

Fund Focus

# FlexShares Credit-Scored US Corporate Bond Index Fund

## OPTIMIZING INCOME

*For investors seeking exposure to investment grade U.S. corporate bonds with intermediate-term maturities and a focus on issuer quality and value*

Investors traditionally have used fixed-income investments to diversify portfolios and provide a source of potential portfolio income. We believe that achieving those goals has become more challenging in recent years due to evolving conditions in the fixed-income markets, including persistently low yields and shortcomings in legacy credit rating methodologies. We also believe that innovative new fixed-income investment solutions may help address these challenges.

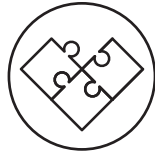
In this paper, we discuss some of the changes that are affecting traditional fixed-income indexes. We then describe how the FlexShares Credit-Scored US Corporate Bond Index Fund (SKOR) uses a multi-factor approach to select and weight securities, which we believe offers the potential for improved diversification and income generation.



### THE NEED FOR INNOVATION IN A CHANGING BOND MARKET

For generations, advisors have advised investors to look to bonds and bond funds for opportunities to potentially help diversify their portfolios and generate income. Yet changes within the fixed-income landscape in recent years may have made it more challenging for investors to meet those goals.

A host of factors are contributing to an environment of low bond yields, including increased equity volatility that we believe may be driving investors into bonds, expansionary monetary policy by global central banks and a continued subdued outlook for inflation. Our view is that these conditions have dampened the income-generating potential of the investment grade corporate bond market.



What’s more, fixed-income investors today are looking with greater scrutiny at the credit scoring methodology used by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs). The financial crisis of 2008 exposed shortcomings with this traditional form of credit scoring, leading some investors to seek new alternatives that help to gauge a bond issuer’s credit risk.

In our view, these conditions call for a more innovative approach to building fixed-income portfolios—particularly in the areas of identifying issuer quality and targeting the potential for enhanced risk-adjusted returns. We believe that fixed-income factors such as value and quality—which our research suggests may provide the potential for long-term return premiums—may help improve corporate bond portfolio construction.

### A MULTI-FACTOR APPROACH TO INDEX CONSTRUCTION

The FlexShares Credit-Scored US Corporate Bond Index Fund (SKOR) seeks to provide investors the potential benefits of intermediate duration<sup>1</sup> corporate bonds by tracking the Northern Trust US Corporate Bond Quality Value Index<sup>2</sup>, a custom index with what we believe is a unique multi-factor methodology. Northern Trust Investments Inc. (NTI) is the investment adviser for FlexShares ETFs.

The construction of the index begins with a securities screen to determine eligible securities. Once all eligible securities have been identified, the index attempts to optimize the exposure to quantitative factors by assigning both a Value Score and Quality Score in order to arrive at a Composite Alpha<sup>3</sup>.

The Value Score is based on quantitative ranking of various metrics including:

#### VALUATION

An assessment of the relative value of the security versus other similar securities.

#### SPREAD ANALYSIS

A way to measure the risk versus return trade-off associated with a security versus other similar securities.

The Quality Score examines three critical elements NTI believes offers a forward-looking assessment of creditworthiness and an issuer’s ability to pay debt obligations:



#### MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

A quantitative evaluation of a firm’s deployment of capital and its financing decisions. Firms that aggressively pursue capital expenditures and additional financing generally lose the flexibility to respond to both advantageous and challenging portions of the market cycle.



#### PROFITABILITY

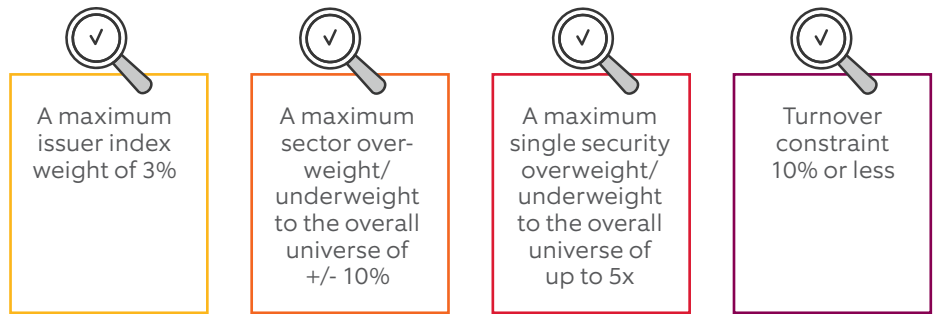
A way to measure a firm’s relative competitive advantage. Firms with wider profit margins may be better positioned to grow compared with firms that have slimmer margins.



