

» Fund Objective

This actively managed exchange-traded fund seeks total return and a relatively stable risk profile while providing investors with commodity exposure.

» Fund Facts

Fund Ticker	FTGC
CUSIP	33739H101
Intraday NAV	FTGCIV
Fund Inception Date	10/22/13
Total Expense Ratio	0.98%
Primary Listing	Nasdaq

» Fund Description

- » The First Trust Global Tactical Commodity Strategy Fund seeks to provide investors with commodity exposure through a wholly-owned subsidiary.
 - Unlike index-based commodities ETFs, the fund is actively managed and takes a risk-managed approach to commodities investing that aims to provide an improved risk/return relationship.
 - The fund offers a potential diversification benefit because of the historically low correlation of commodities to other asset classes.
 - The fund is managed by a team of experienced portfolio managers that specialize in alternative investments.
- » Through the investment process, the advisor seeks to maximize the return of a highly diversified commodity portfolio targeted to a specific volatility range.
 - Select 10 to 35 distinct commodities based upon liquidity as measured by open interest. The list of commodities considered for inclusion can and will change over time.
 - Model and forecast the expected volatility level of each commodity using daily historical data.
 - Generate a set of portfolios that seeks to maximize returns given specific levels of volatility along the efficient frontier.
 - Rebalance monthly (or more frequently subject to market conditions) to the optimal asset weighting given the desired risk range for the portfolio.
- » The commodity futures selected for the portfolio are those with a realized volatility profile that the advisor believes is far more stable than traditional portfolio construction approaches.

» Fund Advisor

- » First Trust Advisors L.P. is the advisor to the fund and manages the fund's portfolio.
- » Daily investment decisions are made by:
 - John Gambla, CFA, FRM, PRM, Senior Portfolio Manager, Alternatives Investment Team of First Trust
 - Rob A. Guttschow, CFA, Senior Portfolio Manager, Alternatives Investment Team of First Trust

» Performance Summary (%)

	3 Month	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Fund Inception
Fund Performance*							
Net Asset Value (NAV)	3.88	14.48	14.48	6.10	12.35	5.73	1.39
After Tax Held	-1.90	7.33	7.33	2.96	8.88	3.96	-0.01
After Tax Sold	2.30	8.54	8.54	3.34	8.19	3.72	0.43
Market Price	3.76	14.43	14.43	6.02	12.28	5.74	1.39
Index Performance**							
S&P 500® Index	2.66	17.88	17.88	23.01	14.42	14.82	13.84
Bloomberg Commodity Index	5.85	15.77	15.77	3.96	10.64	5.73	0.57
S&P GSCI®	0.97	7.12	7.12	3.86	14.65	6.08	-1.74

» Calendar Year Total Returns (%)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
FTGC	-22.56	0.54	2.79	-12.95	6.55	1.74	28.09	17.01	-4.89	9.71	14.48
S&P 500® Index	1.38	11.96	21.83	-4.38	31.49	18.40	28.71	-18.11	26.29	25.02	17.88
Bloomberg Commodity Index	-24.66	11.77	1.70	-11.25	7.69	-3.12	27.11	16.09	-7.91	5.38	15.77
S&P GSCI®	-32.86	11.37	5.77	-13.82	17.63	-23.72	40.35	25.99	-4.27	9.25	7.12

» 3-Year Statistics

	Standard Deviation (%)	Alpha	Beta	Sharpe Ratio	Correlation
FTGC	9.53	2.00	0.92	0.17	0.94
S&P 500® Index	11.95	16.89	0.07	1.41	0.06
Bloomberg Commodity Index	9.76	—	1.00	-0.04	1.00

Overall Morningstar Rating™



Among 97 funds in the Commodities Broad Basket category. This fund was rated 4 stars/97 funds (3 years), 4 stars/92 funds (5 years), 3 stars/66 funds (10 years) based on risk adjusted returns.⁵

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.

*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.

>> Top Agricultural Futures Weights (%)¹

COFFEE 'C' FUTURE Mar26	6.01
SUGAR #11 (WORLD) Mar26	4.12
CORN FUTURE Mar26	3.72
WHEAT FUTURE(CBT) Mar26	3.42
SOYBEAN FUTURE Mar26	2.2
SOYBEAN MEAL FUTR Mar26	1.92
SOYBEAN OIL FUTR Mar26	1.89
COCOA FUTURE Mar26	1.85
KC HRW WHEAT FUT Mar26	1.41
COTTON NO.2 FUTR Mar26	0.73

