assuming the reference asset qualifies as a RIC, the Fund could count the options as automatically diversified investments under the RIC diversification requirements. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income or the issuer of the options is not appropriately the reference asset, the Fund may not qualify, or may be disqualified, as a RIC. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed.

Technology Companies Risk. Technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances may have

limited product lines, markets, financial resources, supply chains and personnel. These companies typically face intense competition, potentially rapid product obsolescence and changes in product cycles and customer preferences. They may face unexpected risks and costs associated with technological developments, such as artificial intelligence and machine learning. Technology companies also depend heavily on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by the loss or impairment of those rights. Technology companies may face increased government scrutiny and may be subject to adverse government or legal action.

Valuation Risk. The price that the Fund could receive upon the sale (or other disposition) of a security or other asset may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security or other asset, particularly for securities or other assets that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. In addition, the value of the securities or other assets in the Fund's portfolio may change on days or during time periods when investors are not able to purchase or sell Fund shares. Authorized Participants that create or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities or other assets may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received had the securities or other assets not been fair valued or been valued using a different methodology. The ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

Performance Information

As of the date of the Prospectus, the Fund has not commenced operations and therefore has no performance information to report.

Management

Investment Adviser. BlackRock Fund Advisors.

Portfolio Managers. Erin Armstrong and Orlando Montalvo (the "Portfolio Managers") are primarily responsible for the day-to-day

management of the Fund. Each Portfolio Manager supervises a portfolio management team. Ms. Armstrong and Mr. Montalvo have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since inception (2025).

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund is an ETF. Individual shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker-dealer. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread").

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"), in which case, your distributions generally will be taxed when withdrawn.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), BFA or other related companies may pay the intermediary for marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems or other services related to the sale or promotion of the Fund. 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.

More Information About the Fund

This Prospectus contains important information about investing in the Fund listed below. Please read this Prospectus carefully before you make any investment decisions. Additional information regarding the Fund as well as other funds that are series of iShares Trust, iShares U.S. ETF Trust or iShares, Inc. (each, a “Fund”) is available at www.iShares.com.

The Fund’s investment objective may be changed without shareholder approval. The Fund does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index.

Fund	Investment Objective
iShares Large Cap 10% Target Buffer Sep ETF	The iShares Large Cap 10% Target Buffer Sep ETF seeks to track the share price return of the Underlying Fund up to an approximate upside limit, while seeking to provide downside protection against approximately the first 10% of Underlying Fund losses over an approximate 12-month period beginning at the end of each September.

ETFs are funds that trade like other publicly traded securities. Shares of the Fund are listed on a national securities exchange and trade in the secondary market at market prices that change throughout the day. The market price for a share of the Fund may be different from the Fund’s most recent NAV.

The Fund invests in a particular segment of the markets for securities and other instruments (as applicable) and is designed to be used as part of broader asset allocation strategies. Accordingly, an investment in the Fund should not constitute a complete investment program. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit, and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, any other government agency, BFA or any of BFA’s affiliates.

Additional Information About the Fund's Risks

Each Fund is subject to various risks, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's NAV, trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective. Each Fund discloses its portfolio holdings daily at www.iShares.com. You could lose all or part of your investment in a Fund, which could underperform other investments. The principal and other (non-principal) risks that apply to the Fund are described below. A Fund that invests in an Underlying Fund also may be indirectly exposed to these risks through such investment.

Principal Risks

Approximate Buffer Risk. For a Fund that seeks to provide downside protection against Underlying Fund losses, there can be no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in this strategy. Such a Fund does not provide principal protection or non-principal protection, and, despite the Approximate Buffer, an investor may experience significant losses on their investment, including the loss of their entire investment. If an investor purchases Fund shares after an Outcome Period begins or sells Fund shares prior to the end of an Outcome Period, the Approximate Buffer that a Fund seeks to provide may not be available. In periods of extreme market volatility, a Fund's return may be subject to significantly less downside protection than the Approximate Buffer.

Approximate Cap Risk. A Fund that seeks to provide returns that are subject to an Approximate Cap faces risks associated with such an investment strategy. The level of the Approximate Cap depends on prevailing market conditions (e.g., volatility, interest rates, dividends, and other factors) at the time that it is set. The Approximate Cap may rise or fall from one Outcome Period to the next, sometimes to a significant extent, and is unlikely to remain the same for consecutive Outcome Periods. If the Underlying Fund experiences gains in excess of the Approximate Cap for an Outcome Period, the Fund will not participate in any gains beyond the Approximate Cap and will underperform the Underlying Fund. In periods of extreme market volatility, a Fund's return may be significantly below the Approximate Cap.

Asset Class Risk. The securities and other assets in a Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to indexes that track, or assets that represent, other countries or geographic units, industries, markets, market segments, or asset classes. Various types of securities, other assets and indexes may experience cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to financial markets generally. This divergence may be due to a number of factors including, among other things, inflation, interest rates, productivity, global demand for local products or resources, and regulation and governmental controls. This may cause a Fund to underperform other investment vehicles that invest in different asset classes.

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk. From time to time, an Authorized Participant, a third-party investor, a Fund's adviser, an affiliate of a Fund's adviser, or another fund may invest in a Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels, which could negatively impact the Fund.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. There are a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants for the Fund, including on an agency basis on behalf of other market participants. No Authorized Participant is obligated to engage in creation or redemption transactions. To the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or do not place creation or redemption orders for the Fund and no other Authorized Participant places orders, Fund shares are more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts or delisting. Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for a Fund that invests in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers or instruments with lower trading volume. Such assets often entail greater settlement and operational complexity and higher capital costs for Authorized Participants, which may limit the number of Authorized Participants that engage with the Fund.

Clearing Member Default Risk. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including FLEX Options and futures, are required to be centrally cleared ("cleared derivatives"). In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, the Fund's counterparty is a clearing house, such as the OCC, rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house ("clearing members") can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any options contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member's individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for FLEX Options or futures may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund's clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients' obligations to the Underlying Fund, the Fund's or the Underlying Fund's clearing house, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member's bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing member's customers for the relevant account class. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member's default. If a clearing member defaults, the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund's behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Concentration Risk. A Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are concentrated in the securities or other assets of one or more issuers, countries or other geographic units, markets, industries, project types, or asset classes. A Fund with investment

concentration may be more adversely affected by the underperformance of those assets, may experience greater price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory impacts on those assets compared to a fund that does not concentrate its investments.

Counterparty Risk. Derivatives are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will be unable or unwilling to fulfill its contractual obligation, and the related risks of having concentrated exposure to such a counterparty. The OCC acts as guarantor and central counterparty with respect to the options held by the Fund. As a result, the ability of the Fund to meet its objective depends on the OCC being able to meet its obligations. In the unlikely event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its clearing and settlement obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses.

Derivatives Risk. A Fund's use of derivatives (e.g., futures, forwards, swaps, options) may be riskier than other types of investments and may not have the intended effect on a Fund's performance. Derivatives can be sensitive to changes in economic and market conditions, and they may increase a Fund's volatility. A Fund also may experience reduced returns as a result of transaction costs and losses on derivatives positions. There is the risk of imperfect correlation between the value of a derivative and that of the asset underlying the derivative. Derivatives may create investment leverage, which could result in losses that significantly exceed a Fund's original investment. Due to their complexity, derivatives are subject to the risk of mispricing or improper valuation. The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of a Fund to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose a Fund to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for a Fund to value accurately.

Certain derivatives are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligations. Certain derivatives are synthetic instruments that attempt to replicate the performance of certain reference assets. With regard to such derivatives, a Fund does not have a claim on the reference assets and is subject to enhanced counterparty risk. Regulatory requirements may delay or restrict a Fund's exercise of remedies if a derivative counterparty were to default, which could adversely impact the Fund.

The use of derivatives exposes a Fund to operational risks, such as documentation and settlement issues, systems failures, inadequate controls and human error. Derivatives also involve legal risks, including insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of a counterparty, and the legality and enforceability of a contract. Derivatives expose a Fund to derivative liquidity risks relating to potential liquidity demands for a Fund to make margin, collateral, or settlement payments.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities are subject to changes in value due to general market or economic conditions, perceptions about the markets in which issuers participate or a number of factors relating to a specific issuer. Investments in equity securities may be more volatile than investments in other asset classes. Equity securities (both common and preferred stock) are subordinated to debt securities in a company's capital structure, and so equity holders are generally subject to more risks, particularly in the event of an issuer's bankruptcy. Common stock has the lowest priority and the greatest risks, including with respect to dividends and any liquidation payments.

Futures Contract Risk. Futures contracts may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets. Swaps or other derivatives on futures contracts also may be adversely impacted by these risks. The primary risks of futures contracts include: (i) an imperfect correlation between the value of the futures contract and that of the underlying asset; (ii) resale restrictions or the lack of a liquid secondary market and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (iii) losses from unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (iv) BFA's inability to predict correctly the direction of the prices of futures contracts and other financial and economic factors; (v) a counterparty's default in the performance of its obligations; (vi) the obligation to make daily cash payments to maintain the required margin for the futures contract; and (vi) the possibility that a failure to close a position may result in delivery of an illiquid commodity.

