FTSM

As of 3/31/23

First Trust Enhanced Short Maturity ETF

» Fund Objective

This exchange-traded fund seeks to provide current income, consistent with preservation of capital and daily liquidity. There can be no guarantee that the fund will meet its investment objective.

» Fund Facts

Fund Ticker	FTSM
CUSIP	33739Q408
Intraday NAV	FTSMIV
Fund Inception Date	8/5/14
Expense Ratio^	0.45%
30-Day SEC Yield†	4.66%
Unsubsidized 30-Day SEC Yield#	4.55%
Primary Listing	Nasdaq

» Portfolio Managers

Todd Larson, CFA; Sr. Vice President
Jeremiah Charles, Sr. Vice President
James Snyder, Sr. Vice President
Eric R. Maisel, CFA; Sr. Vice President

» Fund Description

» The First Trust Enhanced Short Maturity ETF uses an actively managed strategy that invests in short-duration securities, which are primarily U.S. dollar-denominated, investment-grade securities.
- The fund will be invested across a broad range of asset classes to maintain diversification and at least 80% of the fund's assets will be investment-grade securities at the time of purchase.
- The fund will utilize a short-duration strategy, which for those who are willing to take on some additional risk, may offer the potential for enhanced income, while focusing on preservation of capital and daily liquidity.

» Fund Advisor

» The portfolio is selected and managed by a team at First Trust Advisors L.P.
- Our professional managers build the portfolio from the bottom up. It is a broadly flexible, multi-sector portfolio that may benefit from active portfolio allocation and the flexibility to vary the portfolio composition to seek opportunities in the current environment.
- The portfolio managers have the ability to add higher yielding securities relative to traditional cash management investments such as those in money market funds and may position the portfolio for a changing interest rate environment using several tactical approaches.

» Performance Summary (%)

	3 Month	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Fund Inception
Fund Performance*							
Net Asset Value (NAV)	1.17	1.17	2.53	1.54	1.52	–	1.28
After Tax Held	0.74	0.74	1.47	1.03	0.84	–	0.71
After Tax Sold	0.69	0.69	1.49	0.96	0.87	–	0.73
Market Price	1.15	1.15	2.53	1.54	1.53	–	1.28
Index Performance**							
ICE BofA 0-1 Year US Treasury Index	1.19	1.19	2.09	0.67	1.44	–	1.05

» Calendar Year Total Returns (%)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	YTD
FTSM	–	–	0.33	1.13	1.54	1.85	2.82	1.14	0.04	0.97	1.17
ICE BofA 0-1 Year US Treasury Index	–	–	0.16	0.61	0.83	1.93	2.57	1.12	0.06	0.68	1.19

» 3-Year Statistics

	Standard Deviation (%)	Alpha	Beta	Sharpe Ratio	Correlation
FTSM	0.86	0.85	0.90	0.83	0.51
ICE BofA 0-1 Year US Treasury Index	0.52	–	1.00	-0.84	1.00

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.

^As of the date of the prospectus, as approved by the Trust's Board of Trustees, the management fee paid to First Trust Advisors L.P., the Fund's investment advisor, will be reduced to 0.41625% based on the current level of Fund net assets. The management fee could be further reduced, or increased up to the amount in the table above, based on changes in the level of Fund net assets ("breakpoints"). See the Fund's Statement of Additional Information for more information on the breakpoints

†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 and includes the effects of fee waivers and expense reimbursements.

#The unsubsidized 30-day SEC yield is calculated the same as the 30-day SEC yield, however it excludes contractual fee waivers and expense reimbursements.

***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. The fund's performance reflects fee waivers and expense reimbursements, absent which performance would have been lower. 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.

