



FlexShares® Trust Prospectus

Fund	Ticker	Stock Exchange
FlexShares® US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund	QLV	NYSE Arca
FlexShares® Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund	QLVD	NYSE Arca
FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund	QLVE	NYSE Arca

Prospectus dated June 25, 2019.

An investment in a Fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"), any other government agency, or The Northern Trust Company, or its affiliates, subsidiaries or any other bank. An investment in a Fund involves investment risks, including possible loss of principal.

The Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the SEC, paper copies of FlexShares® Trust's shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from FlexShares® Trust or your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports will be made available on FlexShares® Trust's website (www.flexshares.com) and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you have already elected to receive your shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action.

You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from FlexShares® Trust electronically at any time by contacting your financial intermediary.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. Please contact your financial intermediary to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds in FlexShares® Trust that you hold in your account at the financial intermediary. You must provide separate instructions to each of your financial intermediaries.

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FUND SUMMARIES

FlexShares® US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Northern Trust Quality Low Volatility IndexSM (the “Underlying Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. Under the Fund’s Investment Advisory Agreement, the Fund is responsible for the following expenses: interest expenses, brokerage commissions and other trading expenses, fees and expenses of the independent trustees and their independent legal counsel, taxes and other extraordinary costs such as litigation and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of business. You will also incur usual and customary brokerage commissions when buying or selling shares of the Fund in the secondary market, which are not reflected in the example that follows:

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.22%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00% ⁽²⁾
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.22%
Expense Reimbursement ⁽³⁾	0.00% ⁽²⁾
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement ⁽¹⁾	0.22%

⁽¹⁾ Other expenses are estimated for the current fiscal year, as the Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus.

⁽²⁾ Amount is less than 0.005%.

⁽³⁾ Northern Trust Investments, Inc. (“NTI” or “Investment Adviser”) has contractually agreed to reimburse certain expenses of the Trust’s independent trustees for at least one year from the date of the Prospectus. The Fund’s Board of Trustees may terminate the contractual arrangement at any time if it determines that it is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders.

Example

The following Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each

year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	\$23
3 Years	\$71

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Portfolio turnover may vary from year to year, as well as within a year. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund had not commenced operations.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Underlying Index is designed to reflect the performance of a selection of companies that, in aggregate, possess lower overall absolute volatility characteristics relative to the Northern Trust 1250 Index (the “Parent Index”), a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index of U.S. domiciled large- and mid-capitalization companies. In addition, the Underlying Index looks to select companies from the Parent Index that exhibit financial strength and stability (i.e., quality) characteristics. The Underlying Index seeks to enhance risk-return characteristics and have lower volatility relative to the broader U.S. equity market.

To derive the Underlying Index, the Index Provider ranks all constituents of the Parent Index using a Northern Trust proprietary quality factor. This factor is designed to measure companies based on their strength in profitability, management expertise and cash flow. The Index Provider then excludes the lowest quintile of constituents ranked according to this factor and uses an optimization process to select and weight eligible securities in order to (a) reduce overall portfolio volatility and (b) maximize the overall quality score relative to the Parent Index. The optimization also includes sector, industry group and single security weight constraints so that these characteristics in the Underlying Index vary within acceptable bands relative to the Parent Index.

As of May 31, 2019, the Underlying Index was comprised of 134 constituent securities with market capitalizations ranging from \$2 billion to \$979.4 billion. The Underlying Index is governed by published, objective rules for security

FlexShares® US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund (cont.)

selection, exclusion, weighting, rebalancing and adjustments for corporate actions. It is reconstituted quarterly. The composition of the Underlying Index will change over time. The inception date of the Underlying Index is December 31, 2013.

NTI uses a “passive” or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund’s investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to “beat” the index it tracks and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. In addition to tracking the performance of the Underlying Index, the Investment Adviser seeks to minimize portfolio turnover and tax inefficiencies.

NTI uses a representative sampling strategy to manage the Fund. “Representative sampling” is investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively has an investment profile similar to the Underlying Index. The Fund may or may not hold all of the securities that are included in the Underlying Index. The Fund reserves the right to invest in substantially all of the securities in its Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions (i.e., replication) if NTI determines that it is in the best interest of the Fund.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) in the securities of the Underlying Index. The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in cash and cash equivalents, including shares of money market funds advised by NTI or its affiliates, futures contracts and options on futures contracts, as well as securities not included in the Underlying Index, but which NTI believes will help the Fund track its Underlying Index.

The Underlying Index is created and sponsored by NTI, as the Index Provider. NTI also serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. The Index Provider determines the composition and relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Fund may lend securities representing up to one-third of the value of the Fund’s total assets (including the value of the collateral received).

The Fund is “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (“1940 Act”), as amended, and may invest more of its assets in fewer issuers than “diversified” funds.

Industry Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a

particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated.

Principal Risks

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund’s performance could trail that of other investments. The Fund is subject to the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk is the risk that the Fund may be adversely affected because it has a limited number of institutions that act as authorized participants (“Authorized Participants”). Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units (as defined below), Fund shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting.

Calculation Methodology Risk is the risk that the Underlying Index’s calculation methodology or sources of information may not provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or correct valuation of securities, nor is the availability or timeliness of the production of the Index guaranteed. A security included in an Underlying Index may not exhibit the characteristic or provide the specific exposure for which it was selected and consequently a Fund’s holdings may not exhibit returns consistent with that characteristic or exposure.

Concentration Risk is the risk that, to the extent the Fund’s investments are concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular region, country, market, industry, sector or asset class, the Fund may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that region, country, market, industry, sector or asset class.

Cyber Security and Operational Risk is the risk that the Fund and its service providers may experience disruptions that arise from breaches in cyber security, human error, processing and communications errors, counterparty or third-party errors, technology or systems failures, any of which may have an adverse impact on the Fund. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Investment Adviser, distributor, and other service providers,

FlexShares[®] US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund (cont.)

market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.

Derivatives Risk is the risk of investing in derivative instruments, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts. These risks include liquidity, interest rate, market, credit, counterparty and management risks, as well as the risk of mispricing or improper valuation. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested.

Equity Securities Risk is the risk that the values of the equity securities owned by the Fund may be more volatile and underperform other asset classes and the general securities markets.

Financial Sector Risk is the risk that the Fund will be impacted by events affecting the financial sector if it invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in that sector, adversely affecting the Fund's performance. The financial sector can be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, government regulation, the rate of corporate and consumer debt defaulted, price competitions and the availability and cost of capital funds.

Large Cap Risk is the risk that that returns on investments in stocks of large companies could trail the returns on investments in stocks of smaller and mid-sized companies.

Large Shareholder Risk is the risk that certain shareholders, including other funds advised by the Investment Adviser, may from time to time own a substantial amount of the Fund's shares. In addition, a third party investor, the Investment Adviser or an affiliate of the Investment Adviser, an authorized participant, a lead market maker, or another entity may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a limited period of time solely to facilitate commencement of the Fund or to facilitate the Fund's achieving a specified size or scale. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder would not redeem its investment, that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels or that the Fund would continue to meet applicable listing requirements. Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on Fund's listing exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the shares.

Low Volatility Risk is the risk that although the Underlying Index is designed to have overall volatility that is lower than that of the Parent Index, there is no guarantee it will be successful. Securities or other assets in the Fund's portfolio may be subject to price volatility and the prices may not be any less volatile than the market as a whole and could be more volatile. The market prices of the securities or other assets in the fund's portfolio may fluctuate, sometimes

rapidly and unpredictably. The Fund will continue to seek to track the Underlying Index even if the Underlying Index does not have lower overall volatility than the Parent Index. There is also the risk that the Fund may experience volatility greater than that of the Parent Index as a result of tracking error. A portfolio of securities with greater volatility is generally considered to have a higher risk profile than a portfolio with lower volatility.

Market Risk is the risk that general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, inflation, changes in interest rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets, volatility in the equities market or adverse investor sentiment could cause the value of your investment in the Fund to decline. It includes the risk that a particular style of investing, such as growth or value, may underperform the market generally. The market value of the securities in which the Fund invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual companies, particular sectors or governments and/or general economic conditions throughout the world due to increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets.

Market Trading Risk is the risk that the Fund faces because its shares are listed on a securities exchange, including the potential lack of an active market for Fund shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. ANY OF THESE FACTORS MAY LEAD TO THE FUND'S SHARES TRADING AT A PREMIUM OR DISCOUNT TO NAV.

The Fund is newly organized and has no operating history. Although the Fund's shares are expected to be listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc., there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will be developed or maintained. There can be no assurance that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing of Fund shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of its listing exchange, make trading in the shares inadvisable. The market prices of Fund shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in its NAV, changes in the relative supply of, and demand for, Fund shares, and changes in the liquidity, or the perceived liquidity, of the Fund's holdings.

Mid Cap Stock Risk is the risk that stocks of mid-sized companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than stocks of larger, more established companies, and may lack sufficient market liquidity. Mid-sized companies may have limited product lines or financial resources, and may be dependent upon a particular niche of the market, or may be dependent upon a small or inexperienced management group. Securities of smaller companies may trade less frequently and in lower volume than the securities of larger companies, which could lead to higher transaction costs. Generally, the smaller the company size, the greater the risk.

New Fund Risk is the risk that the Fund will not grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it may

FlexShares[®] US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund (cont.)

experience greater tracking error to its Underlying Index than it otherwise would at higher asset levels, or it could ultimately liquidate without shareholder approval. The timing of such liquidation may not be favorable and could have negative tax consequences for shareholders. From time to time, an Authorized Participant, a third-party investor, the Investment Adviser or an affiliate of the Investment Adviser, may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels, which could negatively impact the Fund. The Fund's Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in the shares.

Non-Diversification Risk is the risk that Fund performance may depend on the performance of a small number of issuers because the Fund may invest a large percentage of its assets in securities issued by or representing a small number of issuers.

Passive Investment Risk is the risk that the Fund is not actively managed and NTI does not attempt to take defensive positions in any market conditions, including declining markets.

Securities Lending Risk is the risk that the Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral.

Tracking Error Risk is the risk that the Fund's performance may vary substantially from the performance of the Underlying Index. The Fund employs a representative sampling strategy, and may incur tracking error to a greater extent than a fund that seeks to replicate an index. The representative sampling strategy used by NTI may fail to produce the intended results.

U.S. Issuer Risk is the risk that certain changes in the U.S. economy, such as when the U.S. economy weakens or when its financial markets decline, may have an adverse effect on the securities to which the Fund has exposure.

Valuation Risk is the risk that the sale price the Fund could receive for a portfolio security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security, particularly for securities that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. In addition, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. The Fund relies on various sources to calculate its NAV. The information may be provided by third parties that are believed to be reliable, but the information may not be accurate due to errors by such pricing sources, technological issues or otherwise.

It is possible to lose money on an investment in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of any bank and

is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, any other government agency, or The Northern Trust Company, its affiliates, subsidiaries or any other bank.

Fund Performance

Because the Fund has less than one full calendar year of performance, no performance information has been included.

Management

Investment Adviser and Portfolio Managers. Northern Trust Investments, Inc., an indirect subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation, serves as the Investment Adviser of the Fund. Robert Anstine and Brendan Sullivan, each a Vice President of Northern Trust Investments, Inc., have served as Portfolio Managers of the Fund since its inception in 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund is an exchange-traded fund (commonly referred to as an "ETF"). Individual Fund shares may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Fund shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). The Fund will only issue or redeem shares that have been aggregated into blocks of 50,000 shares or multiples thereof ("Creation Units") to Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor. The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of assets that the Fund specifies each day.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income, qualified dividends, capital gains, Section 199A dividends or a combination of the four, unless you are investing through a tax-exempt or tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from tax-deferred accounts.

Payments to Brokers-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), NTI and its related companies may pay the intermediary for activities related to the marketing and promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

FlexShares[®] Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Northern Trust Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility IndexSM (the “Underlying Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. Under the Fund’s Investment Advisory Agreement, the Fund is responsible for the following expenses: interest expenses, brokerage commissions and other trading expenses, fees and expenses of the independent trustees and their independent legal counsel, taxes and other extraordinary costs such as litigation and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of business. You will also incur usual and customary brokerage commissions when buying or selling shares of the Fund in the secondary market, which are not reflected in the example that follows:

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.32%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00% ⁽²⁾
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.32%
Expense Reimbursement ⁽³⁾	0.00% ⁽²⁾
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement⁽¹⁾	0.32%

⁽¹⁾ Other expenses are estimated for the current fiscal year, as the Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus.

⁽²⁾ Amount is less than 0.005%.

⁽³⁾ Northern Trust Investments, Inc. (“NTI” or “Investment Adviser”) has contractually agreed to reimburse certain expenses of the Trust’s independent trustees for at least one year from the date of the Prospectus. The Fund’s Board of Trustees may terminate the contractual arrangement at any time if it determines that it is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders.

Example

The following Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each

year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	\$ 33
3 Years	\$103

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Portfolio turnover may vary from year to year, as well as within a year. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund had not commenced operations.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Underlying Index is designed to reflect the performance of a selection of companies that, in aggregate, possess lower overall absolute volatility characteristics relative to a broad universe of securities domiciled in developed market countries, excluding the U.S. (the “Parent Index”). The Parent Index is a subset of the Northern Trust Global Index, where eligible securities are limited to those domiciled in non-U.S. developed market countries and designated as Large/Mid cap by the Index Provider. In addition, the Underlying Index looks to select companies from the Parent Index that exhibit financial strength and stability (i.e., quality) characteristics. The Underlying Index seeks to enhance risk-return characteristics and have lower volatility relative to the broader developed international equity market.

To derive the Underlying Index, the Index Provider ranks all constituents of the Parent Index using a Northern Trust proprietary quality factor. This factor is designed to measure companies based on their strength in profitability, management expertise and cash flow. The Index Provider then excludes the lowest quintile of constituents ranked according to this factor and uses an optimization process to select and weight eligible securities in order to (a) reduce overall portfolio volatility and (b) maximize the overall quality score relative to the Parent Index. The optimization also includes sector, industry group, region, country and weight constraints so that these characteristics in the Underlying Index vary within acceptable bands relative to the Parent Index.

FlexShares® Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund (cont.)

As of May 31, 2019, the Underlying Index was comprised of 178 constituent securities with market capitalizations ranging from \$2.54 billion to \$ 304.34 billion. As of May 31, 2019, the top five countries (by weighting) represented in the Underlying Index were Japan (21.25%), United Kingdom (12.67%), Canada (10.86%), Switzerland (10.31%), and France (7.91%). The Underlying Index is governed by published, objective rules for security selection, exclusion, weighting, rebalancing and adjustments for corporate actions and is reconstituted quarterly. The composition of the Underlying Index will change over time. The inception date of the Underlying Index is February 28, 2019.