A Fund that rolls futures contracts is subject to additional risk. If the market for the futures contracts is in "contango," meaning that the price of futures contracts in nearer months is lower than the price of contracts in distant months, the sale of a near-term month contract will be at a lower price than the cost of the longer-term contract, resulting in a cost to roll the contract. A Fund may also lose money in rolling a futures contract if the two contracts are trading at different prices as compared to fair value – for example, if the futures contract held by the Fund is trading at a discount to fair value and the new contract being rolled into is trading at a premium to fair value. A Fund may not roll futures contracts on a predefined schedule; instead, BFA may determine to roll to another futures contract in an attempt to generate maximum yield. There can be no guarantee that such a strategy will produce the desired results.

In addition, U.S. regulations limit the types of foreign-listed futures contracts that U.S. investors are allowed to invest in. As a result, a Fund may not be able to gain the exposure it seeks through certain non-U.S. futures contracts.

Investment in Underlying Fund Risk. For a Fund that invests in an Underlying Fund, the Fund's investment performance and risks are likely to be directly related to those of the Underlying Fund. A Fund's NAV will change with changes in the value of an Underlying Fund and other assets that the Fund holds. The shares of an Underlying Fund may trade at a premium or discount to the Underlying Fund's NAV. Investors in a Fund that invests in an Underlying Fund will indirectly bear the expenses charged by the Underlying Fund, and an investment in the Fund may entail more expenses than a direct investment in the Underlying Fund (except to the extent that certain fees are waived by BFA). An investor in such a Fund may receive taxable gains from portfolio transactions by an Underlying Fund, as well as taxable gains from transactions in the shares of an Underlying Fund that are held by the Fund.

Issuer Risk. The performance of a Fund depends on the performance of individual securities or other assets to which the Fund has exposure. The value of securities or other assets may decline, or perform differently from the market as a whole, due to changes in the financial condition or credit rating of the issuer or counterparty.

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk. Large-capitalization companies may be less able than smaller-capitalization companies to adapt to changing market conditions and competitive challenges. Large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential compared with smaller-capitalization companies. The performance of large-capitalization companies could trail the overall performance of the broader securities markets.

Large Shareholder and Large-Scale Redemption Risk. Certain shareholders of a Fund, including an Authorized Participant, a third-party investor, the Fund's adviser, an affiliate of the Fund's adviser, a market maker, or another entity, may from time to time own or manage a substantial amount of Fund shares or may hold their investment in the Fund for a limited period of time. These shareholders may also pledge or loan Fund shares (to secure financing or otherwise), which may result in the shares becoming concentrated in another party. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder or large group of shareholders would not redeem their investment or that the size of a Fund would be maintained. Redemptions of a large number of Fund shares may adversely affect a Fund's liquidity and net assets. To the extent a Fund permits redemptions in cash, these redemptions may force the Fund to sell portfolio securities or other assets when it might not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the Fund's NAV, have a material effect on the market price of Fund shares, increase the Fund's brokerage costs, accelerate the realization of taxable income and/or capital gains, and cause the Fund to make taxable distributions to its shareholders earlier than the Fund otherwise would have. In addition, under certain circumstances, non-redeeming shareholders may be treated as receiving a disproportionately large taxable distribution during or with respect to such tax year. A Fund also may be required to sell its more liquid investments to meet a large redemption, in which case the Fund's remaining assets may be less liquid, more volatile, and more difficult to price.

To the extent these large shareholders transact in Fund shares on the secondary market, such transactions may account for a large percentage of the trading volume for Fund shares and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the shares. In addition, large purchases of Fund shares may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would, diluting its investment returns.

Management Risk. A Fund that is actively managed or that has an outcome strategy is subject to the risk that BFA's investment process, techniques, models and/or and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund will not produce the desired results. The securities or other assets selected by BFA may result in returns that are inconsistent with the Fund's investment objective, and the Fund may underperform the market or any relevant benchmark. In addition, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to BFA in connection with managing such a Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Market Risk. A Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. The value of a financial instrument or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the particular instrument or asset, or factors that affect one or more issuers, counterparties, exchanges, countries or other geographic units, markets, industries, or asset classes. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, pandemics or other public health issues, recessions, the prospect or occurrence of a sovereign default or other financial crisis, or other events could have a significant impact on a Fund and its investments and could result in increased premiums or discounts to a Fund's NAV. Changes in market and economic conditions generally do not have the same impact on all types of instruments and assets.

Market Trading Risk. A Fund faces numerous market trading risks, any of which may lead to its shares trading in the secondary market at a premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. If you buy Fund shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to NAV or sell Fund shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, you may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Fund shares.

Absence of an Active Primary Market. Although Fund shares are listed for trading on one or more stock exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active primary trading market for Fund shares will develop or be maintained by market makers or Authorized Participants.

Secondary Listing Risks. A Fund's shares may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the U.S. stock exchange where the Fund's primary listing is maintained. Fund shares also may be available to non-U.S. investors through funds or structured investment vehicles similar to depositary receipts. There can be no assurance that a Fund's shares will continue to trade on any such stock exchange or in any market or that a Fund's shares will continue to meet the requirements for exchange listing or market trading. A Fund's shares may be less actively traded in certain markets than in others, and investors are subject to the execution and settlement risks and market standards of the market where they or their broker direct their trades for execution. Certain information that is available to investors who trade Fund shares on a U.S. stock exchange during regular U.S. market hours may not be available to investors who trade in other markets, which may result in secondary market prices in such markets being less efficient.

Secondary Market Trading Risk. Shares of a Fund may trade in the secondary market at times when the Fund does not accept orders to create or redeem shares. At such times, shares may trade in the secondary market with more significant premiums or discounts to NAV than might be experienced at times when the Fund accepts creation and redemption orders. Securities held by a Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than an exchange on which Fund shares are traded. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable

closing time. As a result, during the time when the exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement time, there may be wider bid/ask spreads on the exchange and a greater premium or discount to NAV.

In stressed market conditions, the market for a Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's portfolio holdings, and an investor may be unable to sell their Fund shares.

Secondary market trading in Fund shares may be halted by a stock exchange because of market conditions or for other reasons. In times of extraordinary market volatility, Fund shares may be subject to trading halts pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules of a stock exchange or market. If there is a trading halt or unanticipated closure of an exchange or market, an investor may be unable to purchase or sell Fund shares. In addition, if trading in certain securities or financial instruments is restricted, this may disrupt a Fund's creation/redemption process, affect the price at which Fund shares trade in the secondary market, and result in a Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, a Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio or accurately price its portfolio holdings and may incur substantial trading losses.

Shares of a Fund, similar to shares of other issuers listed on a stock exchange, may be sold short and are therefore subject to the risk of increased volatility and price decreases associated with being sold short. In addition, trading activity in derivative products based on a Fund may lead to increased trading volume and volatility in the secondary market for the shares of the Fund.

Fund Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. Shares of a Fund trade on stock exchanges at prices at, above or below the Fund's most recent NAV. A Fund's NAV is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. The trading price of a Fund's shares fluctuates throughout trading hours based on both market supply of and demand for Fund shares and the underlying value of the Fund's portfolio holdings or NAV. As a result, the trading prices of a Fund's shares may deviate significantly from NAV during times of market volatility, significant redemption requests, or other unusual market conditions

However, because Fund shares can be created and redeemed in Creation Units at NAV, BFA believes that large discounts or premiums to a Fund's NAV are not likely to be sustained over the long term (unlike shares of many closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their NAVs). While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it more likely that a Fund's shares normally will trade on stock exchanges at prices close to the Fund's next calculated NAV, exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with the Fund's NAV due to timing reasons, supply and demand imbalances and other factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions, including disruptions at market makers, Authorized Participants, or other market participants, and during periods of significant market volatility, may result in trading prices for shares of a Fund that differ significantly from its NAV. Authorized Participants may be less willing to create or redeem a Fund's shares if there is a lack of an active market for such shares or the Fund's underlying investments, which may contribute to the Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

Costs of Buying or Selling Fund Shares. Buying or selling Fund shares on an exchange involves two types of costs that apply to all securities transactions. When buying or selling Fund shares through a broker, you will likely incur a brokerage commission and other charges. In addition, you may incur the cost of the "spread," which is the difference between what investors are willing to pay for Fund shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which they are willing to sell Fund shares (the "ask" price). The spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity. It is generally narrower if a Fund has more trading volume and market liquidity and wider if a Fund has less trading volume and market liquidity. Increased market volatility also may cause wider spreads. In addition, there may be regulatory and other charges that are incurred as a result of trading activity. Because of the costs inherent in buying or selling Fund shares, frequent trading may detract significantly from investment results, and an investment in Fund shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments through a brokerage account.

Non-Diversification Risk. A Fund that is classified as "non-diversified" may invest a greater percentage of its assets in securities or other instruments representing a small number of issuers or counterparties, compared with funds that are classified as "diversified." A non-diversified Fund thus may be more susceptible to the risks associated with these particular issuers or counterparties. The gains and losses on such holdings may have a greater impact on a non-diversified Fund's performance than they would on the performance of a diversified Fund, and a non-diversified Fund's NAV may be more volatile.

