

### >> Fund Objective

This exchange-traded fund seeks to generate current income with a secondary objective of capital appreciation.

### >> Fund Facts

Fund Ticker	LMBS
CUSIP	33739Q200
Intraday NAV	LMBSIV
Fund Inception Date	11/4/14
Expense Ratio*	0.66%
30-Day SEC Yield†	2.97%
Primary Listing	Nasdaq

### >> Fund Description

- >> The First Trust Low Duration Opportunities ETF is an actively managed exchange-traded fund.
- >> Under normal conditions, the fund will seek to achieve its investment objectives by investing at least 60% of its net assets (including investment borrowings) in investment grade, mortgage-related debt securities and other mortgage-related instruments tied to residential and commercial mortgages.
- >> An investment in the fund may offer the following advantages:
  - Attractive level of current income with an effective duration target of 3 years or less;
  - Limited price sensitivity due to a focus on managing and limiting the average portfolio duration;
  - High asset credit quality with at least 60% of assets in the government-sponsored mortgage sector and less expected price sensitivity to the credit cycle;
  - Large and liquid asset class effectively accommodates efficient portfolio rebalancing.

### >> Fund Advisor

- >> The portfolio is selected and managed by First Trust Advisors L.P.
- The portfolio management team uses top-down research focused on the global economy, macro trends in the fixed income market as well as ongoing valuations and trends of core mortgage-backed securities sectors.
- The portfolio managers believe thorough and continuous monitoring of overall housing market fundamentals, quantitative portfolio modeling, and the ability to rebalance the portfolio to stay within the fund's three-year duration target is critical to achieving higher risk-adjusted returns.
- >> Daily investment decisions are made by:
  - Jim Snyder, Portfolio Manager, Securitized Products Group
  - Jeremiah Charles, Portfolio Manager, Securitized Products Group

### >> Performance Summary (%)

	3 Month	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Fund Inception
<b>Fund Performance*</b>							
Net Asset Value (NAV)	0.73	-3.20	-3.20	-0.74	0.66	—	1.92
After Tax Held	0.42	-4.06	-4.06	-1.61	-0.30	—	0.84
After Tax Sold	0.43	-1.89	-1.89	-0.91	0.11	—	1.01
Market Price	0.82	-3.11	-3.11	-0.81	0.63	—	1.90

### Index Performance\*\*

ICE BofA 1-5 year US Treasury & Agency Index	0.94	-5.25	-5.25	-0.78	0.66	—	0.74
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### >> Calendar Year Total Returns (%)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
LMBS	—	—	—	2.37	6.84	1.76	1.46	4.15	1.81	-0.77	-3.20
ICE BofA 1-5 year US Treasury & Agency Index	—	—	—	0.97	1.08	0.66	1.54	4.18	4.22	-1.09	-5.25

### >> 3-Year Statistics

	Standard Deviation (%)	Alpha	Beta	Sharpe Ratio	Correlation
LMBS	2.27	-0.79	0.44	-0.62	0.45
ICE BofA 1-5 year US Treasury & Agency Index	2.45	—	1.00	-0.62	1.00

### Overall Morningstar Rating™



Among 77 funds in the Short Government category. This fund was rated 3 stars/77 funds (3 years), 4 stars/75 funds (5 years) based on risk adjusted returns.\$

**Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results and current performance may be higher or lower than performance quoted. Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate and shares when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. You can obtain performance information which is current through the most recent month-end by visiting [www.ftportfolios.com](http://www.ftportfolios.com).**

\*The Investment Advisor has implemented fee breakpoints, which reduce the fund's investment management fee at certain assets levels. Please see the fund's SAI for full details.

†30-day SEC yield is calculated by dividing the net investment income per share earned during the most recent 30-day period by the maximum offering price per share on the last day of the period.

\*\*NAV returns are based on the fund's net asset value which represents the fund's net assets (assets less liabilities) divided by the fund's outstanding shares. **After Tax Held** returns represent return after taxes on distributions. Assumes shares have not been sold. **After Tax Sold** returns represent the return after taxes on distributions and the sale of fund shares. Returns do not represent the returns you would receive if you traded shares at other times. **Market Price** returns are determined by using the midpoint of the national best bid offer price ("NBBO") as of the time that the fund's NAV is calculated. Returns are average annualized total returns, except those for periods of less than one year, which are cumulative. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

\*\*\*Performance information for each listed index is for illustrative purposes only and does not represent actual fund performance. Indexes do not charge management fees or brokerage expenses, and no such fees or expenses were deducted from the performance shown. Indexes are unmanaged and an investor cannot invest directly in an index.