NTI uses a “passive” or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund’s investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to “beat” the index it tracks and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. In addition to tracking the performance of the Underlying Index, the Investment Adviser seeks to minimize portfolio turnover and tax inefficiencies.

NTI uses a representative sampling strategy to manage the Fund. “Representative sampling” is investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively has an investment profile similar to the Underlying Index. The Fund may or may not hold all of the securities that are included in the Underlying Index. The Fund reserves the right to invest in substantially all of the securities in its Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions (i.e., replication) if NTI determines that it is in the best interest of the Fund.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) in the securities of the Underlying Index and in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) (collectively “Depositary Receipts”) based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in cash and cash equivalents, including shares of money market funds advised by NTI or its affiliates, futures contracts, options on futures contracts and forward currency contracts, as well as securities not included in the Underlying Index, but which NTI believes will help the Fund track its Underlying Index.

The Underlying Index is created and sponsored by NTI, as the Index Provider. NTI also serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. The Index Provider determines the composition and relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Fund may lend securities representing up to one-third of the value of the Fund’s total assets (including the value of the collateral received).

The Fund is “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (“1940 Act”), as amended, and may invest more of its assets in fewer issuers than “diversified” funds.

Industry Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated.

Principal Risks

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund’s performance could trail that of other investments. The Fund is subject to the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk is the risk that the Fund may be adversely affected because it has a limited number of institutions that act as authorized participants (“Authorized Participants”). Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units (as defined below), Fund shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting. This risk may be heightened because of its investments in non-U.S. securities.

Calculation Methodology Risk is the risk that the Underlying Index’s calculation methodology or sources of information may not provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or correct valuation of securities, nor is the availability or timeliness of the production of the Index guaranteed. A security included in an Underlying Index may not exhibit the characteristic or provide the specific exposure for which it was selected and consequently a Fund’s holdings may not exhibit returns consistent with that characteristic or exposure.

Concentration Risk is the risk that, to the extent the Fund’s investments are concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular region, country, market, industry, sector or asset class, the Fund may be subject to increased price volatility

FlexShares[®] Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund (cont.)

and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that region, country, market, industry, sector or asset class.

Currency Risk is the risk that foreign currencies, securities that trade in or receive revenues in foreign currencies, or derivatives that provide exposure to foreign currencies will fluctuate in value relative to the U.S. dollar, adversely affecting the value of the Fund's investments and its returns. Because the Fund's net asset value is determined on the basis of U.S. dollars, you may lose money if the local currency of a foreign market depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the market value of the Fund's holdings appreciates. In addition, fluctuations in the exchange values of currencies could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region.

Cyber Security and Operational Risk is the risk that the Fund and its service providers may experience disruptions that arise from breaches in cyber security, human error, processing and communications errors, counterparty or third-party errors, technology or systems failures, any of which may have an adverse impact on the Fund. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Investment Adviser, distributor, and other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.

Derivatives Risk is the risk of investing in derivative instruments, such as futures contracts, options on futures contracts and forward currency contracts. These risks include liquidity, interest rate, market, credit, counterparty and management risks, as well as the risk of mispricing or improper valuation. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested.

Equity Securities Risk is the risk that the values of the equity securities owned by the Fund may be more volatile and underperform other asset classes and the general securities markets.

Financial Sector Risk is the risk that the Fund will be impacted by events affecting the financial sector if it invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in that sector, adversely affecting the Fund's performance. The financial sector can be significantly affected by changes in interest

rates, government regulation, the rate of corporate and consumer debt defaulted, price competitions and the availability and cost of capital funds.

Foreign Securities Risk is the risk that investing in foreign (non-U.S.) securities may result in the Fund experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a fund that invests exclusively in U.S. securities, due to less liquid markets, and adverse economic, political, diplomatic, financial, and regulatory factors. Foreign governments also may impose limits on investment and repatriation and impose taxes. Any of these events could cause the value of the Fund's investments to decline. To the extent that the Fund's assets are significantly invested in a single country or geographic region, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that particular country or region. For example, in a June 2016 referendum, citizens of the United Kingdom voted to leave the EU (known as "Brexit"), which may have a negative impact on the economy and currency of the United Kingdom, including increased volatility and illiquidity and potentially lower economic growth.

Japan Investment Risk is the risk of investing in securities of Japanese issuers. The Japanese economy may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability, which could negatively impact Japanese issuers. In recent times, Japan's economic growth rate has remained low, and it may remain low in the future. In addition, Japan is subject to the risk of natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, typhoons and tsunamis, which could negatively affect the Fund.

Large Cap Risk is the risk that returns on investments in stocks of large companies could trail the returns on investments in stocks of smaller and mid-sized companies.

Large Shareholder Risk is the risk that certain shareholders, including other funds advised by the Investment Adviser, may from time to time own a substantial amount of the Fund's shares. In addition, a third party investor, the Investment Adviser or an affiliate of the Investment Adviser, an authorized participant, a lead market maker, or another entity may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a limited period of time solely to facilitate commencement of the Fund or to facilitate the Fund's achieving a specified size or scale. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder would not redeem its investment, that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels or that the Fund would continue to meet applicable listing requirements. Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. In addition,

FlexShares® Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund (cont.)

transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on Fund's listing exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the shares.

Low Volatility Risk is the risk that although the Underlying Index is designed to have overall volatility that is lower than that of the Parent Index, there is no guarantee it will be successful. Securities or other assets in the Fund's portfolio may be subject to price volatility and the prices may not be any less volatile than the market as a whole and could be more volatile. The market prices of the securities or other assets in the fund's portfolio may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The Fund will continue to seek to track the Underlying Index even if the Underlying Index does not have lower overall volatility than the Parent Index. There is also the risk that the Fund may experience volatility greater than that of the Parent Index as a result of tracking error. A portfolio of securities with greater volatility is generally considered to have a higher risk profile than a portfolio with lower volatility.

Market Risk is the risk that general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, inflation, changes in interest rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets, volatility in the equities market or adverse investor sentiment could cause the value of your investment in the Fund to decline. It includes the risk that a particular style of investing, such as growth or value, may underperform the market generally. The market value of the securities in which the Fund invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual companies, particular sectors or governments and/or general economic conditions throughout the world due to increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets.

Market Trading Risk is the risk that the Fund faces because its shares are listed on a securities exchange, including the potential lack of an active market for Fund shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. ANY OF THESE FACTORS MAY LEAD TO THE FUND'S SHARES TRADING AT A PREMIUM OR DISCOUNT TO NAV.

The Fund is newly organized and has no operating history. Although the Fund's shares are expected to be listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc., there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will be developed or maintained. There can be no assurance that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing of Fund shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of its listing exchange, make trading in the shares inadvisable. The market prices of Fund shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in its NAV, changes in the relative supply of, and demand for, Fund shares, and changes in the liquidity, or the perceived liquidity, of the Fund's holdings.

Mid Cap Stock Risk is the risk that stocks of mid-sized companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than stocks of larger, more established companies, and may lack sufficient market liquidity. Mid-sized companies may have limited product lines or financial resources, and may be dependent upon a particular niche of the market, or may be dependent upon a small or inexperienced management group. Securities of smaller companies may trade less frequently and in lower volume than the securities of larger companies, which could lead to higher transaction costs. Generally, the smaller the company size, the greater the risk.

New Fund Risk is the risk that the Fund will not grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it may experience greater tracking error to its Underlying Index than it otherwise would at higher asset levels, or it could ultimately liquidate without shareholder approval. The timing of such liquidation may not be favorable and could have negative tax consequences for shareholders. From time to time, an Authorized Participant, a third-party investor, the Investment Adviser or an affiliate of the Investment Adviser, may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels, which could negatively impact the Fund. The Fund's Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in the shares.

Non-Diversification Risk is the risk that Fund performance may depend on the performance of a small number of issuers because the Fund may invest a large percentage of its assets in securities issued by or representing a small number of issuers.

Passive Investment Risk is the risk that the Fund is not actively managed and NTI does not attempt to take defensive positions in any market conditions, including declining markets.

Securities Lending Risk is the risk that the Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund

FlexShares[®] Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund (cont.)

could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral.

Tracking Error Risk is the risk that the Fund's performance may vary substantially from the performance of the Underlying Index. The Fund employs a representative sampling strategy, and may incur tracking error to a greater extent than a fund that seeks to replicate an index. The representative sampling strategy used by NTI may fail to produce the intended results.

Valuation Risk is the risk that the sale price the Fund could receive for a portfolio security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security, particularly for securities that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. In addition, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. The Fund relies on various sources to calculate its NAV. The information may be provided by third parties that are believed to be reliable, but the information may not be accurate due to errors by such pricing sources, technological issues or otherwise.

It is possible to lose money on an investment in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, any other government agency, or The Northern Trust Company, its affiliates, subsidiaries or any other bank.

Fund Performance

Because the Fund has less than one full calendar year of performance, no performance information has been included.

Management

Investment Adviser and Portfolio Managers. Northern Trust Investments, Inc., an indirect subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation, serves as the Investment Adviser of the Fund. Robert Anstine and Brendan Sullivan, each a Vice President of Northern Trust Investments, Inc., have served as Portfolio Managers of the Fund since its inception in 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund is an exchange-traded fund (commonly referred to as an "ETF"). Individual Fund shares may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Fund shares is based on market

price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). The Fund will only issue or redeem shares that have been aggregated into blocks of 100,000 shares or multiples thereof ("Creation Units") to Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor. The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of assets that the Fund specifies each day.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income, qualified dividends, capital gains, Section 199A dividends or a combination of the four, unless you are investing through a tax-exempt or tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from tax-deferred accounts.

Payments to Brokers-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), NTI and its related companies may pay the intermediary for activities related to the marketing and promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

FlexShares[®] Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Northern Trust Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility IndexSM (the “Underlying Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. Under the Fund’s Investment Advisory Agreement, the Fund is responsible for the following expenses: interest expenses, brokerage commissions and other trading expenses, fees and expenses of the independent trustees and their independent legal counsel, taxes and other extraordinary costs such as litigation and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of business. You will also incur usual and customary brokerage commissions when buying or selling shares of the Fund in the secondary market, which are not reflected in the example that follows:

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.40%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00% ⁽²⁾
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.40%
Expense Reimbursement ⁽³⁾	0.00% ⁽²⁾
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement ⁽¹⁾	0.40%

⁽¹⁾ Other expenses are estimated for the current fiscal year, as the Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus.

⁽²⁾ Amount is less than 0.005%.

⁽³⁾ Northern Trust Investments, Inc. (“NTI” or “Investment Adviser”) has contractually agreed to reimburse certain expenses of the Trust’s independent trustees for at least one year from the date of the Prospectus. The Fund’s Board of Trustees may terminate the contractual arrangement at any time if it determines that it is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders.

Example

The following Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each

year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	\$ 41
3 Years	\$128

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Portfolio turnover may vary from year to year, as well as within a year. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund had not commenced operations.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Underlying Index is designed to reflect the performance of a selection of companies that, in aggregate, possess lower overall absolute volatility characteristics relative to a broad universe of securities domiciled in emerging market countries, (the “Parent Index”). The Parent Index is a subset of the Northern Trust Global Index, limited to those securities domiciled in emerging markets and designated as Large/Mid cap by the Index Provider. In addition, the Underlying Index looks to select companies from the Parent Index that exhibit financial strength and stability (i.e., quality) characteristics. The Underlying Index seeks to enhance risk-return characteristics and have lower volatility relative to the broader emerging equity market.

To derive the Underlying Index, the Index Provider ranks all constituents of the Parent Index using a Northern Trust proprietary quality factor. This factor is designed to measure companies based on their strength in profitability, management expertise and cash flow. The Index Provider then excludes the lowest quintile of constituents ranked according to this factor and uses an optimization process to select and weight eligible securities in order to (a) reduce overall portfolio volatility and (b) maximize the overall quality score relative to the Parent Index. The optimization also includes sector, industry group, region, country and weight constraints so that these characteristics in the Underlying Index vary within acceptable bands relative to the Parent Index.

As of May 31, 2019, the Underlying Index was comprised of 179 constituent securities with market capitalizations ranging from \$1.29 billion to \$ 395.84 billion. As of May 31,

FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund (cont.)

2019, the top five countries (by weighting) represented in the Underlying Index were China (28.69%), Taiwan (13.50%), South Korea (10.35%), India (9.43%), and Brazil (6.07%). The Underlying Index is governed by published, objective rules for security selection, exclusion, weighting, rebalancing and adjustments for corporate actions and is reconstituted quarterly. The composition of the Underlying Index will change over time. The inception date of the Underlying Index is June 30, 2014.

NTI uses a “passive” or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund’s investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to “beat” the index it tracks and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. In addition to tracking the performance of the Underlying Index, the Investment Adviser seeks to minimize portfolio turnover and tax inefficiencies.

NTI uses a representative sampling strategy to manage the Fund. “Representative sampling” is investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively has an investment profile similar to the Underlying Index. The Fund may or may not hold all of the securities that are included in the Underlying Index. The Fund reserves the right to invest in substantially all of the securities in its Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions (i.e., replication) if NTI determines that it is in the best interest of the Fund.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) in the securities of the Underlying Index and in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) (collectively “Depositary Receipts”) based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in cash and cash equivalents, including shares of money market funds advised by NTI or its affiliates, futures contracts, options on futures contracts and forward currency contracts, as well as securities not included in the Underlying Index, but which NTI believes will help the Fund track its Underlying Index.

The Underlying Index is created and sponsored by NTI, as the Index Provider. NTI also serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. The Index Provider determines the composition and relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Fund may lend securities representing up to one-third of the value of the Fund’s total assets (including the value of the collateral received).

The Fund is “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (“1940 Act”), as amended, and may invest more of its assets in fewer issuers than “diversified” funds.

Industry Concentration Policy. The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated.

Principal Risks

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund’s performance could trail that of other investments. The Fund is subject to the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk is the risk that the Fund may be adversely affected because it has a limited number of institutions that act as authorized participants (“Authorized Participants”). Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units (as defined below), Fund shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting. This risk may be heightened because of its investments in non-U.S. securities.

Calculation Methodology Risk is the risk that the Underlying Index’s calculation methodology or sources of information may not provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or correct valuation of securities, nor is the availability or timeliness of the production of the Index guaranteed. A security included in an Underlying Index may not exhibit the characteristic or provide the specific exposure for which it was selected and consequently a Fund’s holdings may not exhibit returns consistent with that characteristic or exposure.

China Investment Risk is the risk of investing in securities of Chinese issuers. The Chinese economy may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. China is an emerging market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Despite recent reforms of economic and market practices, Chinese markets generally

FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund (cont.)

continue to experience inefficiency, volatility and pricing anomalies resulting from governmental influence, a lack of publicly available information and/or political and social instability. Export growth continues to be a major driver of China's rapid economic growth. Reduced spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers, or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy.