Operational and Technology Risks. A Fund and the entities with which it interacts directly or indirectly are susceptible to operational and technology risks, including those related to human errors, processing errors, communication errors, systems failures, cybersecurity incidents, and the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning ("AI"), which may result in losses for the Fund and its shareholders or impair the Fund's operations. These entities include, but are not limited to, a Fund's adviser, administrator, distributor, other service providers (e.g., index and benchmark providers, accountants, custodians, and transfer agents), financial intermediaries, counterparties, market makers, Authorized Participants, listing exchanges, other financial market operators, and governmental authorities. Operational and technology risks for the issuers in which a Fund invests could also result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund's investments in such issuers to lose value. A Fund may incur substantial costs in order to mitigate operational and technology risks.

Cybersecurity incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events against an issuer in which a Fund invests, the Fund or any of its service providers. They include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to systems, misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting or destroying data, and causing operational disruption. Geopolitical tension may increase the scale and sophistication of deliberate attacks, particularly those from nation states or from entities with nation state backing. Cybersecurity incidents may result in any of the following: financial losses; interference with a Fund's ability to calculate its NAV; disclosure of confidential information;

impediments to trading; submission of erroneous trades by a Fund or erroneous subscription or redemption orders; the inability of a Fund or its service providers to transact business; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines; penalties; reputational damage; reimbursement or other compensation costs; and other legal and compliance expenses. Furthermore, cybersecurity incidents may render records of a Fund, including records relating to its assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Fund shares, and other data integral to a Fund's functioning, inaccessible, inaccurate or incomplete. Power outages, natural disasters, equipment malfunctions and processing errors that threaten information and technology systems relied upon by a Fund or its service providers, as well as market events that occur at a pace that overloads these systems, may also disrupt business operations or impact critical data. In addition, the risks of increased use of AI technologies, such as machine learning, include data risk, transparency risk, and operational risk. The AI technologies, which are generally highly reliant on the collection and analysis of large amounts of data, may incorporate biased or inaccurate data, and it is not possible or practicable to incorporate all relevant data into such technologies. The output or results of any such AI technologies may therefore be incomplete, erroneous, distorted or misleading. Further, AI tools may lack transparency as to how data is utilized and how outputs are generated. AI technologies may also allow the unintended introduction of vulnerabilities into infrastructures and applications. A Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of these risks associated with AI technologies. AI technologies and their current and potential future applications, and the regulatory frameworks within which they operate, continue to quickly evolve, and it is impossible to anticipate the full scope of future AI capabilities or rules and the associated risks to a Fund.

While a Fund's service providers are required to have appropriate operational, information security and cybersecurity risk management policies and procedures, their methods of risk management may differ from those of the Fund in the setting of priorities, the personnel and resources available or the effectiveness of relevant controls. Each Fund and its adviser seek to reduce these risks through controls, procedures and oversight, including establishing business continuity plans and risk management systems. However, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks that may affect a Fund have not been identified or may emerge in the future; that such plans and systems may not completely eliminate the occurrence or mitigate the effects of operational or information security disruptions or failures or of cybersecurity incidents; or that prevention and remediation efforts will not be successful or that incidents will go undetected. A Fund cannot control the systems, information security or other cybersecurity of the issuers in which it invests or its service providers, counterparties, and other third parties whose activities affect the Fund.

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

Options Risk. Investments in options are considered speculative. When the Fund purchases an option, it may lose the total premium paid for it if the price of the underlying security or other reference asset related to the option decreased, remained the same or failed to increase to a level at or beyond the exercise price (in the case of a call option) or increased, remained the same or failed to decrease to a level at or below the exercise price (in the case of a put option). When the Fund sells an option, it may experience a substantial loss if the price of the underlying security or other reference asset increased to a level significantly above the exercise price (in the case of a call option) or decreased to a level significantly below the exercise price (in the case of a put option). If a put or call option purchased by the Fund were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, its premium would represent a loss to the Fund.

FLEX Options Risk. FLEX Options are subject to the risk that they may be less liquid than certain other securities, such as standardized options. In less liquid markets for the FLEX Options, terminating FLEX Options may require the payment of a premium or acceptance of a discounted price and may take longer to complete. In a less liquid market for FLEX Options, the liquidation of a large number of options may significantly impact the price of the options and may adversely impact the value of an investment in the Fund. There is also a risk that the Fund will be unable to maintain the proportional relationship based on the number of exchange-traded options in the Fund's portfolio or that adverse tax law changes will negatively impact the treatment of FLEX Options. Additionally, to the extent market participants are not willing or able to enter into FLEX Option transactions with the Fund at prices that reflect the market price of Fund shares, the Fund's NAV and the share price of the Fund could be negatively impacted.

Outcome Period Risk. The Approximate Buffer and Approximate Cap for an Outcome Period apply to Fund shares held over the entire Outcome Period. If an investor purchases Fund shares after an Outcome Period begins or sells Fund shares prior to the end of an Outcome Period, the returns realized by the investor will not match those that the Fund seeks to provide.

Risk of Investing in the U.S. Investing in U.S. issuers involves legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation, an economic recession, financial system stress, or political turmoil, among other risks, may have an adverse effect on the U.S. economy and the securities listed on U.S. exchanges. The U.S. is also subject to the risk of natural disasters, such as droughts, earthquakes, fires and floods. U.S. security risks include acts of terrorism, internal unrest and a deterioration in relations between the U.S. and certain countries. Any of these may adversely affect the U.S. economy, financial markets or issuers.

Governmental agencies project that the U.S. will maintain elevated public debt levels for the foreseeable future. Although elevated debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, the costs of servicing such debt may constrain future economic growth. Circumstances could arise that could prevent the timely payment of interest or principal on U.S. government debt, such as reaching the legislative "debt ceiling." Such non-payment would result in substantial negative consequences for the U.S. economy and the global financial system.

Securities Lending Risk. A Fund may engage in securities lending. Securities lending involves the risk that a Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. A Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for a Fund.

Small Fund Risk. When a Fund's size is small, the Fund may experience low trading volume and wide bid/ask spreads. A Fund's performance near its inception date may not represent how the Fund will perform in the future or with a larger asset base. In addition, a Fund may face the risk of being delisted if it does not meet certain requirements set by the listing exchange. If a Fund were required to delist from the listing exchange, the Fund's value may rapidly decline and its performance may be negatively impacted. Any resulting liquidation of a Fund could lead to elevated transaction costs for the Fund and negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gains that it distributes to shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Internal Revenue Code. However, the federal income tax treatment of certain aspects of the Fund's operations are not entirely clear. This includes the tax aspects of the Fund's options strategy, its hedging strategy, the application of the "straddle" rules, and various loss limitation provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

To qualify and maintain its status as a RIC, the Fund must meet certain income, diversification and distributions tests. For purposes of the diversification test, the identification of the issuer (or, in some cases, issuers) of a particular Fund investment can depend on the terms and conditions of that investment. There is no published IRS guidance or case law on how to determine the "issuer" of certain derivatives that the Fund will enter into. Therefore, there is a risk that the Fund will not meet the Internal Revenue Code's diversification requirements and will not qualify, or will be disqualified, as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat the reference asset (*i.e.*, the Underlying Fund) as the issuer of the options. Assuming the reference asset qualifies as a RIC, the Fund could count the options as automatically diversified investments under the Internal Revenue Code's diversification requirements. In addition, the Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income or if the options are not treated as issued by the reference asset for diversification test purposes, there is a risk that the Fund could lose its RIC status. If the Fund did not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions were not available, the Fund's taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. In such event, in order to re-qualify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund might be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make certain distributions. This would cause investors to incur higher tax liabilities than they otherwise would have incurred and would have a negative impact on Fund returns. In such event, the Fund may reorganize, close or materially change its investment objective and strategies.

The Fund's investments in offsetting positions with respect to the Underlying Fund may affect the character of gains or losses realized by the Fund under the Internal Revenue Code's "straddle" rules and may increase the amount of short-term capital gains realized by the Fund. Such short-term capital gains are taxed as ordinary income when distributed to U.S. shareholders in a non-liquidating distribution. As a result, if the Fund makes a non-liquidating distribution of short-term capital gains, the amount that U.S. shareholders must treat as ordinary income may be substantially greater than for shareholders of a fund that does not engage in such transactions. Accordingly, shareholders could have a lower after-tax return from investing in the Fund than investing directly in the Underlying Fund.

The options included in the Fund's portfolio are exchange-traded options. The tax treatment of certain derivatives contracts, including listed non-equity options written or purchased by the Fund on U.S. exchanges (such as options on futures contracts, broad-based equity indices and debt securities), may be governed by Section 1256 of the Internal Revenue Code ("Section 1256 Contracts"). Section 1256 Contracts are treated as if they were sold (*i.e.*, "marked to market") at the end of each year. Gain or loss is recognized on this deemed sale. Such treatment could cause the Fund to recognize taxable income without receiving cash. In order to maintain its RIC qualification, the Fund must distribute at least 90% of its income annually. If options held by the Fund were deemed to be Section 1256 Contracts, and if the Fund were unable to distribute marked-to-market gains to its shareholders, the Fund may lose its RIC qualification and be taxed as a regular corporation. BFA believes that the options typically held in the Fund's portfolio (*i.e.*, options that reference the Underlying Fund) will not be subject to Section 1256 but rather will be subject to the straddle rules, and that the disposition of such options will likely result in short-term capital gains or losses.