>> Top Energy Futures Weights (%)¹

GASOLINE RBOB FUT Feb26	6.8
NATURAL GAS FUTR Feb26	4.18
BRENT CRUDE FUTR Mar26	4.08
Low Su Gasoil G Feb26	4.06
NY Harb ULSD Fut Feb26	3.59
WTI CRUDE FUTURE Mar26	2.57
NY Harb ULSD Fut Mar26	1.28
Low Su Gasoil G Mar26	1.13
NATURAL GAS FUTR Mar26	0.94

>> Top Industrial Metals Futures Weights (%)¹

LME ZINC FUTURE Mar26	6.48
COPPER FUTURE Mar26	5.35
LME PRI ALUM FUTR Mar26	3.01
LME NICKEL FUTURE Mar26	2.55
LME LEAD FUTURE Mar26	1.19

>> Top Precious Metals Futures Weights (%)¹

GOLD 100 OZ FUTR Feb26	11.61
SILVER FUTURE Mar26	5.34

>> Top Livestock Futures Weights (%)¹

LIVE CATTLE FUTR Feb26	1.71
LEAN HOGS FUTURE Feb26	1.38
CATTLE FEEDER FUT Mar26	0.66

>> Cash & Collateral (%)

Cash	44.63
U.S. Treasury Bills	55.37

¹The futures investments are held indirectly through the FT Cayman Subsidiary, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the fund organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands.

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.

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.

The failure or bankruptcy of a fund's and the subsidiary's clearing broker could result in substantial loss of fund assets.

Because the shares of CEFs cannot be redeemed upon demand, shares of many CEFs will trade on exchanges at market prices rather than net asset value, which may cause the shares to trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). A fund that invests in the shares of CEFs 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 will be related to the investment performance and risks of the underlying funds. CEFs may utilize leverage and the fund may be indirectly exposed to leverage.

Commodity prices can have significant volatility, and exposure to commodities can cause the value of a fund's shares to decline or fluctuate in a rapid and unpredictable manner.

Investments linked to the prices of commodities may be considered speculative and subject a fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities.

To avoid exceeding position limits set by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, a fund may have to liquidate commodity contract positions at disadvantageous times or prices which may result in substantial loss of fund assets.

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.

Current market conditions risk is the risk that a particular investment, or shares of the fund in general, may fall in value due to current market conditions. For example, changes in governmental fiscal and regulatory policies, disruptions to banking and real estate markets, actual and threatened international armed conflicts and hostilities, and public health crises, among other significant events, could have a material impact on the value of the fund's investments.

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.

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.

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.

Trading on foreign commodity markets is not regulated by any U.S. government agency and may involve risks not applicable to U.S. exchanges.

The frequent trading of commodity futures contracts may increase the amount of commissions or mark-ups that a fund pays when it buys and sells contracts which may detract from a fund's performance.

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.

A commodity price may change substantially between periods of trading due to adverse news announcements.

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.

Leverage may result in losses that exceed the amount originally invested and may accelerate the rates of losses. Leverage tends to magnify, sometimes significantly, the effect of any increase or decrease in a fund's exposure to an asset or class of assets and may cause the value of a fund's shares to be volatile and sensitive to market swings.

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.

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 fund that holds cash or invests in money market or short-term securities may be less likely to achieve its investment objective and could lose money.

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.

If a fund's counterparty defaults on its obligations and a fund is delayed or prevented from recovering collateral, or if the value of the collateral is insufficient, a fund may realize a loss.

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.

Subsidiary investment risk applies to a fund that invests in certain securities through a wholly-owned subsidiary of the fund that is organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands ("Subsidiary"). Changes in the laws of the U.S. and/or Cayman Islands could result in the inability of a fund to operate as intended. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Thus, a fund that is as an investor in the Subsidiary will not have all the protections offered to investors in registered investment companies.

Swap agreements may involve greater risks than direct investment in securities and could result in losses if the underlying reference or asset does not perform as anticipated. In addition, many swaps trade over-the-counter and may be considered illiquid.

If a fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions were not available, a 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. Further, there may be other tax implications to a fund based on the type of investments in a 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 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.

A fund may invest in securities that exhibit more volatility than the market as a whole.

"Whipsaw" markets in which significant price movements develop but then repeatedly reverse, may cause substantial losses for a fund.

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.

First Trust Advisors L.P. is registered as a commodity pool operator and commodity trading advisor and is also a member of the National Futures Association.

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 **Bloomberg Commodity Index** is made up of exchange-traded futures on physical commodities and represents 20 commodities, which are weighted to account for economic significance and market liquidity. The **S&P GSCI**[®] is recognized as a leading measure of general price movements and inflation in the world economy and is designed to be investable by including the most liquid commodity futures, and provides diversification with low correlations to other asset classes. The **S&P 500**[®] **Index** is an unmanaged index of 500 companies used to measure large-cap U.S. stock market performance.

[§]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. ©2026 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.