\$The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for managed products (including mutual funds, variable annuity and variable life subaccounts, exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, and separate accounts) with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The Morningstar Rating does not include any adjustment for sales loads. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a managed product is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics. The weights are: 100% three-year rating for 36-59 months of total returns, 60% five-year rating/40% three-year rating for 60-119 months of total returns, and 50% 10-year rating/30% five-year rating/20% three-year rating for 120 or more months of total returns. While the 10-year overall star rating formula seems to give the most weight to the 10-year period, the most recent three-year period actually has the greatest impact because it is included in all three rating periods. ©2023 Morningstar, Inc. All Rights Reserved. The Morningstar Rating™ information contained herein: (1) is proprietary to Morningstar; (2) may not be copied or distributed; and (3) is not warranted to be accurate, complete or timely. Neither Morningstar nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

## >> Portfolio Information

Number Of Holdings	1317
Weighted Average Effective Duration (Long Positions) <sup>1</sup>	5.29 Years
Weighted Average Effective Duration (Short Positions) <sup>1</sup>	-2.89 Years
Weighted Average Effective Net Duration <sup>1</sup>	2.40 Years
Weighted Average Effective Maturity	3.21 Years

<sup>1</sup>A measure of a security's sensitivity to interest rate changes that reflects the change in a security's price given a change in yield.

<sup>2</sup>The ratings are by one or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs), including S&P Global Ratings, Moody's Investors Service, Inc., Fitch Ratings, or a comparably rated NRSRO. For situations in which a security is rated by more than one NRSRO and the ratings are not equivalent, the highest ratings are used. A credit rating is an assessment provided by a NRSRO, of the creditworthiness of an issuer with respect to debt obligations. Ratings are measured on a scale that generally ranges from AAA (highest) to D (lowest). Investment grade is defined as those issuers that have a long-term credit rating of BBB- or higher. "NR" indicates no rating. The credit ratings shown relate to the creditworthiness of the issuers of the underlying securities in the fund, and not to the fund or its shares. U.S. Treasury, U.S. Agency and U.S. Agency mortgage-backed securities appear under "Government". Credit ratings are subject to change.

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

## Risk Considerations

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

Asset-backed securities are a type of debt security and are generally not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and are subject to the risk of default on the underlying asset or loan, particularly during periods of economic downturn.

Unlike mutual funds, shares of the fund may only be redeemed directly from a fund by authorized participants in very large creation/redemption units. If a fund's authorized participants are unable to proceed with creation/redemption orders and no other authorized participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, fund shares may trade at a premium or discount to a fund's net asset value and possibly face delisting and the bid/ask spread may widen.

During periods of falling interest rates if an issuer calls higher-yielding debt instruments, a fund may be forced to invest the proceeds at lower interest rates, likely resulting in a decline in the fund's income.

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

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

An issuer or other obligated party of a debt security may be unable or unwilling to make dividend, interest and/or principal payments when due and the value of a security may decline as a result.

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

Investments in debt securities subject the holder to the credit risk of the issuer and the value of debt securities will generally change inversely with changes in interest rates. In addition, debt securities generally do not trade on a securities exchange making them less liquid and more difficult to value.

The use of derivatives instruments involves different and possibly greater risks than investing directly in securities including counterparty risk, valuation risk, volatility risk, and liquidity risk. Further, losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the underlying asset, index or rate may be magnified by certain features of the derivatives.

Extension risk is the risk that, when interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the issuer (or other obligated party) more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these debt securities to fall. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of debt securities, making their market value more sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Floating rate securities are structured so that the security's coupon rate fluctuates based upon the level of a reference rate. As a result, the coupon on floating rate securities will generally decline in a falling interest rate environment, causing a fund to experience a reduction in the income it receives from the security. A floating rate security's coupon rate resets periodically according to the terms of the security. Consequently, in a rising interest rate environment, floating rate securities with coupon rates that reset infrequently may lag behind the changes in market interest rates.

The risk of a position in a futures contract may be very large compared to the relatively low level of margin a fund is required to deposit and a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss relative to the size of margin deposit.

High yield securities, or "junk" bonds, are less liquid and are subject to greater market fluctuations and risk of loss than securities with higher ratings, and therefore, are considered to be highly speculative.

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

A fund may be a constituent of one or more indices or models which could

## >> Top Holdings (%)

Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac TBA, 3.50%, due 06/01/2052	2.46
Fannie Mae FN FM3003, 4%, due 05/01/2049	2.06
Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac TBA, 4%, due 09/01/2052	1.83
Fannie Mae FN FM2972, 4%, due 12/01/2044	1.76
Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac TBA, 5%, due 10/01/2037	1.52
Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac TBA, 3%, due 05/01/2052	1.48
Fannie Mae FN CB4688, 5%, due 09/01/2052	1.13
U.S. Treasury Note, 2.625%, due 12/31/2023	1.06
U.S. Treasury Note, 2.75%, due 11/15/2023	1.06
U.S. Treasury Note, 2.875%, due 11/30/2023	1.06

## >> Fund Composition (%)

Agency MBS Pass-Throughs	34.91
Agency MBS CMOs	29.79
Agency CMBS	16.56
Non-Agency RMBS	7.97
Non-Agency CMBS	5.97
ABS	4.02
U.S. Treasury Futures	1.97
U.S. Treasuries	0.98
Government ETF	0.01
Other	-0.09
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-2.09

greatly affect a fund's trading activity, size and volatility.