Additionally, buying securities shortly before the record date for a taxable dividend or capital gains distribution is commonly known as "buying a dividend." If a shareholder purchases Fund shares after the Outcome Period has begun and shortly thereafter the Fund issues a dividend, the entire distribution may be taxable to the shareholder even though a portion of the distribution effectively represents a return of the purchase price.

Technology Companies Risk. Technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources and personnel. These companies may face rapid product obsolescence as well as unexpected risks and costs related to new product introduction and technological developments, such as artificial intelligence and machine learning. Technology companies may be adversely affected by disruptions to supply chains and distribution networks as well as issues at third-party partners. They are heavily dependent on patent and other intellectual property rights, and the loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect their profitability. Technology companies may face increased government scrutiny and may be subject to adverse government or legal action. These companies also may be adversely affected by, among other things, actual or perceived security vulnerabilities or other defects in their products and services, which may result in lawsuits, government enforcement actions and other remediation costs.

Valuation Risk. The price that a Fund could receive upon the sale (or other disposition) of a security or other asset may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security or other asset, particularly for securities or other assets that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. The price received by a Fund also may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index (if applicable). Because non-U.S. exchanges or markets may be open on days or during time periods when a Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities or other assets in a Fund's portfolio may change on days or during time periods when investors are not able to purchase or sell Fund shares.

In addition, for purposes of calculating a Fund's NAV, the value of assets denominated in non-U.S. currencies (if any) is translated into U.S. dollars at the prevailing market rates. For a Fund that tracks an Underlying Index, this may result in a difference between the prices used to calculate the Fund's NAV and the prices used by the Underlying Index, which, in turn, could result in a difference between the Fund's performance and the performance of the Underlying Index. Authorized Participants that create or redeem Fund shares on days when a Fund is holding fair-valued securities or other assets may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received had the securities or other assets not been fair valued or been valued using a different methodology. The ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

Other Risks

The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Close-Out Risk for Qualified Financial Contracts. Regulations adopted by global prudential regulators require counterparties that are part of U.S. or foreign global systemically important banking organizations to include contractual restrictions on close-out and cross-default in agreements relating to qualified financial contracts. Qualified financial contracts include agreements relating to swaps, currency forwards and other derivatives as well as repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements. The restrictions prevent a Fund from closing out a qualified financial contract during a specified time period if the counterparty is subject to resolution proceedings and also prohibit a Fund from exercising default rights due to a receivership or similar proceeding of an affiliate of the counterparty. These requirements may increase credit risk and other risks to a Fund.

Communications Companies Risk. Communications companies may face rapid product obsolescence as well as unexpected risks and costs related to product compatibility and standardization, new product introduction and technological developments, such as artificial intelligence and machine learning. These companies may need to commit substantial capital to integrate new technologies and develop new products and services. Demographic shifts and changes in consumer preferences and expectations may have negative impacts on their business. Cybersecurity and data privacy risks may be heightened for communications companies, and a theft of proprietary or consumer information or disruptions in service could have a material adverse effect on their operations and reputation.

Communications companies are subject to extensive government regulation, including licensing and franchise requirements. The costs of complying with regulations and seeking required approvals, as well as potential delays or denials, may adversely affect their business. These companies may face increased government scrutiny and may be subject to adverse government or legal action. They depend significantly on patent and other intellectual property rights, and the loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect their profitability.

Consumer Goods and Services Companies Risk. Many consumer goods and services companies ("consumer companies") rely heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending and may be impacted by social trends, marketing campaigns, demographic shifts and other factors affecting consumer preferences and demand. In addition, damage to a brand or a reputation crisis can have a substantial adverse impact on consumer companies.

Certain consumer companies, such as those providing discretionary goods or services, may depend more on business cycles, overall economic conditions and consumer confidence. Many consumer goods and services are subject to government regulation and the related compliance costs, and consumer companies also face the risk of product liability claims. Consumer companies also may be adversely affected by volatility in commodity prices, supply chain disruptions and labor shortages.

Financial Companies Risk. Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation and intervention, which may change frequently and may adversely affect their profitability, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge, the amount of capital and liquid assets they must maintain and their size, among other things. Financial services companies also may be significantly affected by, among other things, interest rates, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, adverse public perception and exposure concentration. Increased risk-taking by financial companies may result in greater overall risk in the global financial sector. Certain events may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in financial markets and pose the risk of large losses for financial services companies.

Financial companies frequently operate with substantial financial leverage and are exposed directly to the credit risk of their borrowers and counterparties, which also may be leveraged to an unknown degree. Financial companies may have significant exposure to the same borrowers and counterparties; as a result, a borrower's or counterparty's inability to meet its obligations to one company may affect other financial companies with exposure to the same borrower or counterparty. This interconnectedness of risk may result in significant negative impacts to companies with direct exposure to the defaulting counterparty as well as adverse cascading effects in the markets and the financial sector generally.

Geographic and Security Risks. Issuers in a Fund's portfolio may be located in, or otherwise connected to, parts of the world affected by natural disasters, such as severe heat, earthquakes, tornadoes, volcanic eruptions, wildfires, droughts, floods, hurricanes and tsunamis. In addition, issuers may be impacted by security concerns with respect to a country or region, such as war and other types of conflict,

terrorism, strained international relations and territorial disputes. Any of these events may adversely affect the issuers, markets and economies to which a Fund is exposed, which may adversely affect the value of the Fund.

Healthcare Companies Risk. The profitability of healthcare companies may be adversely affected by the following factors, among others: extensive government regulations, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, a limited number of products, labor shortages, supply chain issues and industry innovation. Many new products in the healthcare sector entail significant research and development and require regulatory approval, all of which may be long and costly, and such efforts ultimately may be unsuccessful. Many healthcare companies depend heavily on obtaining and defending patents, which can be costly, and may be adversely affected by the expiration of patents. Healthcare companies also are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims.

Illiquid Investments Risk. An illiquid investment is any investment that a Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without significantly changing the market value of the investment. An investment may be illiquid due to, among other things, fewer participants or less capacity to make a market in the investment, the lack of an active market for the investment, capital controls, delays or limits on repatriation of local currency, and the insolvency of local governments. To the extent that a Fund invests in securities or other assets with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Fund will tend to have increased exposure to the risks associated with illiquid investments. Illiquid investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets.

Liquid investments may become illiquid after purchase by a Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. There can be no assurance that a security or other asset that is deemed to be liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid for as long as it is held by a Fund, and any security or other asset held by a Fund may be deemed an illiquid investment pursuant to the Fund's liquidity risk management program.

Holdings of illiquid investments may reduce a Fund's returns because the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices. If a Fund is forced to sell underlying investments at reduced prices or under unfavorable conditions to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. This may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where redemptions of Fund shares may be greater than normal. If other market participants attempt to liquidate holdings at the same time as a Fund, this will lead to an increased supply of the Fund's underlying investments in the market and contribute to greater illiquid investments risk and downward pricing pressure. In addition, if a Fund is limited in its ability to sell illiquid investments during periods when shareholders are redeeming their shares, the Fund will need to sell liquid securities to meet redemption requests, and illiquid securities will become a larger portion of the Fund's holdings. During periods of market volatility, liquidity in the market for a Fund's shares may be impacted by the liquidity in the market for the underlying securities or other assets held by the Fund, which could lead to the Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's NAV.

Industrial Companies Risk. Industrial companies face a number of risks, including supply chain and distribution disruptions, business interruptions, third-party vendor risks, cyber attacks, trade disputes, product recalls, liability and environmental damage claims, scarcity of materials or parts, excess capacity, changes in consumer preferences, and volatility in commodity prices and currencies. The products of industrial companies may face obsolescence due to technological developments and new product introduction. Furthermore, changes in trade restrictions and tariffs as well as broader geopolitical developments could adversely affect industrial companies. These companies also may be significantly affected by domestic and international economic conditions, legislative and regulatory changes, and labor relations. Industrial companies may depend on public or private sector financing, which may become difficult to obtain due to government spending constraints or reduced availability of capital. Such companies may be unable to protect their intellectual property rights or may be liable for infringing the intellectual property rights of others.

Ownership Limitations Risk. If certain aggregate and/or fund-level ownership thresholds are reached through transactions undertaken by BFA, its affiliates or a Fund, or as a result of third-party transactions or actions by an issuer or regulator, the ability of BFA and its affiliates on behalf of clients (including a Fund) to purchase or dispose of investments, exercise rights or undertake business transactions may be restricted by law, regulation or rules or otherwise impaired. The capacity of a Fund to invest in certain securities or other assets may be affected by the relevant threshold limits, and such limitations may have adverse effects on the liquidity and performance of a Fund's portfolio holdings.

