

The **First Trust Dorsey Wright International Focus 5 ETF** is an exchange-traded fund (ETF) that seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield (before the fund's fees and expenses) of an equity index called the Dorsey Wright International Focus Five™ Index (the "index").

DORSEY, WRIGHT & ASSOCIATES

Dorsey, Wright & Associates (DWA) is a registered investment advisory firm whose business includes two areas:

- Professional management of equity portfolios for investors.
- Investment research services for numerous broker/dealers and large institutions around the world.

The cornerstone of their approach is technical analysis, and in particular, the law of supply and demand, which gives them the discipline to make timely investment decisions. In their analysis, relative strength plays a very important role.

RELATIVE STRENGTH

To put it simply, relative strength is a ranking system used to measure a security's price momentum relative to its peers. DWA believes it has refined its relative strength investment approach, creating a valuable and robust tool for portfolio selection that relies on unbiased, unemotional and objective data.

The First Trust Dorsey Wright International Focus 5 ETF consists of five First Trust international ETFs as identified by DWA's proprietary relative strength methodology. When evaluating an ETF, DWA does not pay particular attention to its volume, intraday net asset value (NAV) or bid/ask spread. Instead, they focus on its relative strength, or how its price is performing versus other ETFs within the universe. If an ETF's price consistently rises faster than its peers, DWA believes that trend could continue.

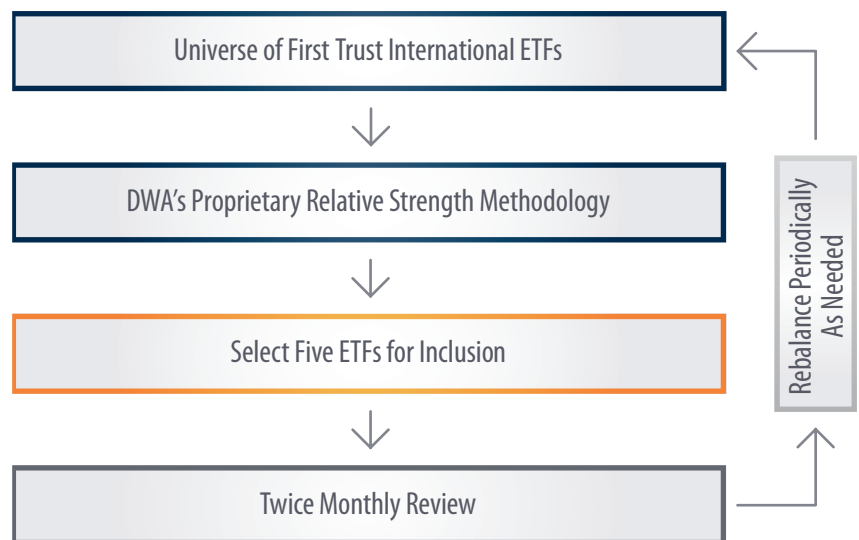
DORSEY WRIGHT INTERNATIONAL FOCUS FIVE™ INDEX

The index is designed to provide targeted exposure to five First Trust international ETFs that DWA believes offer the greatest potential to outperform the other ETFs in the selection universe, which includes country/region-based ETFs advised by First Trust Advisors L.P. DWA believes the design of the index allows them to identify major themes in the market, have exposure to those countries or regions whose price action is superior to others in the universe and eliminate exposure to those countries or regions whose price action is sub-par to others in the universe. DWA believes the most adaptive tool to achieve this goal is relative strength.

INDEX CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

The universe of ETFs eligible for the Dorsey Wright International Focus Five™ Index provides a diversity of investments that is potentially advantageous to trend-based tactical rotation strategies. The dispersion of returns within the universe creates the opportunity for a relative strength evaluation process to identify and attempt to capture the strongest trends, while avoiding the weakest trends.

- According to the index provider, begin with the universe of First Trust international ETFs.
- Using the DWA proprietary relative strength methodology, the ETFs are compared to each other to determine inclusion. Each ETF is given a score that allows DWA to objectively determine where it ranks relative to all other ETFs in the universe and five ETFs are selected for inclusion.
- The relative strength analysis is conducted twice monthly. ETFs are replaced when they fall sufficiently out of favor, based on their relative strength, versus the other ETFs within the universe. The index is rebalanced so each position is equally weighted.



Fund Details

Fund Ticker	IFV
Fund Inception Date	7/22/14
CUSIP	33738R886
Intraday NAV	IFVIV
Rebalance Frequency	Periodically
Primary Listing	Nasdaq

Index Details

Index Ticker	DWANQIFF
Index Inception Date	7/17/14

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 Statement of Additional Information 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.