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

The yield on an interest-only security is extremely sensitive to the rate of principal payments on the underlying mortgage assets and a rapid payment rate may have an adverse effect on a fund's yield to maturity from these securities. Conversely, principal-only securities tend to decline in value if prepayments are slower than anticipated.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the debt securities in a fund's portfolio will decline because of rising interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter term debt securities and higher for longer-term debt securities.

To the extent a fund invests in floating or variable rate obligations that use the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") as a reference interest rate, it is subject to LIBOR Risk. The United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority, which regulates LIBOR, has ceased making LIBOR available as a reference rate over a phase-out period that began December 31, 2021. There is no assurance that any alternative reference rate, including the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") will be similar to or produce the same value of economic equivalence as LIBOR or that instruments using an alternative rate will have the same volume or liquidity. The unavailability or replacement of LIBOR may affect the value, liquidity or return on certain fund investments and may result in costs incurred in connection with closing out positions and entering into new trades. Any potential effects of the transition away from LIBOR on a fund or on certain instruments in which a fund invests can be difficult to ascertain, and they may vary depending on a variety of factors, and they could result in losses to a fund.

Certain fund investments may be subject to restrictions on resale, trade over-the-counter or in limited volume, or lack an active trading market. Illiquid securities may trade at a discount and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value.

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

Market risk is the risk that a particular security, or shares of a fund in general may fall in value. Securities are subject to market fluctuations caused by such factors as general economic conditions, political events, regulatory or market developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities prices. Shares of a fund could decline in value or underperform other investments as a result. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious disease or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have significant negative impact on a fund. In February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine which has caused and could continue to cause significant market disruptions and volatility within the markets in Russia, Europe, and the United States. The hostilities and sanctions resulting from those hostilities could have a significant impact on certain fund investments as well as fund performance. The COVID-19 global pandemic and the ensuing policies enacted by governments and central banks have caused and may continue to cause significant volatility and uncertainty in global financial markets. While the U.S. has resumed "reasonably" normal business activity, many countries continue to impose lockdown measures. Additionally, there is no guarantee that vaccines will be effective against emerging variants of the disease.

A fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for fund shares due to a limited number of market makers. Decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or step away in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of a fund's portfolio securities and a fund's market price.

Mortgage-related securities are more susceptible to adverse economic, political or regulatory events that affect the value of real estate.

There are no government or agency guarantees of payments in securities offered by non-government issuers, therefore they are subject to the credit risk of the issuer. Non-agency securities often trade "over-the-counter" and there may be a limited market for them making them difficult to value.

A fund and a fund's advisor may seek to reduce various operational risks through controls and procedures, but it is not possible to completely protect

## >> Credit Quality (%)<sup>2</sup>

Government & Agency	84.13
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-2.09
AAA	14.37
AA+	0.21
AA	0.35
AA-	0.18
A+	0.08
A	0.24
A-	0.55
BBB+	0.43
BBB	0.23
BBB-	0.30
BB	0.01
BB-	0.18
B+	0.13
NR	0.70

## >> Non-Agency Holdings Characteristics

Number of Holdings	162
Average Holding Size	0.11%
Weighted Average Effective Maturity	2.89 Years
Weighted Average Coupon	3.83%
Weighted Average Price	\$94.04

against such risks. The fund also relies on third parties for a range of services, including custody, and any delay or failure related to those services may affect the fund's ability to meet its objective.

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

High portfolio turnover may result in higher levels of transaction costs and may generate greater tax liabilities for shareholders.

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

Prepayment risk is the risk that the issuer of a debt security will repay principal prior to the scheduled maturity date. Debt securities allowing prepayment may offer less potential for gains during a period of declining interest rates, as a fund may be required to reinvest the proceeds of any prepayment at lower interest rates.

A fund may be unable to sell a restricted security on short notice or only sell them at a price below current value.

Short selling creates special risks which could result in increased gains or losses and volatility of returns. Because losses on short sales arise from increases in the value of the security sold short, such losses are theoretically unlimited.

A fund with significant exposure to a single asset class, country, region, industry, or sector may be more affected by an adverse economic or political development than a broadly diversified fund.

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

Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored instrumentalities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

A fund may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than in the case of market quotations were used. There is no assurance that a fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time.

The purchase of securities on a when-issued, TBA ("to be announced"), delayed delivery or forward commitment basis may give rise to investment leverage and increase a fund's volatility and exposure to default.

First Trust Advisors L.P. is the advisor to the fund. First Trust Advisors L.P. is an affiliate of First Trust Portfolios L.P., the fund's distributor.

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

## Definitions

**Standard Deviation** is a measure of price variability (risk). **Alpha** is an indication of how much an investment outperforms or underperforms on a risk-adjusted basis relative to its benchmark. **Beta** is a measure of price variability relative to the market. **Sharpe Ratio** is a measure of excess reward per unit of volatility. **Correlation** is a measure of the similarity of performance. The **ICE BofA 1-5 Year US Treasury & Agency Index** measures the performance of US dollar denominated US Treasury and non-subordinated US agency debt.