For example, ownership limits may apply to securities whose issuers operate in certain regulated industries or in certain international markets. Such limits also may apply where the investing entity (such as a Fund) is subject to corporate or regulatory ownership restrictions or invests in certain futures or other derivative transactions. In certain circumstances, aggregate and/or fund-level amounts invested or voted by BFA and its affiliates for client funds and accounts managed by BFA (including a Fund) may not exceed the relevant limits without the grant of a license or other regulatory or corporate approval, order, consent, relief or non-disapproval. However, there is no guarantee that permission will be granted or that, once granted, it will not be modified or revoked at a later date with minimal or no notice. In other cases, exceeding such thresholds may cause BFA and its affiliates, a Fund or other client accounts to suffer disadvantages or business restrictions.

Ownership limitations are highly complex. It is possible that, despite BFA's intent to either comply with or be granted permission to exceed ownership limitations, it may inadvertently breach a limit or violate the corporate or regulatory approval, order, consent, relief or non-disapproval that was obtained.

Portfolio Holdings Information

A description of the policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio securities and other assets (as applicable) is available in the applicable Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). Each Fund discloses its portfolio holdings daily at www.iShares.com. Fact sheets providing information about each Fund's top holdings are posted on www.iShares.com when available and may be requested by calling 1-800-iShares (1-800-474-2737).

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser

As investment adviser, BFA has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Funds. BFA provides an investment program for the Funds and manages the investment of the Funds' assets. In seeking to achieve the Funds' respective investment objectives, BFA uses teams of portfolio managers, investment strategists and other investment specialists and may draw upon the trading, research and expertise of its affiliates. This team approach brings together many disciplines and leverages BFA's extensive resources.

BFA is an indirect majority-owned subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc. ("BlackRock") and is located at 400 Howard Street, San Francisco, CA 94105. As of June 30, 2025, BFA and its affiliates provided investment advisory services for assets of approximately \$12.5 trillion.

From time to time, an employee of BlackRock may express views regarding a particular security or other instrument, asset class, company, industry, or market sector. Such views are the views of only that individual as of the time expressed. They do not necessarily represent the views of BlackRock or any other person within the BlackRock organization. Such views may change at any time based upon market or other conditions, and BlackRock has no responsibility to update such views. You should not rely on any such views as investment advice or as an indication of trading intent on behalf of a Fund.

Fees and Expenses

Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement between BFA and the Trust (entered into on behalf of the Funds), BFA is responsible for substantially all expenses of the Fund, except the management fees, interest expenses, taxes, expenses incurred with respect to the acquisition and disposition of portfolio securities and the execution of portfolio transactions, including brokerage commissions, distribution fees or expenses, and litigation expenses and any extraordinary expenses (as determined by a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Trust). Operating expenses paid by BFA under the Investment Advisory Agreement exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, if any.

A discussion regarding the basis for the approval by the Board of the Investment Advisory Agreement with BFA will be available in the Fund's Form N-CSR filed with the SEC for the period ending January 31, 2026 and in the applicable financial statements and additional information documents posted at www.iShares.com.

For its investment advisory services to the Fund, BFA is paid a management fee from the Fund, as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets, net of any applicable waivers, at the annual rate set forth in the table below. If BFA has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its management fees for a Fund, the contractual waiver may be terminated prior to its expiration date only upon written agreement of the Trust and BFA. In addition, BFA may from time to time voluntarily waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses to reduce a Fund's total annual fund operating expenses (excluding Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, if any). Any such voluntary waiver or reimbursement may be eliminated by BFA at any time.

Fund	Management Fee
iShares Large Cap 10% Target Buffer Sep ETF	0.50% ¹

¹ BFA has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its management fees in an amount equal to the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, if any, attributable to investments by the Fund in other funds advised by BFA or its affiliates, through November 30, 2030. The contractual waiver may be terminated prior to November 30, 2030 only upon written agreement of the Trust and BFA.

Portfolio Managers

The Portfolio Managers for the Fund are responsible for various functions related to portfolio management, including, but not limited to, investing cash inflows, coordinating with members of their respective portfolio management teams to focus on certain asset classes, implementing investment strategy, researching and reviewing investment strategy and overseeing members of their respective teams who have more limited responsibilities.

Erin Armstrong and Orlando Montalvo are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Erin Armstrong has been employed by BFA or its affiliates as a senior portfolio manager since 2024 and as a portfolio manager from 2014 through 2023. She is a Director of BlackRock, Inc.

Orlando Montalvo has been employed by BFA or its affiliates as a senior portfolio manager since 2009. He is a Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc.

Each Fund’s SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers’ compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers and the Portfolio Managers’ ownership (if any) of shares of the Funds.

Administrator, Custodian and Transfer Agent

The administrator, custodian and transfer agent for the Fund is indicated in the table below.

Fund	The Bank of New York Mellon	Citibank, N.A.	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.	State Street Bank and Trust Company
iShares Large Cap 10% Target Buffer Sep ETF*	✓			

* JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. serves as custodian for the Fund in connection with certain securities lending activities.

Conflicts of Interest

The investment activities of BFA and its affiliates (including BlackRock and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Affiliates”)), and their respective directors, officers or employees, in managing their own accounts and other accounts, may present conflicts of interest that could disadvantage a Fund and its shareholders.

BFA and its Affiliates are involved worldwide with a broad spectrum of financial services and asset management activities and in the ordinary course of business may engage in activities in which their interests or the interests of other clients may conflict with those of a Fund. BFA and its Affiliates act, or may act, as an investor, research provider, investment manager, commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor, financier, underwriter, adviser, trader, lender, index provider, agent and/or principal. BFA and its Affiliates may have other direct and indirect interests in securities, currencies, commodities, derivatives and other assets in which a Fund may directly or indirectly invest.

BFA and its Affiliates may engage in proprietary trading and advise accounts and other funds that have investment objectives similar to those of a Fund and/or that engage in and compete for transactions in the same or similar types of securities, currencies and other assets as are held by a Fund. This may include transactions in securities issued by other open-end and closed-end investment companies, including investment companies that are affiliated with the Fund and BFA, to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The trading activities of BFA and its Affiliates are carried out without reference to positions held directly or indirectly by a Fund. These activities may result in BFA or an Affiliate having positions in assets that are senior or junior to, or that have interests different from or adverse to, the assets held by a Fund.

A Fund may invest in securities issued by, or engage in other transactions with, entities with which an Affiliate has significant debt or equity investments or other interests. A Fund may also invest in issuances (such as debt offerings or structured notes) for which an Affiliate is compensated for providing advisory, cash management or other services. A Fund also may invest in securities of, or engage in other transactions with, entities for which an Affiliate provides or may provide research coverage or other analysis.

An Affiliate may have business relationships with, and receive compensation from, distributors, consultants or others who recommend a Fund or who engage in transactions with or for a Fund.

Neither BlackRock nor any Affiliate is under any obligation to share any investment opportunity, idea or strategy with a Fund. As a result, an Affiliate may compete with a Fund for appropriate investment opportunities. The results of a Fund’s investment activities, therefore, may differ from those of an Affiliate and of other accounts managed by an Affiliate. It is possible that a Fund could sustain losses during periods in which one or more Affiliates and other accounts achieve profits on their trading for proprietary or other accounts. The opposite result is also possible.

In addition, a Fund may enter into transactions in which BFA or an Affiliate or their directors, officers, employees or clients have an adverse interest. A Fund may be adversely impacted by the effects of transactions undertaken by BFA or an Affiliate or their directors, officers, employees or clients.

From time to time, BlackRock or its advisory clients (including other funds and accounts) may, subject to compliance with applicable law, purchase and hold shares of a Fund. The price, availability, liquidity, and (in some cases) expense ratio of a Fund may be impacted by purchases and sales of the Fund by BlackRock or its advisory clients.

A Fund’s activities may be limited because of regulatory restrictions applicable to BFA or an Affiliate or their policies designed to comply with such restrictions.

Under a securities lending program approved by the Board, the Funds have retained BTC, an Affiliate of BFA, to serve as their securities lending agent to the extent that they participate in the securities lending program. For these services, the securities lending agent will receive a fee from the participating Fund based on the returns earned on the Fund’s lending activities, including investment of the cash received as collateral for the loaned securities. In addition, one or more Affiliates may be among the entities to which a Fund may lend its portfolio securities under the securities lending program.

Under an ETF Services Agreement, certain Funds have retained BlackRock Investments, LLC (the “Distributor” or “BRIL”), an Affiliate of BFA, to perform certain order processing, Authorized Participant communications, and related services in connection with the issuance and

redemption of Creation Units (“ETF Services”). BRIL has engaged Citibank, N.A. (“Citibank”) as a subcontractor to provide certain ETF Services. BRIL retains a portion of the standard transaction fee received from Authorized Participants on each creation or redemption order from the Authorized Participant for the ETF Services provided. BlackRock collaborated with, and received payment from, Citibank on the design and development of the ETF Services platform. Citibank has, and from time to time may develop, additional relationships with BlackRock or funds managed by BFA and its Affiliates.

BlackRock and its Affiliates may benefit from a Fund using a BlackRock index by creating increasing acceptance in the marketplace for such indexes. BlackRock and its Affiliates are not obligated to license an index to a Fund, and no Fund is under an obligation to use a BlackRock index. The terms of a Fund’s index licensing agreement with BlackRock or its Affiliates may not be as favorable as the terms offered to other licensees.