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.

Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-US currencies may affect the value of a fund's investments and the value of a fund's shares.

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.

Depository receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and distributions may be subject to a fee. Holders may have limited voting rights, and investment restrictions in certain countries may adversely impact their value.

Companies that issue dividend-paying securities are not required to continue to pay dividends on such securities. Therefore, there is a possibility that such companies could reduce or eliminate the payment of dividends in the future.

Investments in emerging market securities are generally considered speculative and involve additional risks relating to political, economic and regulatory conditions.

Equity securities may decline significantly in price over short or extended periods of time, and such declines may occur in the equity market as a whole, or they may occur in only a particular country, company, industry or sector of the market.

A fund may invest in the shares of other ETFs, which involves additional expenses that would not be present in a direct investment in the underlying funds. In addition, a fund's investment performance and risks may be related to the investment performance and risks of the underlying funds.

Stocks with growth characteristics tend to be more volatile than certain other stocks and their prices may fluctuate more dramatically than the overall stock market.

An index fund will be concentrated in an industry or a group of industries to the extent that the index is so concentrated. A fund with significant exposure to a single asset class, or the securities of issuers within the same country, state, region, industry, or sector may have its value more affected by an adverse economic, business or political development than a broadly diversified fund.

There is no assurance that the index provider or its agents will compile or maintain the index accurately. Losses or costs associated with any index provider errors generally will be borne by a fund and its shareholders.

A fund may own a significant portion of the First Trust ETFs included in a fund. Any such ETF may be removed from the Index if it does not comply with the Index's eligibility requirements. A fund may be forced to sell shares of certain First Trust ETFs at inopportune times or for prices other than at current market values or may elect not to sell such shares on the day that they are removed from the Index, due to market conditions or otherwise. Due to these factors, the variation between a fund's annual return and the return of the Index may increase significantly.

Indian companies are subject to certain risks, including greater price volatility, substantially less liquidity and significantly smaller market capitalization of securities markets, more substantial governmental involvement in the economy, higher rates of inflation, and greater political, economic and social uncertainty. Government controls have been reduced on imports and foreign investment, and privatization of domestic output has proceeded slowly. Rapid economic growth has put heavy stress on India's infrastructural facilities. Furthermore, businesses still have to deal with an inefficient and sometimes slow-moving bureaucracy.

Because Japan's economy and equity market share a strong correlation with the U.S. markets, the Japanese economy may be affected by economic problems in the U.S. Japan also has a growing economic relationship with China and other Southeast Asian countries. Should political tension increase, it could adversely affect the economy and destabilize the region as a whole. Japan also remains heavily dependent on oil imports, and higher commodity prices could therefore have a negative impact on the economy. Japanese securities may also be subject to lack of liquidity, excessive taxation, government seizure of assets, different legal or accounting standards and less government supervision and regulation of exchanges than in the U.S. Furthermore, the natural disasters that have impacted Japan and the ongoing recovery efforts have had a negative effect on Japan's economy, and may continue to do so.

The economies of Latin American countries have in the past experienced considerable difficulties, including high inflation rates, high interest rates, high unemployment, government overspending and political instability. International economic conditions, particularly those in the United States, Europe and Asia, as well as world prices for oil and other commodities may also influence the development of Latin American economies. Many Latin American countries are highly reliant on the exportation of commodities and their economies may be significantly impacted by fluctuations in commodity prices and the global demand for certain commodities.

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.

A "momentum" style of investing emphasizes selecting stocks that have had higher recent price performance compared to other stocks. Momentum can turn quickly and cause significant variation from other types of investments.

An index fund's return may not match the return of the index for a number of reasons including operating expenses, costs of buying and selling securities to reflect changes in the index, and the fact that a fund's portfolio holdings may not exactly replicate the index.

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.

A fund that invests in securities included in or representative of an index will hold those securities regardless of investment merit and the fund generally will not take defensive positions in declining markets.

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.

Securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies may experience greater price volatility and be less liquid than larger, more established companies.

Switzerland's economy is heavily dependent on trading relationships with certain key trading partners including the U.S., United Kingdom, China, France and Germany. Further, Switzerland's economy relies heavily on the banking sector and neighboring countries continue to pressure Switzerland to reform its banking secrecy laws. Litigation or settlement of improper banking practice allegations may have a negative impact on certain Swiss companies.

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.

Value characteristics of a stock may not be fully recognized for a long time or a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced at a low level.

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.

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