Concentration Risk is the risk that, to the extent the Fund's investments are concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular region, country, market, industry, sector or asset class, the Fund may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that region, country, market, industry, sector or asset class.

Currency Risk is the risk that foreign currencies, securities that trade in or receive revenues in foreign currencies, or derivatives that provide exposure to foreign currencies will fluctuate in value relative to the U.S. dollar, adversely affecting the value of the Fund's investments and its returns. Because the Fund's net asset value is determined on the basis of U.S. dollars, you may lose money if the local currency of a foreign market depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the market value of the Fund's holdings appreciates. In addition, fluctuations in the exchange values of currencies could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region.

Cyber Security and Operational Risk is the risk that the Fund and its service providers may experience disruptions that arise from breaches in cyber security, human error, processing and communications errors, counterparty or third-party errors, technology or systems failures, any of which may have an adverse impact on the Fund. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Investment Adviser, distributor, and other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.

Derivatives Risk is the risk of investing in derivative instruments, such as futures contracts, options on futures contracts and forward currency contracts. These risks include liquidity, interest rate, market, credit, counterparty and management risks, as well as the risk of mispricing or improper valuation. Changes in the value of a derivative

may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested.

Emerging Markets Risk is the risk that markets of emerging market countries are less developed and less liquid, subject to greater price volatility and generally subject to increased economic, political, regulatory and other uncertainties than more developed markets.

Equity Securities Risk is the risk that the values of the equity securities owned by the Fund may be more volatile and underperform other asset classes and the general securities markets.

Financial Sector Risk is the risk that the Fund will be impacted by events affecting the financial sector if it invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in that sector, adversely affecting the Fund's performance. The financial sector can be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, government regulation, the rate of corporate and consumer debt defaulted, price competitions and the availability and cost of capital funds.

Foreign Securities Risk is the risk that investing in foreign (non-U.S.) securities may result in the Fund experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a fund that invests exclusively in U.S. securities, due to less liquid markets, and adverse economic, political, diplomatic, financial, and regulatory factors. Foreign governments also may impose limits on investment and repatriation and impose taxes. Any of these events could cause the value of the Fund's investments to decline. To the extent that the Fund's assets are significantly invested in a single country or geographic region, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that particular country or region.

Large Cap Risk is the risk that returns on investments in stocks of large companies could trail the returns on investments in stocks of smaller and mid-sized companies.

Large Shareholder Risk is the risk that certain shareholders, including other funds advised by the Investment Adviser, may from time to time own a substantial amount of the Fund's shares. In addition, a third party investor, the Investment Adviser or an affiliate of the Investment Adviser, an authorized participant, a lead market maker, or another entity may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a limited period of time solely to facilitate commencement of the Fund or to facilitate the Fund's achieving a specified size or scale. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder would not redeem its investment, that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels or that

FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund (cont.)

the Fund would continue to meet applicable listing requirements. Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on Fund's listing exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the shares.

Low Volatility Risk is the risk that although the Underlying Index is designed to have overall volatility that is lower than that of the Parent Index, there is no guarantee it will be successful. Securities or other assets in the Fund's portfolio may be subject to price volatility and the prices may not be any less volatile than the market as a whole and could be more volatile. The market prices of the securities or other assets in the fund's portfolio may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The Fund will continue to seek to track the Underlying Index even if the Underlying Index does not have lower overall volatility than the Parent Index. There is also the risk that the Fund may experience volatility greater than that of the Parent Index as a result of tracking error. A portfolio of securities with greater volatility is generally considered to have a higher risk profile than a portfolio with lower volatility.

Market Risk is the risk that general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, inflation, changes in interest rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets, volatility in the equities market or adverse investor sentiment could cause the value of your investment in the Fund to decline. It includes the risk that a particular style of investing, such as growth or value, may underperform the market generally. The market value of the securities in which the Fund invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual companies, particular sectors or governments and/or general economic conditions throughout the world due to increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets.

Market Trading Risk is the risk that the Fund faces because its shares are listed on a securities exchange, including the potential lack of an active market for Fund shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. ANY OF THESE FACTORS MAY LEAD TO THE FUND'S SHARES TRADING AT A PREMIUM OR DISCOUNT TO NAV.

The Fund is newly organized and has no operating history. Although the Fund's shares are expected to be listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc., there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will be

developed or maintained. There can be no assurance that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing of Fund shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of its listing exchange, make trading in the shares inadvisable. The market prices of Fund shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in its NAV, changes in the relative supply of, and demand for, Fund shares, and changes in the liquidity, or the perceived liquidity, of the Fund's holdings.

Mid Cap Stock Risk is the risk that stocks of mid-sized companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than stocks of larger, more established companies, and may lack sufficient market liquidity. Mid-sized companies may have limited product lines or financial resources, and may be dependent upon a particular niche of the market, or may be dependent upon a small or inexperienced management group. Securities of smaller companies may trade less frequently and in lower volume than the securities of larger companies, which could lead to higher transaction costs. Generally, the smaller the company size, the greater the risk.

New Fund Risk is the risk that the Fund will not grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it may experience greater tracking error to its Underlying Index than it otherwise would at higher asset levels, or it could ultimately liquidate without shareholder approval. The timing of such liquidation may not be favorable and could have negative tax consequences for shareholders. From time to time, an Authorized Participant, a third-party investor, the Investment Adviser or an affiliate of the Investment Adviser, may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels, which could negatively impact the Fund. The Fund's Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in the shares.

Non-Diversification Risk is the risk that Fund performance may depend on the performance of a small number of issuers because the Fund may invest a large percentage of its assets in securities issued by or representing a small number of issuers.

Passive Investment Risk is the risk that the Fund is not actively managed and NTI does not attempt to take defensive positions in any market conditions, including declining markets.

FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund (cont.)

Securities Lending Risk is the risk that the Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral.

Tracking Error Risk is the risk that the Fund's performance may vary substantially from the performance of the Underlying Index. The Fund employs a representative sampling strategy, and may incur tracking error to a greater extent than a fund that seeks to replicate an index. The representative sampling strategy used by NTI may fail to produce the intended results.

Valuation Risk is the risk that the sale price the Fund could receive for a portfolio security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security, particularly for securities that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. In addition, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. The Fund relies on various sources to calculate its NAV. The information may be provided by third parties that are believed to be reliable, but the information may not be accurate due to errors by such pricing sources, technological issues or otherwise.

It is possible to lose money on an investment in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, any other government agency, or The Northern Trust Company, its affiliates, subsidiaries or any other bank.

Fund Performance

Because the Fund has less than one full calendar year of performance, no performance information has been included.

Management

Investment Adviser and Portfolio Managers. Northern Trust Investments, Inc., an indirect subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation, serves as the Investment Adviser of the Fund. Robert Anstine and Brendan Sullivan, each a Vice President of Northern Trust Investments, Inc., have served as Portfolio Managers of the Fund since its inception in 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund is an exchange-traded fund (commonly referred to as an "ETF"). Individual Fund shares may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Fund shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). The Fund will only issue or redeem shares that have been aggregated into blocks of 100,000 shares or multiples thereof ("Creation Units") to Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor. The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of assets that the Fund specifies each day.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income, qualified dividends, capital gains, Section 199A dividends or a combination of the four, unless you are investing through a tax-exempt or tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from tax-deferred accounts.

Payments to Brokers-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), NTI and its related companies may pay the intermediary for activities related to the marketing and promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Additional Fund Information

This Prospectus describes three (3) Funds, which are currently offered by the FlexShares® Trust (the “Trust”) and provides information you need to make an informed decision about investing in the Funds. Please read this Prospectus carefully before you make any investment decisions. Additional information regarding the Funds is available at www.flexshares.com.

NTI is the investment adviser to each Fund. Shares of the Funds are expected to be listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca”), subject to notice of issuance. The market price for a share of a Fund may be different from that Fund’s most recent NAV per share.

Each Fund is designed to track an index. Each share of a Fund represents a partial ownership in an underlying portfolio of securities intended to track a market index. Unlike shares of mutual funds, which can be bought and redeemed from the issuing fund by all shareholders at a price based on NAV, shares of the Funds may be purchased or redeemed directly from the Funds at NAV solely by Authorized Participants. Also unlike shares of mutual funds, shares of the Funds are listed on a national securities exchange and trade in the secondary market at market prices that change throughout the day.

Each Fund may use a representative sampling or replication strategy to manage the Fund. “Representative sampling” is investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively has an investment profile similar to the Fund’s Underlying Index. Securities selected are expected to have, in the aggregate, investment characteristics (based on factors such as market capitalization and industry weightings), fundamental characteristics (such as return variability and yield) and liquidity measures similar to those of the Underlying Index. The Fund may or may not hold all of the securities that are included in the Underlying Index. “Replication” is an indexing strategy in which a Fund invests in substantially all of the securities in its Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions as in the Underlying Index.

Each Fund invests in a particular segment of the securities markets and seeks to track the performance of a securities index that generally is not representative of the market as a whole. Each Fund is designed to be used as part of broader asset allocation strategies. Accordingly, an investment in a Fund should not constitute a complete investment program.

An index is a theoretical financial calculation while each Fund is an actual investment portfolio. The performance of a Fund and its respective Underlying Index may vary due to transaction costs, non-U.S. currency valuations, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances, and differences between the Fund’s portfolio and its Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not to the Underlying Index or to the use of representative sampling. “Tracking error” is the divergence of the performance (return) of a Fund’s portfolio from that of its Underlying Index. NTI expects that, over time, each Fund’s tracking error will not exceed 5%. To the extent a Fund uses a representative sampling indexing strategy, it can be expected to have a larger tracking error than if it used a replication indexing strategy. Tracking variance is monitored by the Investment Adviser at least quarterly by comparing the performance of the Underlying Index to the performance of the Fund. In the event the performance of a Fund is not comparable to the performance of its Underlying Index, the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board of Trustees”) will evaluate the reasons for the deviation and the availability of corrective measures.

Each Fund’s investment objective and its respective Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval. Each Fund has adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days’ prior written notice of any change to the Fund’s investment objective or its respective Underlying Index. If the Index Provider no longer calculates an Underlying Index of a Fund, if the Underlying Index is terminated for any reason, if the identity or the character of the Underlying Index is materially changed, or for any other reason determined by the Board of Trustees in good faith, the Board of Trustees determines that it is impracticable to substitute a replacement index, it will take whatever action is deemed to be in the best interests of the Fund’s shareholders.

On each business day, before commencement of trading on the Listing Exchange, each Fund will disclose on www.flexshares.com the identities and quantities of each Fund’s portfolio holdings that will form the basis for each Fund’s calculation of NAV at the end of the business day.

Additional Information about the FlexShares® Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund. The Index Provider classifies the following as developed market

Additional Fund Information (cont.)

countries outside of the U.S.: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom. The Index Provider determines the Large/Mid Cap companies within developed market countries at each Index reconstitution using the following formula: Developed market companies are sorted by their full market capitalization, and the full market capitalization of the smallest company within the top 85% is the Initial Large/Mid Cap Threshold. Developed Market Large/Mid Cap companies are those with market capitalization of at least 75% of the Initial Large/Mid Cap Threshold.

Additional Information about FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund. The Index Provider

classifies the following as emerging market countries: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand and Turkey. The Index Provider determines the Large/Mid Cap companies within emerging market countries at each Index reconstitution using the following formula: Emerging market companies are sorted by their full market capitalization, and the full market capitalization of the smallest company within the top 85% is the Initial Large/Mid Cap Threshold. Emerging Market Large/Mid Cap companies are those with market capitalization of at least 37.5% of the Initial Large/Mid Cap Threshold.

Additional Information About the Funds' Principal Risks

All investments carry some degree of risk that will affect the value of a Fund's investments, its investment performance and the price of its shares. As a result, loss of money is a risk of investing in each Fund. This section takes a closer look at some of the Funds' principal risks described under the "Fund

Summary" for each Fund. A risk may still apply to a Fund although it is not a principal risk of investing in the Fund.

The table below lists the principal risks that are discussed in each "Fund Summary" above and in this section.

	FlexShares® US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund	FlexShares® Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund	FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund
Authorized Participant Concentration Risk	✓	✓	✓
Calculation Methodology Risk	✓	✓	✓
China Investment Risk			✓
Concentration Risk	✓	✓	✓
Currency Risk		✓	✓
Cyber Security and Operational Risk	✓	✓	✓
Derivatives Risk	✓	✓	✓
Equity Securities Risk	✓	✓	✓
Financial Sector Risk	✓	✓	✓
Foreign Securities Risk		✓	✓
Emerging Markets Risk			✓

Additional Fund Information (cont.)

	FlexShares® US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund	FlexShares® Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund	FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund
Japan Investment Risk		✓	
Large Cap Risk	✓	✓	✓
Large Shareholder Risk	✓	✓	✓
Low Volatility Risk	✓	✓	✓
Market Risk	✓	✓	✓
Market Trading Risk	✓	✓	✓
Mid Cap Stock Risk	✓	✓	✓
New Fund Risk	✓	✓	✓
Non-Diversification Risk	✓	✓	✓
Passive Investment Risk	✓	✓	✓
Securities Lending Risk	✓	✓	✓
Tracking Error Risk	✓	✓	✓
U.S. Issuer Risk	✓		
Valuation Risk	✓	✓	✓

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Funds. The Funds have a limited number of institutions that act as Authorized Participants. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Funds and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting. This risk may be heightened for a Fund if it invests in non-U.S. securities or other securities or instruments that are less widely traded. Such securities or instruments often involve greater settlement and operational issues and capital costs for Authorized Participants.

Calculation Methodology Risk. The Funds' Underlying Indexes rely on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the Indexes, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither the Funds, the Index Provider nor the

Investment Adviser can offer assurances that an Index's calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or correct valuation of securities, nor can they guarantee the availability or timeliness of the production of the Index.

Errors in respect of the quality, accuracy and completeness of the data used to compile an Underlying Index may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by an Index Provider for a period of time or at all, particularly where the indices are less commonly used as benchmarks by funds or managers. Gains, losses or costs associated with errors of an Index Provider or its agents will generally be borne by the applicable Fund and its shareholders. An Index Provider or its agents may carry out additional ad hoc rebalances to an Underlying Index in order, for example, to correct an error in the selection of index constituents.

A security included in an Underlying Index may not exhibit the characteristic or provide the specific exposure for which

Additional Fund Information (cont.)

it was selected and consequently a Fund's holdings may not exhibit returns consistent with that characteristic or exposure.