The activities of BFA and its Affiliates and their respective directors, officers or employees may give rise to other conflicts of interest that could disadvantage a Fund and its shareholders. BFA has adopted policies and procedures designed to address these potential conflicts of interest. Please see the SAI for further information.

Shareholder Information

Additional shareholder information, including how to buy and sell shares of the Funds, is available free of charge by calling toll-free 1-800-iShares (1-800-474-2737) or visiting www.iShares.com.

Buying and Selling Shares

Transactions in shares of the Funds occur in the primary market and the secondary market. Primary market transactions, known as “creations” and “redemptions,” occur only between the Funds and Authorized Participants (*i.e.*, financial institutions that are authorized to participate in such transactions), as described in the *Creations and Redemptions* section below.

Fund shares are listed on U.S. national securities exchanges, where they can be bought and sold throughout the trading day at market prices, like shares of other publicly traded companies. A Fund’s shares may also be available in other secondary markets, such as on non-U.S. exchanges and through funds or structured investment vehicles similar to depository receipts. The Funds do not impose any minimum investment for Fund shares purchased on an exchange or otherwise in the secondary market.

Buying or selling Fund shares on an exchange or other secondary market generally involves two types of costs that are common in securities transactions. First, when buying or selling Fund shares through a broker, you may incur a brokerage commission and other charges. The commission is frequently a fixed amount; it may be a significant proportional cost if you are seeking to buy or sell small amounts of shares. Second, you may incur the cost of the “spread,” which is any difference between the bid price and the ask price for the shares. The spread varies over time based on a Fund’s trading volume and market liquidity. Generally, the spread is smaller if a Fund has high trading volume and market liquidity, and larger if a Fund has lower trading volume and market liquidity. The latter is often the case for newly launched or smaller funds. A Fund’s spread may also be impacted by the liquidity (or lack thereof) of the underlying securities or other assets held by the Fund, particularly for newly launched or smaller funds, or by instances of significant volatility of the underlying assets.

The U.S. national securities exchanges that list Fund shares are open for trading Monday through Friday and are closed on weekends and the following holidays (or the days on which they are observed): New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Investments in Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act generally restricts investments by investment companies, including foreign and unregistered investment companies, in the securities of other investment companies. For example, a registered investment company (the “Acquired Fund”), such as the Funds, may not knowingly sell or otherwise dispose of any security issued by the Acquired Fund to any investment company (the “Acquiring Fund”) or any company or companies controlled by the Acquiring Fund if, immediately after such sale or disposition: (i) more than 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of the Acquired Fund is owned by the Acquiring Fund and any company or companies controlled by the Acquiring Fund, or (ii) more than 10% of the total outstanding voting stock of the Acquired Fund is owned by the Acquiring Fund and other investment companies and companies controlled by them.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, registered investment companies are permitted to invest in a Fund beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act. To make such an investment in an Acquired Fund, a registered investment company must, among other things, enter into an agreement with the Trust. If an Acquired Fund invests significantly in other registered investment companies in reliance on Rule 12d1-4, an Acquiring Fund will not be permitted to rely on Rule 12d1-4 and invest in the Fund beyond the Section 12(d)(1) limits. Any investment company interested in purchasing shares of a Fund beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) should contact BFA. Acquiring Funds must adhere to the Section 12(d)(1) limits when investing in the Fund, which invests in one or more Underlying Funds.

Foreign investment companies are permitted to invest in a Fund only up to the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1), subject to any applicable SEC no-action relief.

Book Entry

Shares of the Funds are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), which serves as the securities depository for shares of the Funds, or its nominee is the record owner of, and holds legal title to, all outstanding shares of the Funds.

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

Share Prices

The trading prices of a Fund’s shares in the secondary market generally differ from the Fund’s daily NAV and are affected by various factors, such as the supply of and demand for ETF shares and the securities or other assets held by a Fund as well as other market and economic conditions.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The NAV of a Fund normally is determined once daily Monday through Friday, on each day that the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for trading. The NAV generally is determined as of the close of the NYSE’s regular trading hours, normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, based on prices at the time of closing.

Any Fund assets or liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollars at the prevailing market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more data service providers.

The NAV of a Fund is calculated by dividing the value of the Fund’s net assets (*i.e.*, the value of its total assets, including the value of any underlying fund shares in which the Fund invests, less total liabilities) by the total number of outstanding shares of the Fund, generally rounded to the nearest cent. The value of a Fund’s assets and liabilities is determined pursuant to BFA’s valuation policies and procedures. BFA has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee for each Fund pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the Investment Company Act.

Equity securities and other equity instruments for which market quotations are readily available are valued at market value, which is generally determined using the last reported official closing price or, if a reported closing price is not available, the last traded price on the exchange or market on which the security or instrument is primarily traded at the time of valuation. Shares of underlying open-end funds (including money market funds) that are not traded on an exchange are valued at net asset value. Shares of underlying ETFs and closed-end funds that trade on exchanges are valued at their most recent market closing price.

Fixed-income securities are valued using last available bid prices or current market quotations provided by dealers or prices (including evaluated prices) supplied by the Funds’ approved independent third-party pricing services, each in accordance with BFA’s valuation policies and procedures. Pricing services may use matrix pricing or valuation models that utilize certain inputs and assumptions to derive values. Pricing services generally value fixed-income securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional round lot size, but a Fund may hold or transact in such securities in smaller odd lot sizes. Odd lots of securities in certain asset classes may trade at lower prices than institutional round lots, and the value ultimately realized when the securities are sold could differ from the prices used by a Fund. The amortized cost method of valuation may be used with respect to debt obligations with 60 days or less remaining to maturity unless BFA determines in good faith that such method does not represent fair value.

Generally, trading in certain instruments (*e.g.*, non-U.S. securities, money market instruments, etc.) is substantially completed each day at various times prior to the close of the NYSE’s regular trading hours. The values of such instruments used in computing a Fund’s NAV are determined as of such times.

For certain foreign assets, a third-party vendor supplies evaluated, systematic fair value pricing based upon the movement of a proprietary multi-factor model after the relevant foreign markets have closed. This systematic fair value pricing methodology is designed to correlate the prices of foreign assets in one or more non-U.S. markets following the close of the local markets to the prices that might have prevailed as of a Fund’s pricing time.

Customized exchange-traded equity options may be valued using a mathematical model that may incorporate a number of market data factors.

When market quotations are not readily available or are believed by BFA to be unreliable, BFA will fair value a Fund’s investments in accordance with its policies and procedures. Fair value represents a good faith approximation of the value of an asset or liability. It is the amount that the Fund might reasonably expect to receive from the current sale of an asset or the cost to extinguish a liability in an arm’s-length transaction.

BFA may conclude that a market quotation is not readily available or is unreliable if:

- An asset or liability does not have a price source due to its lack of trading or other reasons;

- A market quotation differs significantly from recent price quotations or otherwise no longer appears to reflect fair value;
- An asset or liability is thinly traded;
- There is a significant event subsequent to the most recent market quotation; or
- The trading market on which an instrument is listed is suspended or closed and no appropriate alternative trading market is available.

A “significant event” is deemed to occur if BFA determines, in its reasonable business judgment prior to or at the time of pricing a Fund’s assets or liabilities, that the event is likely to cause a material change to the last exchange closing price or closing market price of one or more of the Fund’s assets or liabilities.

Valuing a Fund’s investments using fair value pricing may result in prices that differ from current market valuations and that may not be the prices at which those investments could have been sold during the period for which the particular fair values were used. For an index Fund, the use of both fair value prices and current market valuations in a particular NAV calculation could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate a Fund’s NAV and the prices used by the Fund’s underlying index. This could, in turn, result in a difference between the Fund’s performance and the performance of its underlying index.

Dividends and Distributions

General Policies. A Fund generally declares and pays dividends from net investment income, if any, at least once a year. Distributions of net realized securities gains, if any, generally are declared and paid once a year, but the Trust may make distributions on a more frequent basis for a Fund. The Trust reserves the right to declare special distributions if, in its reasonable discretion, such action is necessary or advisable to preserve its status as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) or to avoid the imposition of income or excise taxes on undistributed income or realized gains.

Dividends and other distributions on Fund shares are distributed on a pro rata basis to beneficial owners of the shares. Dividend payments and other distributions are made through DTC participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners then of record with proceeds received from the Funds.

Dividend Reinvestment Service. No dividend reinvestment service is provided by the Trust. Broker-dealers may make the DTC book-entry Dividend Reinvestment Program available to beneficial owners of Fund shares for the reinvestment of distributions. Beneficial owners should contact their broker to determine the availability and costs of the service and the details of participation. Brokers may require beneficial owners to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If the program is used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole Fund shares purchased in the secondary market.

Note on Tax Information. *The following sections summarize some of the consequences under current U.S. federal tax law of an investment in a Fund. This information is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You may also be subject to state and local taxation on Fund distributions and sales of Fund shares. Distributions that are attributable to interest from U.S. federal government obligations may be exempt from certain state and local tax. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Fund shares under all applicable tax laws.*

Taxes

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in shares of a Fund will be taxed, including possible tax consequences when a Fund makes distributions or when you sell Fund shares. The tax information in this Prospectus is provided as general information, based on current law. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in shares of a Fund. There is no guarantee that shares of a Fund will receive certain regulatory or accounting treatment.