First Trust Enhanced Short Maturity ETF

As of 3/31/23

Portfolio Information[1]

Number Of Holdings	588
Weighted Average Effective Duration[2]	0.36 Years
Weighted Average Maturity	0.51 Years

Credit Quality (%)[1,3]

Government & Agency	4.97
AAA	5.02
AA+	0.14
AA	0.20
AA-	4.70
A+	4.57
A	6.25
A-	7.43
BBB+	11.43
BBB	8.81
BBB-	1.94
A-1 (short-term)	7.04
A-2 (short-term)	32.98
A-3 (short term)	4.52

Top Holdings (%)[1]

U.S. Treasury Note, 2.50%, due 08/15/2023	1.03
CONSTELLATION EN GEN LLC 0%, due 04/03/2023	0.91
U.S. Treasury Note, 1.75%, due 05/15/2023	0.73
CONAGRA BRANDS INC 0%, due 04/03/2023	0.61
FMC CORP 0%, due 04/03/2023	0.61
ENERGY TRANSFER LP 0%, due 04/03/2023	0.55
BAYER US FINANCE II LLC 3.875%, due 12/15/2023	0.50
JOHNSON & JOHNSON 3.375%, due 12/05/2023	0.50
ENTERPRISE PRODUCTS OPERATING LLC 3.90%, due 02/15/2024	0.49
GLOBAL PAYMENTS INC 0%, due 04/03/2023	0.49

Fund Composition (%)[1]

Commercial Paper	44.12
Fixed-Rate Corporate Bonds	39.55
Floating-Rate Corporate Bonds	6.25
Asset Backed Securities	3.36
Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities	3.33
Government Bonds and Notes	2.15
Yankee CD	0.60
Mortgage Backed Securities	0.50
Agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligation	0.14

Maturity Exposure (%)[1]

1-30 days	35.94
31-90 days	14.13
3-6 months	12.02
6-12 months	19.51
1-2 years	15.65
2-3 years	2.43
>3 years	0.32

[1]Calculated based on market value of invested assets plus settled cash position.

[2]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.

[3]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. Ratings are measured highest to lowest on a scale that generally ranges from AAA to D for long-term ratings and A-1+ to C for short-term ratings. Investment grade is defined as those issuers that have a long-term credit rating of BBB- or higher or a short-term credit rating of A-3 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 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.

Investments in bank loans are subject to the same risks as other debt securities, but the risks may be heightened because of limited public information available and because loan borrowers may be leveraged and tend to be more adversely affected by changes in market or economic conditions. The secondary market for bank loans may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods.

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.

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.

Ratings assigned by a credit rating agency are opinions of such entities, not absolute standards of credit quality and they do not evaluate risks of securities. Any shortcomings or inefficiencies in the process of determining credit ratings may adversely affect the credit ratings of the securities held by a fund and their perceived or actual credit risk.

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

If the fund invests in securities of another investment company, the fund may bear its ratable share of that investment company's expenses as well as the fund's advisory and administrative fees, which may result in duplicative expenses. The fund may also incur brokerage costs if purchasing or selling shares of exchange-traded investment companies.

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 January 1, 2022. 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 or 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.

Please see additional risks on the following page.

Risk Considerations (continued)

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, natural disasters 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 vaccines have been developed, there is no guarantee that vaccines will be effective against future variants of the disease. Recent and potential future bank failures could result in disruption to the broader banking industry or markets generally and reduce confidence in financial institutions and the economy as a whole, which may also heighten market volatility and reduce liquidity.

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.

The values of municipal securities may be adversely affected by local political and economic conditions and developments. Income from municipal securities could be declared taxable because of, among other things, unfavorable changes in tax laws, adverse interpretations by the Internal Revenue Service or state tax authorities, or noncompliant conduct of an issuer.

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.

Securities of non-U.S. issuers are subject to additional risks, including currency fluctuations, political risks, withholding, lack of liquidity, lack of adequate financial information, and exchange control restrictions impacting non-U.S. issuers.

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 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 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 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.

Investments in sovereign bonds involve special risks because the governmental authority that controls the repayment of the debt may be unwilling or unable to repay the principal and/or interest when due. In times of economic uncertainty, the prices of these securities may be more volatile than those of corporate debt or other government debt obligations.

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 if 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.

First Trust Advisors L.P. is the adviser 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 0-1 Year US Treasury Index** is comprised of U.S. dollar denominated sovereign debt securities publicly issued by the U.S. Treasury in its domestic market with at least one month and less than one year remaining term to final maturity.