China Investment Risk. The FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund expects to have significant investment in securities of Chinese issuers. Only shares of companies incorporated in mainland China that are listed on the Hong Kong Exchange or traded globally as a depositary receipt are eligible to be included in the Underlying Index for the Fund. Investment exposure to China subjects a Fund to risks specific to China. China may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. China is a developing market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Over the past 25 years, the Chinese government has undertaken reform of economic and market practices and expansion of the sphere for private ownership of property in China. However, Chinese markets generally continue to experience inefficiency, volatility and pricing anomalies resulting from governmental influence, a lack of publicly available information and/or political and social instability. Internal social unrest or confrontations with other neighboring countries, including military conflicts in response to such events, may also disrupt economic development in China and result in a greater risk of currency fluctuations, currency convertibility, interest rate fluctuations and higher rates of inflation. Export growth continues to be a major driver of China's rapid economic growth. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers, or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy.

Concentration Risk. If the Underlying Index of a Fund concentrates in a particular market, industry, group of industries or sector or asset class, that Fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities and may be subject to price volatility. In addition, a Fund that concentrates in a single market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class may be more susceptible to any single economic, market, political or regulatory occurrence affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Currency Risk. The FlexShares® Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund and FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. While each Fund's investments may be denominated in foreign

currencies, the portfolio securities and other assets held by each Fund are valued in U.S. dollars. Price fluctuations may occur in the dollar value of foreign securities because of changing currency exchange rates. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time causing a Fund's NAV to fluctuate as well. Currency exchange rates can be affected unpredictably by the intervention or the failure to intervene by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, or by currency controls or political developments in the U.S. or abroad. To the extent that a Fund's total assets, adjusted to reflect the Fund's net position after giving effect to currency transactions, are denominated in the currencies of foreign countries, that Fund will be more susceptible to the risk of adverse economic and political developments within those countries.

Cyber Security and Operational Risk. The Funds and their service providers may experience disruptions that arise from breaches in cyber security, human error, processing and communications errors, counterparty or third-party errors, technology or systems failures, any of which may have an adverse impact on the Funds. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Funds, the Investment Adviser, distributor, and other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants (together, the "Service Providers") or the issuers of securities in which the Funds invest have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Funds' business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Funds and their shareholders.

With the increased use of the Internet and because information technology ("IT") systems and digital data underlie most of the Funds' operations, the Funds and their Service Providers and their vendors are exposed to the risk that their operations and data may be compromised as a result of internal and external cyber-failures, breaches or attacks ("Cyber Risk"). This could occur as a result of malicious or criminal cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include actions taken to: (i) steal or corrupt data maintained online or digitally, (ii) gain unauthorized access to or release confidential information, (iii) shut down a Fund or Service Provider website through denial-of-service attacks or (iv) otherwise disrupt normal business operations. However, events arising from human error, faulty or inadequately implemented policies and procedures or other systems failures unrelated to any external cyber-threat may have effects similar to those caused by deliberate cyber-attacks.

Additional Fund Information (cont.)

Successful cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures or events affecting the Funds or their Service Providers may adversely impact a Fund or its shareholders or cause an investment in the Fund to lose value. For instance, they may impact a Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of confidential Fund information, impede trading, or cause reputational damage. They could also subject a Fund or its Service Providers to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. Insurance protection and contractual indemnification provisions may not be available or may be insufficient to cover these losses. The Funds or their Service Providers may also incur significant costs to manage and control Cyber Risk.

Cyber Risks are also present for issuers of securities or other instruments in which the Funds invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause a Fund's investment in such issuers to lose value.

While the Investment Adviser, Service Providers or Authorized Participants may have established business continuity plans and risk management systems to prevent such cyber attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified or that cyber attacks may be highly sophisticated.

The Funds and their shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial instrument whose value is derived from, or based upon, the performance of underlying assets, interest or currency exchange rates, or other indices and may be leveraged. Derivatives include forward foreign currency exchange contracts and futures contracts and options on futures contracts. The Funds may use these instruments to help them track their respective Underlying Indexes.

An investment in derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates and sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities. Investments in derivative instruments, which may be leveraged, may result in losses exceeding the amounts invested. A Fund's losses may be greater if it invests in derivatives than if it invests only in conventional securities. Engaging in derivative transactions involves special risks, including that:

(a) the Fund's derivatives position will lose value;

- (b) the counterparty to the transaction will default;
- (c) the value of the derivative instrument will decline more than the value of the assets on which it is based;
- (d) the Fund will be unable to sell its position because of lack of market depth or disruption;
- (e) the value of a derivative instrument will be difficult to determine; and
- (f) loss will occur as a result of inadequate systems or human error.

Many types of derivatives have been developed recently and have not been tested over complete market cycles. For these reasons, a Fund may suffer a loss whether or not the analysis of the Investment Adviser is accurate.

In order to secure its obligations in connection with derivative contracts, a Fund will either own the underlying assets, enter into offsetting transactions, or set aside cash or readily marketable securities. This requirement may cause the Fund to miss favorable trading opportunities, due to a lack of sufficient cash or readily marketable securities. This requirement may also cause the Fund to realize losses on offsetting or terminated derivative contracts.

Forward foreign currency contracts. The FlexShares® Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund and FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund may enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts in order to facilitate local settlements or to protect against currency exposure in connection with their distributions to shareholders. These Funds do not expect to engage in currency transactions for speculative purposes or for purposes of hedging against declines in the value of a Fund's assets that are denominated in a foreign currency.

Forward foreign currency contracts are privately negotiated transactions, and can have substantial price volatility. As a result, they offer less protection against default by the other party than is available for instruments traded on an exchange. The institutions that deal in forward currency contracts are not required to continue to make markets in the currencies they trade and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity.

Futures contracts and options on futures contracts. Each Fund may invest in U.S. futures contracts and the FlexShares® Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index

Additional Fund Information (cont.)

Fund and FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund each may invest in foreign futures contracts to help it track its respective Underlying Index. The Funds may also purchase and sell call and put options on futures contracts. These futures contracts and options will be used to simulate full investment in the Underlying Index, to facilitate trading or to reduce transaction costs. The Funds will only enter futures contracts and options on futures contracts that are traded on a U.S. or foreign exchange, as applicable. The Funds will not use futures or options for speculative purposes.

A futures contract is a type of derivative instrument that obligates the holder to buy or sell a specified financial instrument or currency in the future at an agreed upon price. For example, a futures contract may obligate a Fund, at maturity, to take or make delivery of certain domestic or foreign securities, the cash value of a securities index or a stated quantity of a foreign currency. When a Fund purchases an option on a futures contract, it has the right to assume a position as a purchaser or seller of a futures contract at a specified exercise price during the option period. When a Fund sells an option on a futures contract, it becomes obligated to purchase or sell a futures contract if the option is exercised.

Futures contracts and options present the following risks: imperfect correlation between the change in market value of a Fund's securities and the price of futures contracts and options; the possible inability to close a futures contract when desired; losses due to unanticipated market movements which potentially are unlimited; and the possible inability of the Investment Adviser to correctly predict the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors. Futures markets are highly volatile and the use of futures may increase the volatility of a Fund's NAV. As a result of the low margin deposits normally required in futures trading, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in substantial losses to a Fund. Futures contracts and options on futures may be illiquid, and exchanges may limit fluctuations in futures contract prices during a single day. Foreign exchanges or boards of trade generally do not offer the same protections as U.S. exchanges.

Equity Securities Risk. Each Fund invests in equity securities, primarily in the form of common stocks. Each of these Funds may also invest in preferred stocks and REITs.

Preferred stocks are securities that represent an ownership interest providing the holder with claims on the issuer's earnings and assets before common stock owners but after bond owners. REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in real estate or real estate related loans.

Equity securities are subject to changes in value that may be attributable to market perception of a particular issuer, general stock market fluctuations that affect all issuers, or as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions. The equity securities owned by a Fund may be more volatile and underperform other asset classes and the general securities markets.

Financial Sector Risk. Companies in the U.S. and non-U.S. financials sector of the economy, including those in the banking industry, are often subject to extensive governmental regulation and intervention, which may adversely affect the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Governmental regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences for companies in the financial sector, including effects not intended by such regulation. The impact of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company, the banking industry or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted. Certain risks may impact the value of investments in the financial sector more severely than those of investments outside this sector, including the risks associated with companies that operate with substantial financial leverage. Companies in the financial sector may also be adversely affected by increases in interest rates and loan losses, decreases in the availability of money or asset valuations, credit rating downgrades and adverse conditions in other related markets. Insurance companies, in particular, may be subject to severe price competition and/or rate regulation, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability.

In the recent past, deterioration of the credit markets impacted a broad range of mortgage, asset backed, auction rate, sovereign debt and other markets, including U.S. and non-U.S. credit and interbank money markets, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. A number of large financial institutions have failed, have merged with stronger institutions or have had significant government infusions of capital. Instability in the financial markets has caused certain financial companies to incur

Additional Fund Information (cont.)

large losses. Some financial companies experienced declines in the valuations of their assets, took actions to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or even ceased operations. Some financial companies borrowed significant amounts of capital from government sources and may face future government imposed restrictions on their businesses or increased government intervention. Those actions caused the securities of many financial companies to decline in value. The financial sector is particularly sensitive to fluctuations in interest rates.

Foreign Securities Risk. The FlexShares® Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund and the FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund, will primarily invest in foreign securities. Foreign securities include direct investments in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities traded primarily outside of the United States and dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers. Foreign securities also include indirect investments such as American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”). ADRs are U.S. dollar-denominated receipts representing shares of foreign-based corporations. ADRs are receipts that are traded in the U.S., and entitle the holder to all dividend and capital gain distributions that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. GDRs are receipts that often trade on foreign exchanges. They represent ownership in an underlying foreign or U.S. security and generally are denominated in a foreign currency.

Foreign securities fluctuate in price because of political, financial, social and economic events in foreign countries (including, for example, military confrontations, war and terrorism). A foreign security could also lose value because of more or less stringent foreign securities regulations and less stringent accounting and disclosure standards. In addition, foreign markets may have greater volatility than domestic markets and foreign securities may be less liquid and harder to value than domestic securities.

Foreign securities are sensitive to changes in interest rates. The performance of investments in securities denominated in a foreign currency also will depend, in part, on the strength of the foreign currency against the U.S. dollar and the interest rate environment in the country issuing the currency. Absent other events that otherwise could affect the value of a foreign security (such as a change in the political

climate or an issuer’s credit quality), appreciation in the value of the foreign currency generally results in an increase in value of a foreign currency-denominated security in terms of U.S. dollars. A decline in the value of the foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar generally results in a decrease in value of a foreign currency-denominated security. Additionally, many countries throughout the world are dependent on a healthy U.S. economy and are adversely affected when the U.S. economy weakens or its markets decline. For example, the recent decline in the U.S. sub-prime mortgage market quickly spread throughout global credit markets, triggering a liquidity crisis that affected fixed-income and equity markets around the world.

The energy, materials, and agriculture sectors may account for a large portion of a foreign country’s exports. Any changes in these sectors or fluctuations in the commodity markets could have an adverse impact on a country’s economy. Commodity prices may be influenced or characterized by unpredictable factors, including, where applicable, high volatility, changes in supply and demand relationships, weather, agriculture, trade, pestilence, changes in interest rates and monetary and other governmental policies, action and inaction. Securities of companies held by a Fund that are dependent on a single commodity, or are concentrated in a single commodity sector, may typically exhibit even higher volatility attributable to commodity prices.

Investment in foreign securities may involve higher costs than investment in U.S. securities, including higher transaction and custody costs as well as the imposition of additional taxes by foreign governments. Foreign investments also may involve risks associated with the level of currency exchange rates, less complete financial information about the issuers, less market liquidity and more market volatility and political instability. Future political and economic developments, the possible imposition of withholding taxes on dividend income, the possible seizure or nationalization of foreign holdings, the possible establishment of exchange controls or freezes on the convertibility of currency, trade restrictions (including tariffs), or the adoption of other governmental restrictions might adversely affect an investment in foreign securities. Additionally, foreign banks and foreign branches of domestic banks may be subject to less stringent reserve requirements and to different accounting, auditing and recordkeeping requirements.

Additional Fund Information (cont.)

Some countries in which the Funds invest are in the process of privatizing certain entities and industries. This may expose a Fund to the risk that it will suffer losses in its investments in newly privatized entities due to inability of the newly privatized entities to adjust quickly to a competitive environment or to changing regulatory and legal standards.

On January 1, 1999, the European Economic and Monetary Union (“EMU”) introduced a new single currency called the euro. The euro has replaced the national currencies of many European countries.

The European Central Bank has control over each member country’s monetary policies. Therefore, the member countries no longer control their own monetary policies by directing independent interest rates for their currencies. The national governments of the participating countries, however, have retained the authority to set tax and spending policies and public debt levels.

The elimination of the currency risk among EMU countries has affected the economic environment and behavior of investors, particularly in European markets, but the long-term impact of those changes on currency values or on the business or financial condition of European countries and issuers cannot fully be assessed at this time. In addition, the introduction of the euro presents other unique uncertainties, including the fluctuation of the euro relative to non-euro currencies; whether the interest rate, tax and labor regimes of European countries participating in the euro will converge over time; and whether the conversion of the currencies of other countries that now are or may in the future become members of the European Union (“EU”) will have an impact on the euro. Also, it is possible that the euro could be abandoned in the future by countries that have already adopted its use. These or other events, including political and economic developments, could cause market disruptions, and could affect adversely the values of securities held by a Fund. Because of the number of countries using this single currency, a significant portion of the assets held by some of the Funds may be denominated in the euro.

The EU requires member countries to comply with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels and fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe. Decreasing

imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro, the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and/or an economic recession in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries and their trading partners. The European financial markets have recently experienced volatility and have been adversely affected by concerns about economic downturns, credit rating downgrades, rising government debt levels and possible default on or restructuring of government debt in several European countries, including Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain. A default or debt restructuring by any European country would adversely impact holders of that country’s debt, and sellers of credit default swaps linked to that country’s creditworthiness, which may be located in countries other than those listed in the previous sentence. These events have adversely affected the value and exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect the economies of every country in Europe, including EU member countries that do not use the euro and non-EU member countries.

Responses to the financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not work, may result in social unrest and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and other entities of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets and asset valuations around the world. Additionally, in June of 2016 the United Kingdom (the “UK”) approved a referendum to withdraw from the EU, commonly referred to as “Brexit,” which sparked depreciation in the value of the British pound and heightened risk of continued worldwide economic volatility. Pursuant to Article 50 of the Treaty of Lisbon, the UK gave notice in March 2017 of its withdrawal from the EU and commenced negotiations on the terms of withdrawal. As of the date of this Prospectus, the UK is scheduled to withdraw from the EU by October 31, 2019. If no agreement is reached as to the terms of the UK’s exit from the EU prior to October 31, 2019 (“hard Brexit”), the negative impacts of Brexit may be exaggerated. Brexit (and in particular a hard Brexit) may cause significant market volatility and illiquidity, currency fluctuations, deterioration in economic activity, a decrease in business confidence, and increased likelihood of a

Additional Fund Information (cont.)

recession in the UK. This may increase redemptions from a Fund that holds impacted securities, or cause the value of a Fund's securities that are economically tied to the UK or EU to decline. Additionally, it is possible that measures could be taken to revoke on the issue of Brexit, or that portions of the UK could seek to separate and remain a part of the EU. Market factors, such as the demand for particular portfolio securities, may also cause the price of certain portfolio securities to fall while the price of other securities rise or remain unchanged.

