

RCTR

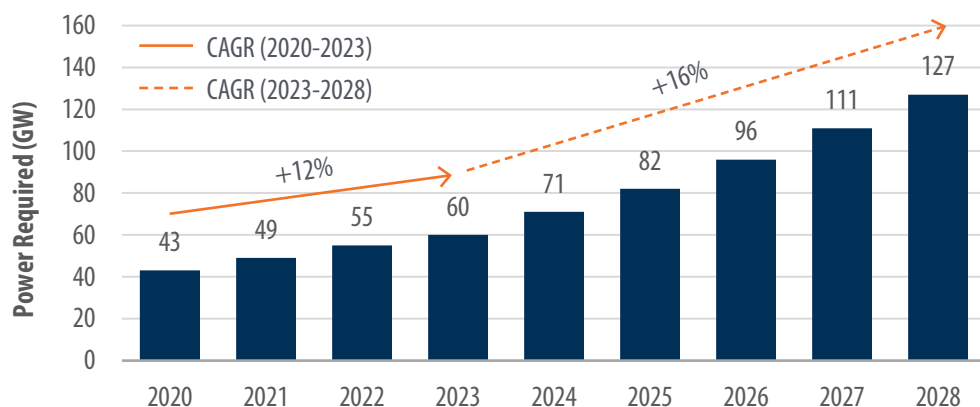
First Trust Bloomberg Nuclear Power ETF

The **First Trust Bloomberg Nuclear Power ETF (RCTR)** 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 index called the Bloomberg Nuclear Power Index (the “index”).

Powering New Technologies

After decades of debate, nuclear power is gaining momentum as major technology companies turn to it as a clean, reliable energy source to power their future innovations. With artificial intelligence (“AI”) and data centers driving increasing demand for electricity, coupled with government initiatives to expand nuclear capacity, we believe nuclear power may be an attractive investment opportunity. Consider **RCTR**, an ETF that invests in nuclear power companies that may benefit from the scaling of AI and data centers worldwide.

Global Data Center Power Required to Serve Projected Computing Demand



Source: Boston Consulting Group, *Breaking Barriers to Data Center Growth*, January 2025.

There can be no assurance past trends will continue or projections realized. **GW**: Gigawatt, **CAGR**: Compound annual growth rate.

About the Index

The index measures the performance of companies based on their expected revenue exposure to nuclear-related activities, as well as operational and financial factors including a company’s ability to scale production, capital allocation trends, customer relationships, and access to capital. Companies must also belong to one or more of the following exposure categories within the Nuclear Power Ecosystem, as determined by Bloomberg Intelligence (“BI”).

- **Power Generation (37%)** | Companies that are regulated utilities and merchant-power producers that operate nuclear-generation assets.
- **Uranium (17%)** | Companies involved in mining and enrichment of uranium for use in nuclear fuel.
- **Equipment & Engineering, Procurement and Construction (46%)** | Companies engaged in engineering or construction services for nuclear power plants, reactor manufacturing, managing nuclear waste, or providing other equipment or services for nuclear power generation.

Source: Bloomberg Intelligence. Data as of June 30, 2025.

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.

Fund Details

Fund Ticker	RCTR
CUSIP	33734X721
Fund Inception Date	7/30/2025
Investment Advisor	First Trust Advisors L.P.
Primary Listing	NYSE Arca

Why Invest in Nuclear Power?

- Since the 2023 United Nations climate summit COP28, more than 30 countries have endorsed a declaration to triple the capacity of installed nuclear power by 2050.¹
- Today, nuclear energy generates roughly 9% of the world’s electricity, supplied by approximately 440 power reactors.²
- The global nuclear energy market size is projected to grow from \$34.62 billion in 2024 to \$42.4 billion within a decade.³
- In May of 2025, President Trump signed four Executive Orders intended to strengthen U.S. nuclear energy leadership and facilitate increased deployment of new nuclear reactor technologies.⁴

¹Source: BloombergNEF, *Developments in the US Advanced Reactor Industry*, June 2025.

²Source: World Nuclear Association, May 2025.

³Source: Business Research Insights, May 2025.

⁴Source: Nuclear Innovation Alliance, May 2025.

