Energy is the vital force powering business, manufacturing, and the transportation of goods and services to serve the world's economies. Energy supply and demand plays an increasingly vital role in worldwide economic output.

As the global need for energy grows, the challenge of developing clean fuel initiatives to make the most of traditional fossil fuels and investing in cutting edge research to identify new energy sources, like hydrogen fuels and fusion technologies, becomes increasingly important.

**INDUSTRY OUTLOOK**

The Energy Information Administration projects that total world energy consumption will grow by approximately 28% between 2015 and 2040. The majority of the world's energy growth is anticipated to occur in countries outside of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) member countries, where strong, long-term economic growth drives increasing demand for energy. Non-OECD Asia (including China and India) alone accounts for more than half of the world's total increase in energy consumption over the 2015 to 2040 projection period.

**WORLD OIL DEMAND**

According to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), world oil demand stood at an average of 98.73 million barrels per day in 2018. In 2019, it is estimated to reach an average of 99.94 million barrels per day. The chart below shows the anticipated increase in world oil demand over the long-term.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>OECD</th>
<th>Developing Countries</th>
<th>World</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OPEC
*Projected
**Represents millions of barrels per day

The OECD is an international economic organization of which most members are considered high-income economies and are regarded as developed countries. The mission of OPEC is to coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of its Member Countries and ensure the stabilization of oil markets in order to secure an efficient, economic and regular supply of petroleum to consumers, a steady income to producers and a fair return on capital for those investing in the petroleum industry.

You should consider the portfolio's investment objective, risks, and charges and expenses carefully before investing. Contact your financial advisor or call First Trust Portfolios L.P. at the number listed below to request a prospectus, which contains this and other information about the portfolio. Read it carefully before you invest.

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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 advisors are responsible for evaluating investment risks independently and for exercising independent judgment in determining whether investments are appropriate for their clients.
An investment in foreign equities should be made with an understanding of the additional risks involved with foreign issuers, such as currency fluctuations, political risk, withholding, the lack of adequate financial information, and exchange control restrictions impacting foreign issuers. Risks associated with investing in foreign securities may be more pronounced in emerging markets where the securities markets are substantially smaller, less developed, less liquid, less regulated, and more volatile than the U.S. and developed foreign markets.

As the use of Internet technology has become more prevalent in the course of business, the trust has become more susceptible to potential operational risks through breaches in cyber security. This UIT is a buy and hold strategy and investors should consider their ability to hold the trust until maturity. There may be tax consequences unless units are purchased in an IRA or other qualified plan. The value of the securities held by the trust may be subject to steep declines or increased volatility due to changes in performance or perception of the issuers.