There is significant uncertainty regarding Brexit's ramifications and the range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic and market outcomes are difficult to predict. Securities issued by companies domiciled in the UK could be subject to changing regulatory and tax regimes. Banking and financial services companies that operate in the UK or EU could be disproportionately impacted by those actions. Other countries may seek to withdraw from the EU and/or abandon the euro, the common currency of the EU, which could exacerbate market and currency volatility and negatively impact the Funds' investments in securities issued by companies located in EU countries. A number of countries in Europe have suffered terror attacks, and additional attacks may occur in the future. Ukraine has experienced ongoing military conflict; this conflict may expand and military attacks could occur in Europe. Europe has also been struggling with mass migration from the Middle East and Africa. Recent and upcoming European elections could, depending on the outcomes, further call into question the future direction of the EU. The ultimate effects of these events and other socio-political or geopolitical issues are not known but could profoundly affect global economies and markets. The impact of these actions, especially if they occur in a disorderly fashion, is not clear, but could be significant and far-reaching.

A Fund may invest in the economies of Australasia. The economies of Australasia, which includes Australia and New Zealand, are dependent on exports from the agricultural and mining sectors. This makes Australasian economies susceptible to fluctuations in the commodity markets. Australasian economies are also increasingly dependent on their growing service industries. Because the economies of Australasia are dependent on the economies of Asia, Europe and the United States as key trading partners and investors, reduction in spending by any of these trading partners on

Australasian products and services or negative changes in any of these economies may cause an adverse impact on some or all of the Australasian economies.

The United States is Canada's and Mexico's largest trading and investment partner. The Canadian and Mexican economies are significantly affected by developments in the U.S. economy. Since the implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement ("NAFTA") in 1994 among Canada, the United States and Mexico, total merchandise trade between the three countries have increased. To further this relationship, the three NAFTA countries entered into the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America in March 2005, which may further affect Canada's and Mexico's dependency on the U.S. economy. However, political developments in the U.S., including renegotiation of NAFTA and imposition of tariffs by the U.S., may have implications for the trade arrangements among the U.S., Mexico and Canada, which could negatively affect the value of securities held by a Fund. Policy and legislative changes and economic events in any one North American country may have a significant economic effect on the entire North American region, and on some or all of the North American countries in which a Fund may invest. A Fund may also invest in securities of Japanese issuers. A Fund may also invest in securities of Japanese issuers. See "Japan Investment Risk" on page 26.

Emerging Markets Risk. The FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund invests primarily in emerging market countries. The risks of foreign investment are increased when the issuer is located in a country with an emerging economy or securities market. Political and economic structures in many of these countries may be undergoing significant evolution and rapid development, and these countries may lack the social, political and economic stability characteristics of developed countries. The securities laws of emerging market countries may be relatively new and unsettled and, consequently, there is a risk of rapid and unpredictable change in laws regarding foreign investment, securities regulation, title to securities and shareholder rights. Global factors and foreign actions may inhibit the flow of foreign capital on which a country is dependent to sustain its growth. In general, securities markets of emerging countries are less liquid, are especially subject to greater price volatility, have smaller market capitalizations, and have problems with securities registration and custody.

Additional Fund Information (cont.)

These securities markets also have less government regulation and are not subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries. In addition, because the securities settlement procedures are less developed in these countries, a Fund may be required to deliver securities before receiving payment and also may be unable to complete transactions during market disruptions. As a result of these and other risks, investments in these countries generally present a greater risk of loss to a Fund.

A Fund's purchase and sale of portfolio securities in certain emerging countries may be constrained by limitations relating to daily changes in the prices of listed securities, periodic trading or settlement volume and/or limitations on aggregate holdings of foreign investors. Such limitations may be computed based on the aggregate trading volume by or holdings of a Fund, the Investment Adviser, its affiliates and their respective clients and other service providers. A Fund may not be able to sell securities in circumstances where price, trading or settlement volume limitations have been reached.

Foreign investment in the securities markets of certain emerging countries is restricted or controlled to varying degrees which may limit investment in such countries or increase the administrative costs of such investments. For example, certain Asian countries require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons or limit investment by foreign persons to only a specified percentage of an issuer's outstanding securities or a specific class of securities which may have less advantageous terms (including price) than securities of the issuer available for purchase by nationals. In addition, certain countries may restrict or prohibit investment opportunities in issuers or industries deemed important to national interests. Such restrictions may affect the market price, liquidity and rights of securities that may be purchased by a Fund. The repatriation of both investment income and capital from certain emerging countries is subject to restrictions such as the need for governmental consents.

Many emerging countries have recently experienced currency devaluations and substantial (and, in some cases, extremely high) rates of inflation. Other emerging countries have experienced economic recessions. These circumstances have had a negative effect on the economies and securities

markets of those emerging countries. Economies in emerging countries generally are dependent heavily upon commodity prices and international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be affected adversely by the economies of their trading partners, trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade.

Many emerging countries are subject to a substantial degree of economic, political and social instability. Governments of some emerging countries are authoritarian in nature or have been installed or removed as a result of military coups, while governments in other emerging countries have periodically used force to suppress civil dissent. Disparities of wealth, the pace and success of democratization, and ethnic, religious and racial disaffection, among other factors, have also led to social unrest, violence and/or labor unrest in some emerging countries. Unanticipated political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses. Investing in emerging countries involves greater risk of loss due to expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and on repatriation of capital invested. As an example, in the past some Eastern European governments have expropriated substantial amounts of private property, and many claims of the property owners have never been fully settled. There is no assurance that similar expropriations will not recur in Eastern European or other countries.

A Fund's investment in emerging countries may also be subject to withholding or other taxes, which may be significant and may reduce the return from an investment in such countries to the Fund.

Settlement and clearance procedures in emerging countries are frequently less developed and reliable than those in the United States and may involve the Fund's delivery of securities before receipt of payment for their sale. In addition, significant delays may occur in certain markets in registering the transfer of securities. Settlement, clearance or registration problems may make it more difficult for the Fund to value its portfolio securities and could cause the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities, to have a portion of its assets uninvested or to incur losses due to the failure of a counterparty to pay for securities the Fund has delivered or the Fund's inability to complete its contractual

Additional Fund Information (cont.)

obligations because of theft or other reasons. In addition, local agents and depositories are subject to local standards of care that may not be as rigorous as developed countries. Governments and other groups may also require local agents to hold securities in depositories that are not subject to independent verification. The less developed a country's securities market, the greater the risk to the Funds.

The creditworthiness of the local securities firms used by a Fund in emerging countries may not be as sound as the creditworthiness of firms used in more developed countries. As a result, the Fund may be subject to a greater risk of loss if a securities firm defaults in the performance of its responsibilities.

The small size and inexperience of the securities markets in certain emerging countries and the limited volume of trading in securities in those countries may make the Funds' investments in such countries less liquid and more volatile than investments in countries with more developed securities markets (such as the United States, Japan and most Western European countries). The Funds' investments in emerging countries are subject to the risk that the liquidity of a particular investment, or investments generally, in such countries will shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political conditions or adverse investor perceptions, whether or not accurate. Because of the lack of sufficient market liquidity, a Fund may incur losses because it will be required to effect sales at a disadvantageous time and then only at a substantial drop in price. Investments in emerging countries may be more difficult to price precisely because of the characteristics discussed above and lower trading volumes.

A Fund's use of foreign currency management techniques in emerging countries may be limited. Due to the limited market for these instruments in emerging countries, all or a significant portion of the Funds' currency exposure in emerging countries may not be covered by such instruments.

From time to time, certain of the companies in which a Fund may invest may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. A company may suffer damage to its reputation if it is identified as a company which operates in, or has

dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. As an investor in such companies, a Fund will be indirectly subject to those risks.

A Fund may be invested in issuers located in Russia. The Russian economy is heavily dependent on exports. Oil, natural gas, metals, and timber account for more than 80% of Russia's exports. Therefore, Russia is vulnerable to fluctuations in world commodity prices and on the price and demand for these commodities and natural resources. Any changes in any of these sectors could have an adverse impact on the Russian economy. The Russian securities market is characterized by a limited volume of trading resulting in difficulty in obtaining accurate prices and trading. The Russian securities market, as compared to U.S. markets, has significant price volatility, less liquidity, a smaller market capitalization and a smaller number of traded securities. There is also little publicly-available information about issuers. Settlement, clearing and registration of securities transactions are subject to risks because of insufficient registration systems that may not be subject to effective government supervision. This may result in significant delays or problems in registering the transfer of shares. Ownership of shares in Russian companies is recorded by companies themselves and by registrars instead of through a central registration system. It is possible that the Fund's ownership rights could be lost through fraud or negligence. While applicable Russian regulations impose liability on registrars for losses resulting from their errors, it may be difficult for the Fund to enforce any rights it may have against the registrar or issuer of the securities in the event of loss of share registration. Adverse currency exchange rates are a risk and there is a lack of available currency hedging instruments. Investments in Russia may be subject to the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets.

As a result of recent events involving Ukraine and the Russian Federation, the United States and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and Russian corporations. Additional broader sanctions may be imposed in the future. These sanctions, or even the threat of further sanctions, may result in the decline of the value and liquidity of Russian securities, a weakening of the ruble or other adverse consequences to the Russian economy.

Additional Fund Information (cont.)

These sanctions could also result in the immediate freeze of Russian securities, impairing the ability of a Fund to buy, sell, receive or deliver those securities. Sanctions could also result in Russia taking counter measures or retaliatory actions which may further impair the value and liquidity of Russian securities. These events could have a negative effect on the performance of a Fund.

A Fund may be invested in issuers located in Central and South American countries. Many economies in Latin America have experienced high interest rates, economic volatility, inflation, currency devaluations and high unemployment rates. Any adverse economic event in one country can have a significant effect on other countries of this region. In addition, commodities (such as oil, gas and minerals) represent a significant percentage of the region's exports and many economies in this region, are particularly sensitive to fluctuations in commodity prices. A Fund may also invest in securities of Chinese issuers. See "China Investment Risk" on page 18.

Japan Investment Risk. The FlexShares® Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund expects to have significant investment in securities of Japanese issuers. The Japanese economy may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability, which could negatively impact Japanese issuers. In recent times, Japan's economic growth rate has remained low, and it may remain low in the future. In addition, Japan is subject to the risk of natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, typhoons and tsunamis, which could negatively affect a Fund. The growth of Japan's economy has historically lagged that of its Asian neighbors and other major developed economies. The Japanese economy is heavily dependent on international trade and has been adversely affected by trade tariffs, other protectionist measures, competition from emerging economies and the economic conditions of its trading partners. Japan's relations with its neighbors, particularly China, North Korea, South Korea and Russia, have at times been strained due to territorial disputes, historical animosities and defense concerns. Most recently, the Japanese government has shown concern over the increased nuclear and military activity by North Korea. Strained relations may cause uncertainty in the Japanese markets and adversely affect the overall Japanese economy in times of crisis. China has become an important trading partner with Japan, yet the countries' political relationship has become

strained. Should political tension increase, it could adversely affect the economy, especially the export sector, and destabilize the region as a whole. Japan is located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis and is economically sensitive to environmental events. Any such event, such as the major earthquake and tsunami which struck Japan in March 2011, could result in a significant adverse impact on the Japanese economy.

Historically, Japan has been subject to unpredictable national politics and may experience frequent political turnover. Future political developments may lead to changes in policy that might adversely affect a Fund's investments. In addition, the Japanese economy faces several concerns, including a financial system with large levels of nonperforming loans, over-leveraged corporate balance sheets, extensive cross-ownership by major corporations, a changing corporate governance structure, and large government deficits. The Japanese yen has fluctuated widely at times and any increase in its value may cause a decline in exports that could weaken the economy. Furthermore, Japan has an aging workforce. It is a labor market undergoing fundamental structural changes, as traditional lifetime employment clashes with the need for increased labor mobility, which may adversely affect Japan's economic competitiveness. Japan also remains heavily dependent on oil imports, and higher commodity prices could therefore have a negative impact on the economy. Furthermore, Japanese corporations often engage in high levels of corporate leveraging, extensive cross-purchases of the securities of other corporations and are subject to a changing corporate governance structure.

Large Cap Risk. The securities of large market capitalization companies may underperform other segments of the market because such companies may be less responsive to competitive challenges and opportunities and may be unable to attain high growth rates during periods of economic expansion.

Large Shareholder Risk. Certain shareholders, including other funds advised by the Investment Adviser, may from time to time own a substantial amount of the Fund's shares. In addition, a third party investor, the Investment Adviser or an affiliate of the Investment Adviser, an authorized participant, a lead market maker, or another entity may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a limited period of

Additional Fund Information (cont.)

time solely to facilitate commencement of the Fund or to facilitate the Fund's achieving a specified size or scale. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder would not redeem its investment, that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels or that the Fund would continue to meet applicable listing requirements. Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on Fund's listing exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the shares.

To the extent a significant percentage of the shares of a Fund are owned or controlled by a small number of account shareholders (or a single account shareholder), including funds or accounts over which the Investment Adviser or an affiliate of the Investment Adviser has investment discretion, the Fund is subject to the risk that those shareholders may purchase or redeem Fund shares in significant amounts rapidly or unexpectedly, including as a result of an asset allocation decision made by the Investment Adviser or an affiliate of the Investment Adviser and may adversely affect a Fund's performance if the Investment Adviser is forced to sell portfolio securities or invest cash when the Investment Adviser would not otherwise choose to do so. Redemptions of a large number of shares may affect the liquidity of a Fund's portfolio, increase the Fund's transaction costs, and accelerate the realization of taxable income and/or gains.

Low Volatility Risk. Although the Underlying Index is designed to have overall volatility that is lower than that of the Parent Index, there is no guarantee it will be successful. Securities or other assets in the Fund's portfolio may be subject to price volatility and the prices may not be any less volatile than the market as a whole and could be more volatile. Events or financial circumstances affecting individual securities or sectors may increase the volatility of a Fund. The price of a security may fluctuate due to factors affecting markets generally or particular industries. The market prices of the securities or other assets in a Fund's portfolio may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The Fund will continue to seek to track the Underlying Index even if the Underlying Index does not have lower overall volatility than the Parent Index. There is also the risk that a Fund may experience volatility greater than that of its Parent Index as a result of tracking error. A

portfolio of securities with greater volatility is generally considered to have a higher risk profile than a portfolio with lower volatility.