Bloomberg Nuclear Power Index Construction Process

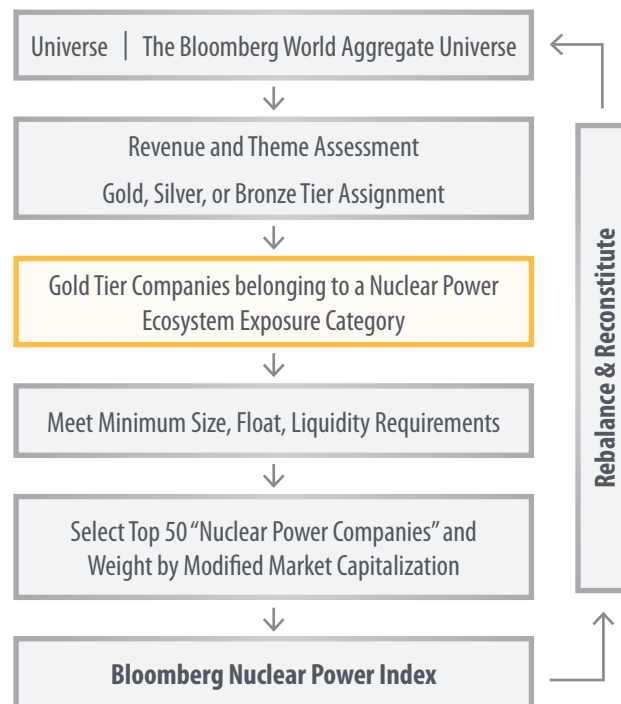
Universe | Begin with a universe of all the securities comprising the Bloomberg World Aggregate Universe.

Scoring | To be included in the index, a security must be classified as comprising the Nuclear Power ecosystem, as determined by BI. Through BI's review and analysis process, companies are scored based on the sum of combined Revenue and Theme Assessments which reflect a company's current and potential near-term revenue exposure to the Nuclear Power ecosystem and positioning and ability to execute within the Nuclear Power ecosystem competitive landscape, according to BI. The index provider assigns a company into a "Gold," "Silver," or "Bronze" Tier based on the combined Revenue and Theme Assessment using data from BI. Only companies within the Gold Tier, which have the highest exposure to the Nuclear Power Ecosystem, are eligible for index inclusion.

Eligibility Criteria | According to the index provider, a company must belong to at least one or more of the exposure categories (detailed on the previous page) to be eligible for inclusion. A security must also meet minimum issuer free float market capitalization and liquidity requirements and be listed on a Bloomberg Global Equity Exchange.

Security Selection | From the list of eligible securities within the Gold Tier, the securities with the highest Revenue Assessment are selected for inclusion in order of largest to smallest free float market capitalization. The top 50 securities in the sorted list are selected for inclusion in the index and considered "Nuclear Power" companies.

Weighting & Rebalancing | The index uses a modified market capitalization weighting approach, which adjusts each company's market capitalization based on its Revenue Assessment and issuer free float market capitalization. No single security will have a weight greater than 4.5% or less than 0.25%. The index is rebalanced and reconstituted quarterly.



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.

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.

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.

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

Energy companies are subject to certain risks, including volatile fluctuations in price and supply of energy fuels, international politics, terrorist attacks, reduced demand, the success of exploration projects, natural disasters, clean-up and litigation costs relating to oil spills and environmental damage, and tax and other regulatory policies of various governments. Oil production and refining companies are subject to extensive federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations regarding air emissions and the disposal of hazardous materials and may be subject to tariffs. In addition, oil prices are generally subject to extreme volatility.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Since securities that trade on non-U.S. exchanges are closed when a fund's primary listing is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of an underlying security and the last quoted price from the closed foreign market, resulting in premiums or discounts to a fund's NAV.

Large capitalization companies may grow at a slower rate than the overall market. 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.

Mid capitalization companies may experience greater price volatility than larger, more established companies.

Large inflows and outflows may impact a new fund's market exposure for limited periods of time.

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.

A fund classified as "non-diversified" may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers. As a result, a fund may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or regulatory occurrence affecting one or more of these issuers, experience increased volatility and be highly concentrated in certain issuers.

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.

Nuclear power companies face significant risks from accidents, security breaches, terrorism, natural disasters, and mishandling of nuclear materials. Such events could have serious consequences for the general public, especially

in the case of radioactive contamination and irradiation of the environment. Nuclear infrastructure companies are also exposed to competition from "cheaper" energy sources like natural gas and oil, which can affect revenues and earnings. Additionally, nuclear operations are heavily regulated, with strict safety, environmental, and security standards that may become more stringent, increasing costs and potentially making operations unprofitable.

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.

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.

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.

Utilities companies are subject to imposition of rate caps, increased competition, difficulty in obtaining an adequate return on invested capital or in financing large construction projects, limitations on operations and increased costs attributable to environmental considerations and the capital market's ability to absorb utility debt. Utilities companies may also be affected by taxes, government regulation, international politics, price and supply fluctuations, volatile interest rates and energy conservation.

First Trust Advisors L.P. (FTA) is the adviser to the First Trust fund(s). FTA is an affiliate of First Trust Portfolios L.P., the distributor of the fund(s).

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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Free float refers to the number of outstanding shares that are available to the public for trade.