Taxes on Fund Distributions

Shareholders in a Fund will receive information after the end of each calendar year setting forth the amount of dividends and long-term capital gains distributed to them by the Fund during the prior year, if any. Likewise, the amount of tax-exempt income, if any, that a Fund distributes will be reported. Such income must be reported on the shareholder’s U.S. federal income tax return.

In general, distributions are subject to U.S. federal income tax for the year when they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year.

Capital Gains. Distributions from a Fund’s net investment income (other than qualified dividend income or from net tax-exempt income, if any), including distributions of income from securities lending and distributions out of a Fund’s net short-term capital gains, if any, are taxable to you as ordinary income. Distributions by a Fund of net long-term capital gains, if any, in excess of net short-term capital losses (capital gain dividends) are taxable to you as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long you have held the Fund’s shares. Long-term capital gains and qualified dividend income are generally eligible for taxation at preferential rates for non-corporate shareholders. However, different preferential rates may apply depending on the type of capital gains, such as Fund distributions of certain amounts received from real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), if any.

Return of Capital. If a Fund’s distributions exceed current and accumulated earnings and profits, all or a portion of the distributions made in the taxable year may be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable but will reduce the shareholder’s cost basis and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when those shares on which the distribution

was received are sold. Once a shareholder's cost basis is reduced to zero, further distributions will be treated as capital gains, if the shareholder holds shares of the Fund as capital assets. Distributions in excess of a Fund's minimum distribution requirements, but not in excess of the Fund's earnings and profits, will be taxable to shareholders and will not constitute nontaxable returns of capital.

Qualified Dividend Income. Distributions by a Fund that qualify as qualified dividend income, if any, are taxable to you at long-term capital gain rates. Dividends will be qualified dividend income to you if they are attributable to qualified dividend income received by a Fund. Generally, qualified dividend income includes dividend income from stock issued by taxable U.S. corporations and qualified non-U.S. corporations, provided that the Fund satisfies certain holding period requirements and has not hedged its position in the stock in certain ways. For this purpose, a qualified non-U.S. corporation means any non-U.S. corporation that is eligible for benefits under a comprehensive income tax treaty with the U.S., which includes an exchange of information program, or if the stock with respect to which the dividend was paid is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. The term excludes a corporation that is a passive foreign investment company.

Dividends received by a Fund from a RIC, if any, generally are qualified dividend income only to the extent that such dividend distributions are made out of qualified dividend income received by such RIC. Additionally, it is expected that dividends received by a Fund from a REIT, if any, and distributed to a shareholder generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income. However, a Fund may report dividends eligible for a 20% "qualified business income" deduction for non-corporate U.S. shareholders to the extent that the Fund's income is derived from ordinary REIT dividends, reduced by allocable Fund expenses.

For a dividend to be treated as qualified dividend income, the dividend must be received with respect to a share of stock held without being hedged by the relevant Fund, and with respect to a share of the Fund held without being hedged by you, for 61 days during the 121-day period beginning at the date that is 60 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend or, in the case of certain preferred stock, 91 days during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before such date.

Fund distributions, to the extent attributable to dividends from U.S. corporations, will be eligible for the dividends received deduction for Fund shareholders that are corporations, subject to certain hedging and holding requirements.

Substitute dividends received by a Fund with respect to dividends paid on securities lent out, if any, will not be qualified dividend income.

Medicare Tax. A 3.8% U.S. federal Medicare contribution tax is imposed on "net investment income," including, but not limited to, interest, dividends, and net gain, of U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (or \$250,000 if married and filing jointly) and of estates and trusts.

Alternative Minimum Tax. The AMT is a separate U.S. federal tax system that operates in parallel to the regular federal income tax system but eliminates many deductions and exclusions. The AMT has different tax rates and treats as taxable certain types of income that are nontaxable for regular income tax purposes, such as the interest on certain "private activity" municipal bonds. If a taxpayer's overall AMT liability is higher than regular income tax liability, then the taxpayer owes the regular income tax liability plus the difference between the AMT liability and the regular income tax liability.

Original Issue Discount and Inflation-Related Adjustments

Accruals of "original issue discount" on bonds that a Fund acquires at a discount and adjustments for inflation to the principal amount of an inflation-protected U.S. Treasury bond held by a Fund may be included for tax purposes in the Fund's gross income, even though no cash attributable to such gross income has at that point been received by the Fund. In such event, the Fund may be required to make annual distributions to shareholders that exceed the cash it has otherwise received. In order to pay such distributions, the Fund may be required to raise cash by selling portfolio investments. The sale of such investments could result in capital gains to the Fund and additional capital gains distributions to Fund shareholders. In addition, any deflation-related adjustments during the taxable year to an inflation-indexed bond held by a Fund may cause amounts distributed in the taxable year as income to be characterized as a return of capital.

Market Discount Bonds

Any market discount recognized on a bond, including a tax-exempt interest bond, is taxable as ordinary income. A market discount bond is a bond acquired in the secondary market at a price below redemption value or adjusted issue price if issued with original issue discount. To the extent that a Fund does not include the market discount in income as it accrues, gains on the Fund's disposition of such an obligation will be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gains to the extent of the accrued market discount.

Derivatives and Other Complex Instruments

A Fund may invest in derivatives and other complex instruments, and such investments may be subject to special and complicated rules. These rules could affect whether gains and losses recognized by a Fund are treated as ordinary income or capital gains, accelerate the recognition of income to a Fund or defer a Fund's ability to recognize losses. In addition, these rules may affect the amount, timing or character of income distributed to you by a Fund. You should consult your personal tax advisor regarding the application of these rules.

Treatment of Options. A Fund's investments in offsetting positions with respect to an Underlying Fund may be "straddles" (*i.e.*, offsetting positions with respect to personal property) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The straddle rules may affect the character of gains (or losses) realized by a Fund, and losses realized by a Fund on positions that are part of a straddle may be deferred under the straddle rules, rather than being taken into account in calculating taxable income for the taxable year in which the losses are realized. In addition, certain

carrying charges (including interest expense) associated with positions in a straddle may be required to be capitalized rather than deducted currently. Certain elections that a Fund may make with respect to its straddle positions may also affect the amount, character and timing of the recognition of gains or losses from the affected positions.

The tax consequences of straddle transactions to a Fund are not entirely clear in all situations under currently available authority. The straddle rules may increase the amount of short-term capital gains realized by a Fund, which are taxed as ordinary income when distributed to U.S. shareholders in a non-liquidating distribution. Because the application of the straddle rules may affect the character of gains or losses, defer losses and/or accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions, if a Fund makes a non-liquidating distribution of its short-term capital gains, the amount that U.S. shareholders must treat as ordinary income may be substantially greater or less as compared to a fund that did not engage in such transactions.

Under Section 1256 of the Internal Revenue Code, certain types of exchange-traded options are treated as if they were sold (*i.e.*, “marked to market”) at the end of each year. The Fund does not believe that the positions held by the Fund will be subject to Section 1256, which means that the positions will not be marked to market, but the positions will be subject to the straddle rules.

Non-U.S. Income Taxes

Dividends, interest and capital gains (if any) earned by a Fund with respect to securities issued by non-U.S. issuers may give rise to withholding, capital gains and other taxes imposed by non-U.S. countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If, at the close of a year, more than 50% of a Fund’s total assets consist of non-U.S. stocks or securities (generally, for this purpose, depository receipts, no matter where traded, of non-U.S. companies are treated as “non-U.S.”), generally the Fund may “pass through” to you certain non-U.S. income taxes, including withholding taxes, paid by the Fund. This means that you would be considered to have received as an additional dividend your share of such non-U.S. taxes, but you may be entitled to either a corresponding tax deduction in calculating your taxable income or, subject to certain limitations, a credit in calculating your U.S. federal income tax. No deduction for such taxes will be permitted to individuals in computing their alternative minimum tax liability. If a Fund does not pass through non-U.S. taxes, the Fund will be entitled to claim a deduction for certain foreign taxes that it incurs.

Under certain circumstances, if a Fund receives a refund of foreign taxes paid with respect to a prior year, the value of Fund shares could be affected or any foreign tax credits or deductions passed through to shareholders with respect to the Fund’s foreign taxes for the current year could be reduced.

If, at the close of the year, more than 50% of a Fund’s total assets consist of stocks or securities issued by non-U.S. issuers, including depository receipts (no matter where traded) of non-U.S. companies, or, at the close of each quarter, more than 50% of a Fund’s total assets consist of shares of an Underlying Fund, the Fund may “pass-through” to you certain non-U.S. income taxes (including withholding taxes) paid by the Fund or, if its assets meet these requirements, the Underlying Fund.

For purposes of foreign tax credits for U.S. shareholders of a Fund, foreign capital gains taxes may not produce associated foreign source income, limiting the availability of such credits for U.S. persons.