Market Risk is the risk that general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, inflation, changes in interest rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets, volatility in the equities market or adverse investor sentiment could cause the value of your investment in a Fund to decline. It includes the risk that a particular style of investing, such as growth or value, may underperform the market generally. The value of the securities in which a Fund invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual issuers and/or general economic conditions. Securities markets may experience great short-term volatility and may fall sharply at times. Different markets may behave differently from each other and a foreign market may move in the opposite direction from the U.S. market. Price changes may be temporary or last for extended periods. You could lose money over short periods due to fluctuation in a Fund's NAV in response to market movements, and over longer periods during market downturns.

Market Trading Risks

Absence of Active Market

Although the shares of the Funds described in this Prospectus are expected to be listed for trading on a listing exchange and may be listed on certain foreign exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will be developed or maintained.

Lack of Market Liquidity

Secondary market trading in Fund shares may be halted by a listing exchange because of market conditions or for other reasons. In addition, trading in Fund shares is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing of the shares of a Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Shares of the Funds May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV

Shares of the Funds may trade at, above or below their most recent NAV. The per share NAV of each Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes

Additional Fund Information (cont.)

in the market value of such Fund's holdings since the prior most recent calculation. The trading prices of a Fund's shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in its NAV, changes in the relative supply of, and demand for, Fund shares, and changes in the liquidity, or the perceived liquidity, of the Fund's holdings. The trading prices of a Fund's shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. These factors, among others, may lead to a Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. However, given that shares can be created and redeemed only in Creation Units at NAV (unlike shares of many closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their NAVs), NTI believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of a Fund's shares should not be sustained over the long term. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that a Fund's shares normally will trade close to the Fund's NAV, exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with a Fund's NAV due to timing reasons as well as market supply and demand factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions including disruptions at market makers, Authorized Participants, or market participants or during periods of significant volatility, may result in trading prices that differ significantly from NAV. Authorized Participants may be less willing to create or redeem a Fund's shares if there is a lack of an active market for such shares or its underlying investments, which may contribute to the Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases at a time when the market price of a Fund is at a premium to its NAV or sells at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the FlexShares® Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund and FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund do not price their shares, the value of the securities in these Funds' portfolios may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Funds' shares.

Secondary Market Trading Risk

Shares of a Fund may trade in the secondary market at times when the Fund does not accept orders to purchase or redeem shares. At such times, shares may trade in the secondary market with more significant premiums or

discounts than might be experienced at times when the Fund accepts purchase and redemption orders.

Shares of a Fund, similar to shares of other issuers listed on a stock exchange, may be sold short and are therefore subject to the risk of increased volatility associated with short selling.

Mid Cap Stock Risk. The Funds will invest a portion of their assets in mid-capitalization companies. Stock prices of smaller companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies and therefore the share price of a Fund that invests mostly in smaller companies may be more volatile than those of funds that invest a larger percentage of their assets in stocks issued by large-capitalization companies. Stock prices of smaller companies are generally more vulnerable than those of large-capitalization companies to adverse business and economic developments. The stocks of smaller companies may be thinly traded. In addition, smaller companies are typically less stable financially than larger, more established companies and may depend on a small number of essential personnel, making them more vulnerable to loss of personnel. Smaller companies also normally have less diverse product lines than large-capitalization companies and are more susceptible to adverse developments concerning their products.

New Fund Risk. The Funds may not grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it may experience greater tracking error to its Underlying Index than it otherwise would at higher asset levels, or it could ultimately liquidate without shareholder approval. The timing of such liquidation may not be favorable and could have negative tax consequences for shareholders. From time to time, an Authorized Participant, a third-party investor, the Investment Adviser or an affiliate of the Investment Adviser, may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels, which could negatively impact the Fund. The Fund's distributor does not maintain a secondary market in the shares.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Funds are classified as "non-diversified." This means that each Fund may invest most of its assets in securities issued by or representing a small number of issuers. As a result, a Fund may be more susceptible to the risks associated with these particular issuers, or

Additional Fund Information (cont.)

to a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence affecting these issuers.

Passive Investment Risk. The Funds are not actively managed. Each Fund may be affected by a general decline in the market segments relating to its Underlying Index. Each Fund invests in securities included in, or representative of, its Underlying Index regardless of their investment merit. NTI does not attempt to take defensive positions in any market conditions, including declining markets.

Securities Lending Risk. In order to generate additional income, the Funds may lend securities to banks, brokers and dealers or other qualified institutions. In exchange, each Fund will receive collateral equal to at least 100% of the value of the securities loaned.

Securities lending may represent no more than one-third of the value of each Fund's total assets (including the loan collateral). Any cash collateral received by each Fund in connection with these loans may be invested in a variety of short-term investments, either directly or indirectly through money market portfolios. Loan collateral (including any investment of the collateral) is not included in the calculation of the percentage limitations described elsewhere in this Prospectus regarding each Fund's investments in particular types of securities.

A principal risk when lending portfolio securities is that the borrower might become insolvent or refuse to honor its obligation to return the securities. In this event, a Fund could experience delays in recovering its securities and possibly may incur a capital loss. A Fund will be responsible for any loss that might result from its investment of the cash collateral it receives from a borrower. Additionally, the amount of a Fund's distributions that qualify for taxation at reduced long-term capital gains rates for individuals, as well as the amount of a Fund's distributions that qualify for the dividends received deduction available to corporate shareholders (together, "qualifying dividends") may be reduced as a result of a Fund's securities lending activities. This is because any dividends paid on securities while on loan will not be deemed to have been received by the Fund, and the equivalent amount paid to the Fund by the borrower of the securities will not be deemed to be a qualifying dividend.

Tracking Error Risk. Tracking error risk is the risk that a Fund's performance may vary substantially from the performance of the Underlying Index it tracks as a result of

imperfect correlation between a Fund's securities and those of the Underlying Index. Imperfect correlation may result from share purchases and redemptions, expenses, cash holdings, changes in the Underlying Indexes, asset valuations, costs of entering into foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currency valuations, market impact, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), legal restrictions (such as tax-related diversification requirements that apply to the Funds but not to the Underlying Index) and timing variances, among other factors. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. To the extent that a Fund uses a representative sampling indexing strategy, a Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may not hold securities included in its Underlying Index. Therefore, each Fund is subject to management risk. That is, NTI's indexing strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results.

U.S. Issuer Risk. The FlexShares® US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund has significant exposure to U.S. issuers. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the United States may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy. The financial crisis that began in 2007 caused a significant decline in the value and liquidity of issuers in the United States. Policy and legislative changes in the United States are changing many aspects of financial and other regulation and may have a significant effect on the U.S. markets generally, as well as the value of certain securities. In addition, a continued rise in the U.S. public debt level or U.S. austerity measures may adversely affect U.S. economic growth and the securities to which the Funds have exposure.

Valuation Risk. The sale price the Funds could receive for a security may differ from the Funds' valuation of the security, particularly for securities that trade in low volume or volatile markets, or that are valued using a fair value methodology. Because portfolio securities of the FlexShares® Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund and FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund may be traded on non-U.S. exchanges, and non-U.S. exchanges may be open on days when a Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in a Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's

Additional Fund Information (cont.)

shares. The Funds rely on various sources to calculate their respective NAVs. The information may be provided by third parties that are believed to be reliable, but the information may not be accurate due to errors by such pricing sources, technological issues or otherwise.

Additional Information About the Funds' Investments and Other Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Funds are described under each "Fund Summary" above, and in "Additional Information About the Funds' Principal Risks" above on page 16. This section provides additional information about some of the investments and related risks described under the "Fund Summary" for each Fund above. It also describes additional risks faced by the Funds and investment techniques that may be used by the Funds from time to time. This Prospectus does not attempt to disclose all of the various types of instruments and investment techniques that may be used by the Funds. As with any fund, investors in the Funds rely on the professional investment judgment and skill of the Investment Adviser and the individual portfolio managers. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information about the securities and investment techniques described in this section and about other strategies and techniques that may be used by the Funds.

Borrowings and Reverse Repurchase Agreements. To the extent consistent with its investment policies, each Fund may borrow money and enter into reverse repurchase agreements in amounts not exceeding one-third of the value of its total assets (including the amount borrowed). Each Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements when the Investment Adviser expects that the interest income to be earned from the investment of the transaction proceeds will be greater than the related interest expense. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by a Fund subject to the Fund's agreement to repurchase them at a mutually agreed upon date and price (including interest).

Borrowings and reverse repurchase agreements involve leveraging. If the securities held by a Fund decline in value while these transactions are outstanding, the NAV of the Fund's outstanding shares will decline in value by proportionately more than the decline in value of the securities. In addition, reverse repurchase agreements involve the risks

that (a) the interest income earned by a Fund (from the investment of the proceeds) will be less than the interest expense of the transaction; (b) the market value of the securities sold by the Fund will decline below the price the Fund is obligated to pay to repurchase the securities; and (c) the securities may not be returned to the Fund.

Investment Companies. The Funds may invest in securities of other investment companies, including other ETFs. Such investments may include money market funds and other exchange-traded funds managed by the Investment Adviser. Investments will be limited so that, as determined after a purchase is made, either: (a) not more than 3% of the total outstanding stock of such investment company will be owned by the Fund, the Trust as a whole and its affiliated persons (as defined in the 1940 Act); or (b) (i) not more than 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund will be invested in the securities of any one investment company, (ii) not more than 10% of the value of its total assets will be invested in the aggregate securities of investment companies as a group and (iii) not more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company will be owned by the Fund. These limits will not apply to the investment of uninvested cash balances in shares of registered or unregistered money market funds whether affiliated or unaffiliated. The foregoing exemption, however, only applies to an unregistered money market fund that (i) limits its investments to those in which a money market fund may invest under Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"), as amended, and (ii) undertakes to comply with all the other provisions of Rule 2a-7.

Liquidity Risk. To the extent a Fund invests in illiquid securities or securities that become illiquid, such investments may have a negative effect on the returns of the Fund because the Fund may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Liquid investments may become illiquid after purchase by a Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. Illiquid investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if a Fund is forced to sell these investments to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. Additionally, the market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. In such cases, a Fund, due to limitations on investments in illiquid securities and/or

Additional Fund Information (cont.)

purchasing and selling such investments, may be unable to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Fund's Underlying Index. Additionally, in adverse market conditions, a Fund's market price may begin to reflect illiquidity or pricing uncertainty of a Fund's portfolio securities. This could lead to the Fund's shares trading at a price that is higher or lower than the Fund's net asset value. At times, such differences may be significant.

Repurchase Agreements. To the extent consistent with its investment policies, each Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers that are deemed to be creditworthy by the Investment Adviser. Repurchase agreements involve the purchase of securities by a Fund subject to the seller's agreement to repurchase them at a mutually agreed upon date and price. In the event of a default, the Funds will suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities and other collateral are less than the repurchase price and the Funds' costs associated with delay and enforcement of the repurchase agreement. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy, the Funds could suffer additional losses if a court determines that the Funds' interest in the collateral is unenforceable by the Funds.

Each Fund intends to enter into transactions with counterparties that are creditworthy at the time of the transactions. There is always the risk that the Investment Adviser's analysis of creditworthiness is incorrect or may change due to market conditions. To the extent that a Fund focuses its transactions with a limited number of counterparties, it will be more susceptible to the risks associated with one or more counterparties. With respect to collateral received in repurchase transactions or other investments, the Funds may have significant exposure to the financial services and mortgage markets. Such exposure, depending on market conditions, could have a negative impact on the Funds, including minimizing the value of any collateral.

Trading Halt Risk. An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in a Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

To the extent that the portfolio securities of a Fund trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund's shares trade is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of such securities and the last quoted price for the securities (i.e., the Fund's quote from the closed foreign market). These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other exchange-traded funds.

Portfolio Holdings Information

A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio securities is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The top holdings of each Fund can be found at www.flexshares.com. Fund fact sheets provide information regarding the Funds' top holdings and may be requested by calling 1-855-FLEXETF (1-855-353-9383) or visiting the Trust's website www.flexshares.com.

Description of Fund Management

Investment Adviser

Northern Trust Investments, Inc. (“NTI” or the “Investment Adviser”), an indirect subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation, serves as the Investment Adviser of each of the Funds. NTI is located at 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, IL 60603.

NTI is an Illinois State Banking Corporation and an investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. It primarily manages assets for institutional and individual separately managed accounts, investment companies and bank common and collective funds. Northern Trust Corporation is regulated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System as a financial holding company under the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended.

As of March 31, 2019, Northern Trust Corporation, through its affiliates, had assets under investment management of \$1.162 trillion and assets under custody of \$8.199 trillion.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement with the Funds, NTI, subject to the general supervision of the Board of Trustees, is responsible for making investment decisions for the Funds and for placing purchase and sale orders for portfolio securities.

As compensation for its advisory services and assumption of Fund expenses, NTI is entitled to a unitary management fee (“Management Fee”), computed daily and payable monthly as reflected in the table below.

Fund	Unitary Management Fee (as a percentage of the Fund’s average daily net assets)
FlexShares® US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund	0.22%
FlexShares® Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund	0.32%
FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund	0.40%

From the unitary management fee, NTI pays most of the expenses of the Fund, including the cost of transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other services. However, under the Investment Advisory Agreement, it is not responsible for interest expenses, brokerage

commissions and other trading expenses, fees and expenses of the independent trustees and their independent legal counsel, taxes and other extraordinary costs such as litigation and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of business.

Northern Trust Investments, Inc. (“NTI” or “Investment Adviser”) has contractually agreed to reimburse the administrative expenses of the Deferred Compensation Plan of the Trust’s independent trustees for at least one year from the date of this Prospectus. After this date, NTI and a Fund may mutually agree to extend the contractual arrangements. The Board of Trustees may terminate the contractual arrangements at any time if it determines that it is in the best interest of a Fund and its shareholders. A discussion regarding the Board of Trustees’ basis for its approval of the Advisory Agreement for each Fund will be available in the Trust’s report to shareholders for the period ending October 31, 2019.

Portfolio Managers

NTI manages assets collectively on a team basis, which allows the firm to maintain continuity of the investment management process. NTI’s Chief Investment Officer leads various teams with respect to strategic overall investment management decisions and the development of investment strategies. Senior investment professionals from NTI’s portfolio management teams are involved in various aspects of managing the Funds. Portfolio managers within each specialized team are responsible for the day-to-day management of specific investment strategies and funds.

The individual Portfolio Managers who, as a team, are collectively responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund are:

Robert Anstine is Vice President of NTI. Mr. Anstine joined NTI in 2011 and is responsible for managing various global index equity portfolios. In addition, he has been involved with the investment management of the FlexShares® equity index funds since their inception. Prior to joining NTI and since 2007, Mr. Anstine worked at Northern Trust as an operations manager.

