Mackenzie Unconstrained Bond ETF

Investment Objective

Mackenzie Unconstrained Bond ETF (MUB) seeks to provide positive total returns over a market cycle by investing primarily in fixed income securities of issuers anywhere in the world and in derivative instruments.

Investment Approach

The portfolio managers integrate a variety of research perspectives to develop high conviction ideas for potential alpha. Directional views on a wide variety of credit markets are derived from qualitative and quantitative analysis of macroeconomic themes, market flows and industry trends. Rigorous fundamental credit research seeks to identify companies with stability in earnings and strong free cash flow, but also assesses company risks and asset values to manage downside risk at all points during the credit cycle. Quantitative models are combined with fundamental analysis to identify relative value opportunities across the yield curve, across sectors, among issuers and within the capital structure.

Risk mitigation through an active derivatives strategy is designed to reduce volatility in times of significant credit market stress.

Why invest in this ETF?

1. Help improve risk/return profile

Credit related securities such as high yield bonds and loans have traditionally had a low correlation to traditional fixed income securities. High yield securities have also historically had similar total returns to equities with less volatility.


2. An unconstrained approach that mitigates credit cycle risk

Unconstrained portfolios can adjust to changing market conditions and optimize holdings for the current environment. With an absolute return focus, MUB does not use a benchmark index as a reference for portfolio construction. Rather, the strategy aims to capture some of the positive returns when markets are up and to mitigate some of the losses when markets are down. Maximum flexibility in terms of duration and credit quality aims to smooth the investment experience through different economic environments.

3. Minimize volatility

The portfolio managers have the flexibility to manage volatility arising from interest rate increases or widening credit spreads by tactically adjusting the underlying holdings and/or the hedge instruments in the portfolio. The portfolio will hold derivatives or other instruments to mitigate some of the downside risks of the high yield credit cycle.
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Portfolio Managers
The Mackenzie Fixed Income Team has the deep expertise to analyze securities, currencies and credit quality across the global fixed income spectrum.

Structure of Active ETFs
Active ETFs provide advantages of active management and benefits of an ETF structure.

Benefits of an ETF Structure
- Intraday trading. Act on information quickly and efficiently.
- Diversification. Access to a basket of securities in a single transaction.
- Trading flexibility. Similar to stocks, ETFs can be bought and sold throughout the trading day.

Advantages of Active Management
- Outperformance potential. Seeks to outperform a benchmark.
- Risk management. Provides opportunity to better manage volatility and mitigate portfolio risk.
- Management expertise. Incorporates fundamental research, independent insights and professional investment experience.

Why Mackenzie?
Mackenzie Investments has the strength and diversity of perspectives to help support you in all markets.

A clear vision
We’re committed to the financial success of investors, through their eyes.

Strong ownership
Part of IGM Financial (9th largest publicly traded asset manager in the world) and the Power Financial Group of Companies, trusted advice champions with over $700B in assets.

Multiple perspectives
Home to 10 distinct investment teams, offering you multiple perspectives on market risks and opportunities.

For more information, please visit mackenzieinvestments.com/ETFs

Commissions, management fees, brokerage fees and expenses all may be associated with Exchange Traded Fund investments. Please read the prospectus before investing. Exchange Traded Funds are not guaranteed, their values change frequently and past performance may not be repeated.

Standard deviation is a measure of historical risk; future risk may be different.