#### SOLVENCY

An assessment of a company’s ability to meet its debt obligations and day-to-day liquidity needs. This provides insight into how we believe the organization will be positioned to take advantage of future opportunities and whether it has enough financial cushion to withstand periods of distress.

The primary objective of the optimization is to maximize the indices exposure to the Composite Alpha, and maintain a similar effective duration<sup>4</sup> profile relative to our eligible universe. Further optimization controls include:



### CREATIVE, EFFICIENT EXPOSURE TO THE LONGER-DURATION CORPORATE CREDIT MARKET

We believe that the index's composite value and quality score ranking creates the potential for greater diversification and income generation, and may enhance risk-adjusted returns. We believe the quality scoring methodology using contemporary measures of overall credit risk, may provide an improvement over legacy credit rating methodologies.

This unique approach represents the kind of innovation that, in our view, is needed to help investors pursue the traditional benefits of corporate bond investing in an evolving fixed-income landscape.

### CONCLUSION

Corporate bonds remain an important component of many investors' fixed-income holdings, offering the potential for diversification and income generation. Low bond yields and the potential shortcomings of traditional credit scoring methodologies have made pursuing these potential benefits more difficult. The FlexShares Credit-Scored US Corporate Bond Index Fund (SKOR) is designed to address the needs of these investors and the conditions of today's fixed-income markets by employing multi-factor selection criteria and diversification controls that we believe may enhance the portfolio's risk-adjusted returns.

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## FIND OUT MORE

The FlexShares approach to index-based investing is, first and foremost, investor-centric and goal oriented. We pride ourselves on our commitment to developing products that are designed to meet real-world objectives for both institutional and individual investors. If you would like to discuss the attributes of the FlexShares Credit-Scored US Corporate Bond Index Fund (SKOR) in greater depth or find out more about the index methodology behind it, please don't hesitate to call us at 1-855-FlexETF (1-855-353-9383) or visit [www.FlexShares.com](http://www.FlexShares.com).

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## FOOTNOTES

- 1 Duration is how sensitive your investment or a portfolio is to a change in interest rates. You will often see it expressed as a number of years – the higher the number the more volatile will be the expected change. Historically, rising interest rates have often meant falling bond prices, while declining interest rates have meant rising bond prices.
- 2 Northern Trust US Corporate Bond Quality Value Index is the current underlying index for the fund as of April 30, 2020 and is designed to measure the performance of a diversified universe of intermediate maturity, US-dollar denominated bonds of companies with investment grade credit quality, favorable valuations, and enhanced short-term and long-term solvency. Intermediate term is defined as 10 years or less to maturity date at the time of reconstitution.
- 3 Composite Alpha is produced by combining each issue's Value Score and Quality Score along with their respective weights determined by Northern Trust Investments' Quantitative Research team.
- 4 Effective Duration is a duration calculation for bonds that have embedded options. This measure of duration takes into account the fact that expected cash flows will fluctuate as interest rates change and is, therefore, a measure of risk. An embedded option is a component of a financial security that gives the issuer or the holder the right to take a specified action in the future and make investors vulnerable to reinvestment risk and expose them to the possibility of limited price appreciation.

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## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

**Before investing, carefully consider the FlexShares investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. This and other information is in the prospectus and a summary prospectus, copies of which may be obtained by visiting [www.flexshares.com](http://www.flexshares.com). Read the prospectus carefully before you invest.**

### **Forside Fund Services, LLC, distributor.**

An investment in FlexShares is subject to numerous risks, including possible loss of principal. Fund returns may not match the return of the respective indexes. A full description of risks is in the prospectus.

FlexShares Credit-Scored US Corporate Bond Index Fund (SKOR) is passively managed and uses a representative sampling strategy to track its underlying index. Use of a representative sampling strategy creates tracking risk where the Fund's performance could vary substantially from the performance of the underlying index along with the risk of high portfolio turnover. The fund is subject to the risk that the Fund's investment in companies whose securities are believed to be undervalued will not appreciate in value as anticipated or the past performance of companies that have exhibited quality characteristics does not continue. It is subject corporate bond risk, which is the risk that the issuer is unable to meet principal and interest rate payments on the obligation and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of credit worthiness of and general market liquidity. When interest rates rise, the value of corporate debt can be expected to decline. The Fund may invest in derivative instruments. Changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate with the underlying asset, rate or index and the Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested. The Fund is also non-diversified meaning the Fund performance may depend on the performance of a small number of issuers because the Fund may invest a large percentage of assets in securities issued by or representing a small number of issuers.