Brendan Sullivan is a Vice President of NTI. Mr. Sullivan joined NTI in 2012 and is a Senior Portfolio Manager responsible for the management of

Description of Fund Management (cont.)

international equity index portfolios, overlay mandates and equity exchange-traded funds. Prior to joining NTI in May 2012, Mr. Sullivan was an Index Strategist at RBC Capital Markets, where he produced research and advised clients on implementing strategies around index events.

Additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of securities in the Funds is available in the SAI.

Administrator, Custodian, Transfer Agent and Securities Lending Agent

JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("JPMorgan") is the administrator, custodian, transfer agent and securities lending agent for each Fund.

Distributor

Foreside Fund Services, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, serves as the distributor ("Distributor") of Creation Units for the Funds on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in shares of any Fund. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Funds. The Distributor's principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Portland, Maine 04101. The Distributor is not affiliated with NTI or with JPMorgan or its affiliates.

Shareholder Information

Additional shareholder information is available free of charge by calling toll-free: 1-855-FLEXETF (1-855-353-9383) or visiting the Trust's website at www.flexshares.com.

Buying and Selling Shares

Shares of the Funds are expected to trade on national securities exchanges during the trading day. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other shares of publicly traded securities. There is no minimum investment. When buying or selling shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges. In addition, you will also incur the cost of the "spread," which is the difference between what professional investors are willing to pay for Fund shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which they are willing to sell Fund shares (the "ask" price). The commission is frequently a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell small amounts of shares. The spread with respect to shares of a Fund varies over time based on the Fund's trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund has a lot of trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund has little trading volume and market liquidity. Because of the costs of buying and selling Fund shares, frequent trading may reduce investment return and an investment in the Funds may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Shares of the Funds may be acquired or redeemed directly from a Fund only in Creation Units or multiples thereof, as discussed in the Creations and Redemptions section on page 40. Once created, shares of the Funds generally trade in the secondary market in amounts less than a Creation Unit.

Shares of the Funds trade under the trading symbols listed for each Fund on the front cover of this Prospectus.

The Board of Trustees has adopted a policy whereby the Funds do not monitor for frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares ("frequent trading"). The Board of Trustees believes that a frequent trading monitoring policy is unnecessary for the Funds because shares of the Funds are listed and traded on national securities exchanges. Therefore, it is unlikely that a shareholder could take advantage of a potential arbitrage opportunity presented by a lag between a change in the value of a Fund's portfolio securities after the close of the primary markets

for the Fund's portfolio securities and the reflection of that change in the Fund's NAV, because each Fund sells and redeems its shares directly through transactions that are in-kind and/or for cash, subject to the conditions described below under "Creations and Redemptions."

The Funds are expected to be listed on the NYSE Arca, Inc. The NYSE Arca is open for trading Monday through Friday and is closed on weekends and the following holidays, as observed: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including shares of each Fund. The SEC has granted an exemptive order to the Trust permitting registered investment companies to invest in the Funds beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions.

Book Entry

Shares of the Funds are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding shares of each Fund and is recognized as the owner of all shares for all purposes.

Investors owning shares of the Funds are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all shares of the Funds. DTC participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of shares. Therefore, to exercise any rights as an owner of shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any securities that you hold in book entry or "street name" form.

Share Prices

The trading prices of Fund shares in the secondary market may differ in varying degrees from their daily NAVs and

Shareholder Information (cont.)

can be affected by market forces such as supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors.

The approximate value of shares of each Fund, known as the “indicative optimized portfolio value” (“IOPV”) will be disseminated every fifteen seconds throughout the trading day by the national securities exchange on which the Fund is listed or by other information providers or market data vendors. The IOPV is based on the current market value of the securities and cash required to be deposited in exchange for a Creation Unit. The IOPV does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the current portfolio of securities held by a Fund at a particular point in time nor the best possible valuation of the current portfolio. The IOPV should not be viewed as a “real-time” update of the NAV, because the IOPV may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once a day as discussed below. The IOPV is generally determined by using current market quotations and/or price quotations obtained from broker-dealers that may trade in the portfolio securities held by the Funds. The quotations of certain Fund holdings may not be updated during U.S. trading hours if such holdings do not trade in the U.S. The Funds are not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the IOPV and make no warranty as to its accuracy.

Determination of Net Asset Value

Each Fund’s NAV is determined daily as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, on each day the NYSE is open for trading, based on prices at the time of closing provided that any U.S. fixed-income assets may be valued as of the announced closing time for trading in fixed-income instruments on any day that the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association announces an early closing time. The NAV of a Fund is calculated by dividing the value of all assets of the Fund (including accrued interest and dividends), less all liabilities (including accrued expenses and dividends declared but unpaid), by the total number of the Fund’s shares outstanding.

The investments of the Funds are valued at fair value pursuant to the pricing policy and procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. The Funds’ investments are valued using market quotations when available. When market quotations are not readily available, are deemed unreliable, or do not reflect material events occurring between the close of local

markets and the time of valuation, the Funds value securities at fair value as determined in good faith in accordance with the Funds’ fair value pricing procedures as approved by the Board of Trustees. Such circumstances include periods when trading in a security is suspended, the exchange or market on which a security trades closes early, the trading volume in a security is limited, corporate actions and announcements take place, or regulatory news affecting an issuer is released, such as government approvals. Additionally, the Trust, in its discretion, may make adjustments to the prices of securities held by a Fund if an event occurs after the publication of market values normally used by a Fund but before the time as of which the Fund calculates its NAV, depending on the nature and significance of the event, consistent with applicable regulatory guidance and the Trust’s fair value procedures. Other events that can trigger fair valuing of foreign securities include, for example, significant fluctuations in general market indicators, government actions, or natural disasters.

The use of fair valuation involves the risk that the values used by the Funds to price their investments may be higher or lower than the values used by other investment companies and investors to price the same investments. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that a fair value determination for a portfolio security may be materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of such security. In addition, fair value pricing could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate a Fund’s NAV and the prices used by a Fund’s Underlying Index. This difference may adversely affect the Fund’s ability to track its Underlying Index. Portfolio securities of the FlexShares® Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund and FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund are listed on foreign exchanges, and their values may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell Fund shares.

Security prices are generally provided by independent pricing services. Portfolio securities listed or traded on domestic securities exchanges or the NASDAQ/NMS, including dollar-dominated foreign securities or American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), are valued at the closing price or last sales price reported on the exchange or system where the security is principally traded. The closing price for securities traded on the NASDAQ/NMS is the Nasdaq Official

Shareholder Information (cont.)

Closing Price (“NOCP”). If there have been no sales for that day on the exchange or system where the security is principally traded, then the value is determined with reference to the last sale price, or the NOCP, if applicable, on any other exchange or system. If there have been no sales of the security for that day on any exchange or system, the security is valued at fair value pursuant to the Trust’s fair value procedures.

Securities that are traded regularly in the over-the-counter market (other than the NASDAQ/NMS), including securities listed on exchanges but primarily traded over-the-counter, are valued on the basis of bid quotes or the mean between the bid and asked quotes based upon quotes furnished by one or more broker-dealers or market makers for those securities. Securities that may be traded over-the-counter include equity securities, fixed-income securities, non-exchange-listed foreign securities, and certain derivative instruments. Fixed income securities may be valued using prices provided directly from one or more broker-dealers, market makers, or independent third-party pricing services which may use matrix pricing and valuation models, as well as recent market transactions for the same or similar assets, to derive values when such prices are believed to reflect fair market values of such securities. Such prices may be determined by taking into account securities prices, yields, maturities, call features, ratings, prepayment speeds, credit risks, cash flows, institutional size trading in similar groups of securities and developments related to specific securities. Fixed-income securities maturing within a relatively short period, less than 60 days, are valued at amortized cost when they approximate fair value.

Foreign equity securities are generally priced at the closing price or last sales price reported on the foreign exchange on which they are principally traded. If there have been no sales for that day on the exchange, then the value is determined with reference to the last sale price on any other exchange. If there have been no sales of the security for that day, the security will be valued at fair value pursuant to the Trust’s fair value procedures. Spot and forward foreign currency exchange contracts generally are valued using an independent pricing service. The value of assets denominated in foreign currencies is converted into U.S. dollars using exchange rates deemed appropriate by NTI as investment adviser. Any use of a different rate from the rates used by the Index Provider may adversely affect the Fund’s ability to track its Underlying Index.

Exchange-traded financial futures and options thereon are valued at the settlement price as established by the exchange on which they are traded. Over-the-counter options are valued at broker-provided bid prices, as are swaps. The foregoing prices may be obtained from one or more independent pricing services or, as needed or applicable, independent broker-dealers. If there was no sale on that day, and for other non-exchange traded derivatives, the contract is valued at fair value pursuant to the Trust’s fair value procedures.

Each Fund relies on various sources to calculate its NAV. The ability of the Funds’ administrator to calculate the NAV per share of the Funds is subject to operational risks associated with processing or human errors, systems or technology failures, and errors caused by third party service providers, data sources, or trading counterparties. Such failures may result in delays in the calculation of the Funds’ NAVs and/or the inability to calculate NAV over extended time periods. The Funds may be unable to recover any losses associated with such failures, and it may be necessary for alternative procedures to be followed to price portfolio securities when determining the Funds’ NAVs.

Distribution and Service Plan

The Trust has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the “Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act that allows each Fund to pay distribution and other fees for the sale and distribution of its shares. Because these fees would be paid out of each Fund’s assets on an on-going basis, over time these fees would increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. Payments to financial intermediaries under the Plan are tied directly to their own out-of-pocket expenses. As of this date, the Plan has not been implemented with respect to the Funds. The Plan may not be implemented without further Board of Trustees approval. The maximum distribution fee is 0.25% of each Fund’s average net assets under the Plan. The Funds do not expect to pay any 12b-1 fees during the current and next fiscal years.

Shareholder Information (cont.)

Dividends and Distributions

Dividends from net investment income, including any net foreign currency gains, are generally declared and paid by each Fund according to the following schedule:

Fund	Dividends from Net Investment Income:	
	Declared and Paid Quarterly	Declared and Paid Monthly
FlexShares® US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund	✓	
FlexShares® Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund	✓	
FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund	✓	

Distributions of net realized securities gains, if any, generally are declared and paid once a year, but the Trust may make distributions on a more frequent basis for the Funds. The Trust reserves the right to declare special distributions if, in its reasonable discretion, such action is necessary or advisable to improve tracking error, to preserve its status as a regulated investment company or to avoid imposition of income or excise taxes on undistributed income or realized gains.

Dividends and other distributions on shares are distributed on a pro rata basis to beneficial owners of such shares.

Dividend payments are made through DTC participants to beneficial owners then of record with proceeds received from a Fund. Dividends and securities gains distributions are distributed in U.S. dollars and cannot be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the Funds.

No dividend reinvestment service is provided by the Trust. Broker-dealers may make available the DTC book-entry Dividend Reinvestment Service for use by beneficial owners of the Fund for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. Beneficial owners should contact their broker to determine the availability and costs of the service and the details of participation therein. Brokers may require beneficial owners to adhere to specific procedures and timetables.

If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole shares of the Fund purchased in the secondary market.

Tax Considerations

The following is a summary of certain tax considerations that may be relevant to an investor in a Fund. The discussions of the federal tax consequences in this Prospectus are based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and the regulations issued under it, and court decisions and administrative interpretations, as in effect on the date of this Prospectus. Future legislative or administrative changes or court decisions may significantly alter the statements included herein, and any such changes or decisions may be retroactive. Except where otherwise indicated, the discussion relates to shareholders who are individual United States citizens or residents and is based on current tax law. You should consult your tax advisor for further information regarding federal, state, local and/or foreign tax consequences relevant to your specific situation.

Each Fund intends to qualify as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes, and to distribute to shareholders substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gain each year. Except as otherwise noted below, you will generally be subject to federal income tax on a Fund’s distributions to you. For federal income tax purposes, Fund distributions attributable to short-term capital gains and net investment income are taxable to you as ordinary income. Distributions attributable to net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) of a Fund generally are taxable to you as long-term capital gains. This is true no matter how long you own your shares. The maximum long-term capital gain rate applicable to individuals, estates and trusts is 20%. Every year, you will be provided information detailing the amount of ordinary income and capital gains distributed to your account for the previous year.

Distributions of “qualifying dividends” will also generally be taxable to you at long-term capital gain rates, as long as certain requirements are met. In general, if 95% or more of the gross income of a Fund (other than net capital gain) consists of dividends received from domestic corporations or “qualified” foreign corporations (“qualifying dividends”) and when certain other requirements are met, then all

Shareholder Information (cont.)

distributions paid by the Fund to individual, trust or estate shareholders will be treated as qualifying dividends. But if less than 95% of the gross income of a Fund (other than net capital gain) consists of qualifying dividends, then distributions paid by the Fund to individual, trust or estate shareholders will be qualifying dividends only to the extent they are derived from qualifying dividends earned by the Fund. For the lower rates to apply, you must have owned your Fund shares for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date that is 60 days before the Fund's ex-dividend date (and the Fund will need to have met a similar holding period requirement with respect to the shares of the corporation paying the qualifying dividend). The amount of a Fund's distributions that qualify for this favorable treatment may be reduced as a result of the Fund's securities lending activities (if any), a high portfolio turnover rate or investments in debt securities or "non-qualified" foreign corporations.

Certain Funds may make distributions to you of "Section 199A dividends" with respect to qualified dividends that it receives with respect to its investments in REITs. A Section 199A dividend is any dividend or part of such dividend that a Fund pays to its shareholders and reports as a Section 199A dividend in written statements furnished to its shareholders. Distributions paid by a Fund that are eligible to be treated as Section 199A dividends for a taxable year may not exceed the "qualified REIT dividends" received by the Fund from REITs reduced by the Fund's allocable expenses. Section 199A dividends may be taxed to individuals and other non-corporate shareholders at a reduced effective federal income tax rate, provided the shareholder receiving the dividends has satisfied a holding period requirement for the Fund's shares and satisfied certain other conditions. For the lower rates to apply, you must have owned your Fund shares for at least 46 days during the 91-day period beginning on the date that is 45 days before the Fund's ex-dividend date, but only to the extent that the shareholder is not under an obligation (under a short-sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. For more information, see the discussion in the SAI under "TAXES—Taxation of Income of Certain Financial Instruments, REITS and PFICs."

U.S. individuals with "modified adjusted gross income" exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly)

and trusts and estates with income above certain thresholds will be subject to the Medicare contribution tax on their "net investment income," which includes interest, dividends and capital gains at a rate of 3.8%.