Non-U.S. Shareholders

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the U.S. or if you are a non-U.S. entity (other than a pass-through entity to the extent owned by U.S. persons), a Fund’s ordinary income dividends, if any, generally will be subject to a 30% U.S. federal withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies. However, withholding tax generally will not apply to any gain or income realized by a non-U.S. shareholder upon the sale or other disposition of Fund shares or with respect to certain distributions paid to a non-U.S. shareholder and reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends, interest-related dividends or short-term capital gain dividends.

Separately, a 30% withholding tax may be imposed on Fund distributions (if any) paid to certain foreign entities, unless such entities comply, or are deemed compliant, with extensive reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts.

Backup Withholding

If you are a resident or a citizen of the U.S. and you have not provided a taxpayer identification number or social security number and made other required certifications, by law, backup withholding at a 24% rate will apply to Fund distributions and proceeds (if any).

Securities Lending

If your shares of a Fund are loaned out pursuant to a securities lending arrangement, you may lose the ability to treat Fund dividends that are paid while the shares are held by the borrower as qualified dividend income, and you may lose the ability to use non-U.S. tax credits passed through by the Fund.

Fund of Funds

If a Fund invests in an Underlying Fund, short-term capital gains earned by the Underlying Fund, if any, will be ordinary income when distributed to the Fund and will not be offset by the Fund’s capital losses. To the extent such Fund is expected to invest in an Underlying Fund, the Fund’s realized losses on sales of shares of the Underlying Fund may be indefinitely or permanently deferred as “wash sales.” Capital loss carryforwards of the Underlying Fund, if any, will not offset net capital gains of the Fund.

Taxes on the Sale of Exchange-Listed Fund Shares

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund shares is generally treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund shares that have been held for one year or less is generally treated as a short-term capital gain or loss. However, any capital loss on a sale of Fund shares held for six months or less is treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent that capital gain dividends were paid with respect to such shares. Any such capital gains, including from sales of Fund shares or from capital gain dividends, are included in “net investment income” for purposes of the 3.8% U.S. federal Medicare contribution tax mentioned above.

Creations and Redemptions

Prior to being traded in the secondary market, Fund shares are “created” at NAV by Authorized Participants (*i.e.*, market makers, large investors and other financial institutions) in block-size Creation Units or multiples thereof. Fund shares are created or redeemed only in Creation Units, and only Authorized Participants may create or redeem Creation Units with the Funds.

Each Authorized Participant is a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and has entered into a written agreement with the Funds’ Distributor, an affiliate of BFA. The agreement allows the Authorized Participant to place orders for the purchase and redemption of Creation Units. Authorized Participants may create or redeem Creation Units for their own accounts or for customers, including, without limitation, affiliates of the Funds. Creation transactions are subject to acceptance by the Distributor and the relevant Fund.

Generally, there are three transaction methods for creating and redeeming Fund shares: in-kind securities (“in-kind”), partial cash and all cash.

In-Kind. In a creation transaction, an Authorized Participant deposits into a Fund a “creation basket,” which is a portfolio of securities or other assets designated by the Fund, as well as a cash amount. The Authorized Participant receives a specified number of Creation Units in return. In a redemption transaction, an Authorized Participant deposits Creation Units with a Fund and receives from the Fund a “redemption basket,” which is a portfolio of securities or other assets designated by the Fund, as well as a cash amount.

Partial Cash. In a creation transaction, an Authorized Participant deposits into a Fund a creation basket and a cash amount, including cash that replaces a security or other asset in the creation basket, in exchange for Creation Units. In a redemption transaction, an Authorized Participant deposits Creation Units with a Fund and receives from the Fund a redemption basket and a cash amount, including cash that replaces a security or other asset in the redemption basket.

All Cash. In a creation transaction, an Authorized Participant deposits into a Fund an amount of cash specified by the Fund in exchange for Creation Units. In a redemption transaction, an Authorized Participant deposits Creation Units with a Fund and receives from the Fund a specified amount of cash.

The creation and redemption baskets for a Fund may differ in composition, and certain iShares ETFs accept “custom baskets.” More information about custom baskets is provided in the Funds’ SAI.

Each Fund generally engages in creation and redemption transactions according to the method indicated in the table below. In certain circumstances, however, a Fund may use another transaction method (*e.g.*, an in-kind Fund may transact partially or fully in cash).

Fund	In-Kind	Partial Cash	All Cash
iShares Large Cap 10% Target Buffer Sep ETF		↙	

The prices at which creations and redemptions occur are based on the next calculation of a Fund’s NAV after a creation or redemption order is tendered in an acceptable form under the Authorized Participant agreement. In the event of a system failure or other interruption, including disruptions at market makers or Authorized Participants, creation and redemption orders may not be executed according to a Fund’s instructions or may not be executed at all.

Additional information about the creation and redemption of Creation Units (including the cut-off times for the receipt of creation and redemption orders) is included in the Funds’ SAI.

The Funds do not impose restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Fund shares directly with a Fund. The Board determined not to adopt policies and procedures designed to prevent or monitor for frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares because each Fund generally sells and redeems its shares directly through transactions that are in-kind and/or for cash, with a deadline for placing cash-related transactions no later than the close of the primary markets for the Fund’s portfolio securities. However, the Funds have taken certain measures (*e.g.*, imposing transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units and reserving the right to reject purchases of Creation Units under certain circumstances) to minimize the potential consequences of frequent cash purchases and redemptions by Authorized Participants, such as increased tracking error, disruption of portfolio management, dilution to the Funds, and/or increased transaction costs. Further, the vast majority of trading in Fund shares occurs on the secondary market, which does not involve the Funds directly, and such trading is unlikely to cause many of the harmful effects of frequent cash purchases or redemptions of Fund shares.

To the extent a Fund engages in in-kind transactions, the Fund intends to comply with the U.S. federal securities laws in accepting securities for deposit and satisfying redemptions with redemption securities by, among other means, assuring that any securities accepted for deposit

and any securities used to satisfy redemption requests will be sold in transactions that would be exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”). Further, an Authorized Participant that is not a “qualified institutional buyer,” as such term is defined in Rule 144A under the 1933 Act, will not be able to receive restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A.

Because Fund shares may be created and issued on an ongoing basis, at any point during the life of a Fund a “distribution,” as such term is used in the 1933 Act, may be occurring. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner that could render them statutory underwriters subject to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the 1933 Act. Any determination of whether one is an underwriter must take into account all the relevant facts and circumstances of each particular case.

Broker-dealers should also note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted to ordinary secondary transactions), and thus dealing with shares that are part of an “unsold allotment” within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the 1933 Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the 1933 Act. For delivery of prospectuses to exchange members, the prospectus delivery mechanism of Rule 153 under the 1933 Act is available only with respect to transactions on a national securities exchange.

Householding

Householding is an option available to certain Fund investors. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Please contact your broker-dealer if you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, or if you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status.

Distribution

The Distributor or its agent distributes Creation Units for the Funds on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in shares of the Funds. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the securities or other assets (as applicable) that are purchased or sold by the Funds. The Distributor’s principal address is 50 Hudson Yards, New York, NY 10001.

BFA or its affiliates make payments to broker-dealers, registered investment advisers, banks or other intermediaries (together, “intermediaries”) related to marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems, data provision services, or their making shares of the Funds available to their customers generally and in certain investment programs. Such payments, which may be significant to the intermediary, are not made by the Funds. Rather, such payments are made by BFA or its affiliates from their own resources, which come directly or indirectly in part from fees paid by the Funds. Payments of this type are sometimes referred to as revenue-sharing payments. A financial intermediary may make decisions about which investment options it recommends or makes available, or the level of services provided, to its customers based on the payments or other financial incentives the intermediary is eligible to receive. Therefore, such payments or other financial incentives that are offered or made to an intermediary create conflicts of interest between the intermediary and its customers and may cause the intermediary to recommend the Funds over another investment. More information regarding these payments is contained in the applicable SAI. **Please contact your salesperson or other investment professional for more information regarding any such payments that their firm may receive from BFA or its affiliates.**

Financial Highlights

Financial highlights for the Fund are not available because, as of the effective date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not commenced operations and therefore has no financial highlights to report.

Want to know more?

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Information on each Fund's net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads can be found at www.iShares.com. Copies of each Fund's Prospectus, SAI, shareholder reports and other information, as applicable and when available, can be found at www.iShares.com. For more information about a Fund, you may request a copy of the Fund's SAI. The SAI provides detailed information about the Fund and is incorporated by reference into the Fund's Prospectus. This means that the SAI, for legal purposes, is a part of the Fund's Prospectus.

Additional information about each Fund's investments is, or will be, available in the Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In a Fund's Annual Report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

If you have any questions about the Trust or shares of a Fund or you wish to obtain a Fund's SAI, Semi-Annual or Annual Report free of charge, please:

Call: 1-800-iShares or 1-800-474-2737 (toll free)
Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. (Eastern time)
Email: iSharesETFs@blackrock.com
Write: c/o BlackRock Investments, LLC
1 University Square Drive, Princeton, NJ 08540

Reports and other information about each Fund are available on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations about a Fund and its shares not contained in this Prospectus and you should not rely on any other information. Read and keep this Prospectus for future reference.

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