A portion of distributions paid by a Fund to shareholders who are corporations also may qualify for the dividends-received deduction for corporations, subject to certain holding period requirements and debt financing limitations. The amount of the dividends qualifying for this deduction may, however, be reduced as a result of a Fund's securities lending activities (if any), by a high portfolio turnover rate or by investments in debt securities or foreign corporations.

To the extent that the Fund invests a portion of its assets in entities that qualify as REITs for U.S. federal income tax purposes, master limited partnerships, or foreign corporations that are not "qualified" foreign corporations, distributions attributable to the dividends from those entities will generally not constitute "qualifying dividends" for purposes of the 20% rate. Accordingly, subject to the discussion above regarding Section 199A dividends, investors in the Fund should anticipate that all or a portion of the dividends they receive may be taxable at the higher rates generally applicable to ordinary income. In addition, a portion of gains distributed attributable to distributions of "unrecaptured" Section 1250 gain of master limited partnerships is subject to tax at a maximum rate of 25%.

Dividends and distributions from each Fund will generally be taxable to you in the tax year in which they are paid, with one exception. Dividends and distributions declared by a Fund in October, November or December and paid in January are taxed as though they were paid by December 31.

Distributions in excess of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will, as to each shareholder, be treated as a tax-free return of capital and will reduce the shareholder's basis in his shares of the Fund. To the extent such distribution exceeds the shareholder's basis, the distribution will result in a capital gain (if the shareholder holds his shares of the Fund as capital assets) as if the shareholder sold his shares. Such capital gain will be long-term capital gain if the shareholder held the shares for more than one year.

Shareholder Information (cont.)

The Funds may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest received from sources in foreign countries. If at the close of the taxable year more than 50% in value of a Fund's assets consists of stock in foreign corporations such Fund will be eligible to make an election to treat a proportionate amount of those taxes as constituting a distribution to each shareholder, which would allow you either: (1) to credit that proportionate amount of taxes against U.S. Federal income tax liability as a foreign tax credit; or (2) to take that amount as an itemized deduction. The Funds not eligible to make this election and eligible Funds that do not make the election will be entitled to deduct such taxes in computing the amounts they are required to distribute.

If you: (a) have provided either an incorrect Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number or no number at all; (b) are subject to withholding by the IRS for prior failure to properly include on your return payments of interest or dividends; or (c) have failed to certify, when required to do so, that you are not subject to backup withholding or are an "exempt recipient," then 24% of the dividends and distributions payable to you will be withheld and remitted to the IRS.

The sale or redemption of Fund shares is a taxable event on which a gain or loss may be recognized. The amount of gain or loss is based on the difference between your tax basis in the Fund shares and the amount you receive for them upon disposition. Generally, you will recognize long-term capital gain or loss if you have held your Fund shares for over twelve months at the time you dispose of them. Gains and losses on shares held for twelve months or less will generally constitute short-term capital gains, except that a loss on shares held six months or less will be recharacterized as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gains distributions that you have received on the shares. A loss realized on a sale or exchange of Fund shares may be disallowed under the so-called "wash sale" rules to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced with other shares of that same Fund within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the shares are disposed of, such as pursuant to a dividend reinvestment in shares of the Fund. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an adjustment to the basis of the shares acquired.

The one major exception to the preceding tax principles is that distributions on, and sales, exchanges and redemptions

of, shares held in an IRA or other tax-qualified plan will not be currently taxable unless shares are acquired with borrowed funds. Distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from tax-deferred accounts.

Except as stated below, you may be subject to state and local taxes on Fund distributions and redemptions. State income taxes may not apply, however, to the portions of each Fund's distributions, if any, that are attributable to interest on certain types of federal securities or interest on securities issued by the particular state or municipalities within the state.

U.S. Tax Treatment of Foreign Shareholders. Nonresident aliens, foreign corporations and other foreign investors in the Funds will generally be exempt from U.S. federal income tax on Fund distributions attributable to net capital gains. The exemption may not apply, however, if the investment in a Fund is connected to a trade or business of the foreign investor in the United States or if the foreign investor is present in the United States for 183 days or more in a year and certain other conditions are met.

Fund distributions attributable to the other categories of Fund income, such as dividends from companies whose securities are held by a Fund and interest on debt securities, will generally be subject to a 30% withholding tax when paid to foreign shareholders. However, certain interest related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends as designated by a Fund are not subject to this 30% withholding tax if the shareholder provides a properly completed Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E, as applicable. The withholding tax may, however, be reduced (and, in some cases, eliminated) under an applicable tax treaty between the United States and a shareholder's country of residence or incorporation, provided that the shareholder furnishes the Fund with a properly completed Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E, as applicable to establish entitlement for these treaty benefits. In addition, the Funds will be required to withhold 30% tax on payments to foreign entities that do not meet specified information reporting requirements under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, gains from United States Real Property Interests (as defined in the Code) are subject to different rules, as discussed below.

If the Fund is a "qualified investment entity" as defined in the Code, Fund distributions attributable to gains from

Shareholder Information (cont.)

United States Real Property Interests (“Real Estate Gains”) will be treated as ordinary dividends, subject to withholdings as described above, for foreign shareholders who did not own more than 5% of the outstanding shares of the Fund at any time during the one-year period ending on the date of the distribution. If the Fund is a qualified investment entity, Real Estate Gains distributed are subject to withholding at a rate of up to 35% for foreign shareholders who own more than 5% of the outstanding shares of the Fund at any time during the one-year period ending on the date of the distribution, and such foreign shareholders may be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return. If a foreign shareholder holds more than 5% of the Fund at any time during the 5-year period ending on the date of disposition or redemption of shares and the Fund is a United States Real Property Holding Corporation (as defined in the Code), the foreign shareholder will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on gain recognized on a sale or redemption of shares and withholding of tax on the proceeds received. Foreign shareholders recognizing such income and gain may be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return.

Foreign corporations recognizing income or gain under these rules may be subject to the U.S. Branch Profits Tax.

Except as described above, a foreign investor will generally not be subject to U.S. tax on gains realized on sales or exchanges of Fund shares unless the investment in the Fund is connected to a trade or business of the investor in the United States or if the investor is present in the United States for 183 days or more in a year and certain other conditions are met. All foreign investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences in their country of residence of an investment in the Fund.

Taxes on Creations and Redemptions of Creation Units. A person who purchases a Creation Unit by exchanging securities in-kind generally will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at that time, and the purchaser’s aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and any net cash paid. A person who redeems Creation Units and receives securities in-kind from a Fund will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the redeemer’s basis in the Creation Units, and the aggregate market value of the securities received and any net cash received. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an

in-kind exchange of securities for Creation Units or an exchange of Creation Units for securities cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing “wash sales,” or on a basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons effecting in-kind creations or redemptions should consult their own tax adviser with respect to these matters.

There are certain tax requirements that each Fund must follow in order to qualify as a regulated investment company and to avoid federal income taxation. In their efforts to adhere to these requirements, the Funds may have to limit their investment activity in some types of instruments.

Consult Your Tax Professional. Your investment in the Funds could have additional tax consequences. You should consult your tax professional for information regarding all tax consequences applicable to your investments in the Funds. More tax information is provided in the SAI. This short summary is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning.

Creations and Redemptions

Prior to trading in the secondary market, shares of the Funds are “created” at NAV by market makers, large investors and institutions only in block-size Creation Units of a specified number of shares or multiples thereof as follows:

Name of Fund	Number of Shares Per Creation Unit
FlexShares® US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund	50,000
FlexShares® Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund	100,000
FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund	100,000

Each “creator” or “Authorized Participant” enters into an authorized participant agreement with Foreside Fund Services, LLC, the Funds’ distributor. Only an Authorized Participant may create or redeem Creation Units directly with a Fund. A creation transaction, which is subject to acceptance by the transfer agent, generally takes place when an Authorized Participant deposits into a Fund cash and/or

Shareholder Information (cont.)

a designated portfolio of securities (“Deposit Securities”) approximating the holdings of the Fund in exchange for a specified number of Creation Units.

Similarly, shares can be redeemed only in Creation Units, for cash and/or in-kind for a portfolio of securities held by the Funds (“Fund Securities”). EXCEPT WHEN AGGREGATED IN CREATION UNITS, SHARES ARE NOT REDEEMABLE BY THE FUNDS. The prices at which creations and redemptions occur are based on the next calculation of NAV after an order is received in a form described in the authorized participant agreement.

Each Fund intends to comply with the U.S. federal securities laws in accepting securities for deposits and satisfying redemptions with redemption securities, including that the securities accepted for deposits and the securities used to satisfy redemption requests will be sold in transactions that would be exempt from registration under the Securities Act. Further, an Authorized Participant that is not a “qualified institutional buyer,” as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the Securities Act, will not be able to receive Fund Securities that are restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A.

Creations and redemptions must be made through a firm that is either a member of the Continuous Net Settlement System of the National Securities Clearing Corporation or a DTC participant and has executed an agreement with the Distributor with respect to creations and redemptions of Creation Units. Information about the procedures regarding creation and redemption of Creation Units (including the cut-off times for receipt of creation and redemption orders) is included in the Funds’ SAI.

Because new shares may be created and issued on an ongoing basis, at any point during the life of a Fund a “distribution,” as such term is used in the Securities Act, may be occurring. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner that could render them statutory underwriters and subject to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act. Any determination of whether one is an underwriter must take into account all the relevant facts and circumstances of each particular case.

Broker-dealers should also note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted to ordinary secondary transactions), and thus dealing with shares that are part of an “unsold allotment” within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the Securities Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. For delivery of prospectuses to exchange members, the prospectus delivery mechanism of Rule 153 under the Securities Act is available only with respect to transactions on a national securities exchange.

Certain affiliates of the Fund and the Investment Adviser may purchase and sell Fund shares pursuant to this Prospectus.

Transaction Fees

Each Fund will impose a purchase transaction fee and a redemption transaction fee to offset transfer and other transaction costs associated with the issuance and redemption of Creation Units. Purchasers and redeemers of Creation Units for cash are required to pay a higher fee to compensate for brokerage and market impact expenses and other associated costs. The standard creation and redemption transaction fees for creations and redemptions in kind for each Fund are discussed below. The standard creation transaction fee is charged to each purchaser on the day such purchaser creates a Creation Unit. The fee is a single charge and will be the amount indicated below regardless of the number of Creation Units purchased by an investor on the same day. Similarly, the redemption transaction fee will be the amount indicated regardless of the number of Creation Units redeemed that day. Certain fees or costs associated with Creation Unit purchases may be paid by NTI in certain circumstances. NTI also may, from time to time, at its own expense, compensate purchasers of Creation Units who have purchased substantial amounts of Creation Units and other financial institutions for administrative or marketing services.

The standard creation and redemption transaction fees for creations and redemptions through DTC for cash (when cash creations and redemptions are available or specified) will also be subject to an additional fee up to the maximum amount shown below under “Maximum Additional Variable Charge for Cash Purchases/Maximum Additional Variable Charge for Cash Redemptions.” In addition,

Shareholder Information (cont.)

purchasers of shares in Creation Units are responsible for payment of the costs of transferring the securities to the Fund. Redeemers of shares in Creation Units are responsible for the costs of transferring the securities from the Fund.

Investors who use the services of a broker or other such intermediary may pay fees for such services. The following table also shows, as of June 25, 2019 the approximate value of one Creation Unit, including standard and maximum additional creation and redemption transaction fees:

	Approximate Value of a Creation Unit	Creation Unit Size	Standard Creation/Redemption Transaction Fee	Maximum Additional Variable Charge for Creations*	Maximum Additional Variable Charge for Redemptions*
FlexShares® US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund	\$2,000,000	50,000	\$ 350	3.00%	2.00%
FlexShares® Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund	\$2,500,000	100,000	\$2,250	3.00%	2.00%
FlexShares® Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund	\$2,500,000	100,000	\$4,000	3.00%	2.00%

* As a percentage of the net asset value per Creation Unit, inclusive, in the case of redemption, of the standard redemption transaction fee.

Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

Financial Highlights

There are no financial highlights for the Funds because they had not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus.

More Information About Underlying Indexes and Index Provider

The Northern Trust Quality Low Volatility IndexSM, Northern Trust Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility IndexSM and Northern Trust Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility IndexSM (together the “Northern Trust Indexes”) are each the property of NTI and have been licensed for use by the FlexShares[®] US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund, FlexShares[®] Developed Markets ex-US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund and FlexShares[®] Emerging Markets Quality Low Volatility Index Fund (together the “Funds”), respectively.

NTI is the index provider of each of the Northern Trust Indexes and serves as the Investment Adviser of the Funds. NTI has adopted policies and procedures designed to minimize or eliminate potential conflicts of interest; prevent certain persons from having any advantage over other market participants with respect to prior knowledge of companies that may be added to, or deleted from, a Northern Trust Index or from the portfolios of any Fund that tracks a Northern Trust Index; and prevent the dissemination or use of non-public information about pending changes to index constituents or methodology.

Disclaimers

NTI does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the Underlying Indexes or any data included therein or the descriptions of the Index Providers, and NTI shall have no liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions therein.

NTI makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the FlexShares® Funds, to the owners of the shares of any FlexShares® Fund, or to any other person or entity, from the use of any Underlying Index or any data included therein. NTI makes no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaims all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to any Underlying Index or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall NTI have any liability for any special, punitive, direct, indirect, or consequential damages (including lost profits), even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

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Supplemental Information

I. Premium/Discount Information

Information about the differences between the daily market prices on secondary markets for shares of the Funds and the Funds' net asset values for various time periods, as applicable, is available by visiting the Funds' website at www.flexshares.com.

II. Total Return Information

Additional information about the total return of each Fund and its Underlying Index for various time periods, as applicable, is available by visiting the Funds' website at www.flexshares.com.

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For More Information

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”)

Additional information about the Funds’ investments is available in the Trust’s annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders.

Additional information about the Funds and their policies also is available in the Funds’ SAI. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus (and is legally considered part of this Prospectus).

The Trust’s annual and semiannual reports and the SAI are available free on the Trust’s website at www.flexshares.com, and upon request by calling the Funds at 1-855-FLEXETF (1-855-353-9383) or by sending an email request to: info@flexshares.com. The SAI and other information are available from a financial intermediary (such as a broker-dealer or bank) through which the Funds’ shares may be purchased or sold.

TO OBTAIN OTHER INFORMATION AND FOR SHAREHOLDER INQUIRIES:

By Telephone

Call 1-855-FLEXETF (1-855-353-9383)

By Mail

FlexShares® ETFs
c/o Foreside Fund Services, LLC
Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100
Portland, ME 04101

On the Internet

The Funds’ documents are available online and may be downloaded from:

- The SEC’s website at www.sec.gov (text-only)
- FlexShares® Trust’s website at www.flexshares.com

Other information about the Funds is available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC’s internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also obtain copies of this information, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.