



SIMPLIFIED PROSPECTUS

September 28, 2026

Avantis CIBC International Equity ETF Fund – Series F units

Avantis CIBC All-Equity Asset Allocation ETF Fund – Series F units

No securities regulatory authority has expressed an opinion about these securities and it is an offence to claim otherwise.

The funds and the units of the funds offered under this simplified prospectus are not registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and they are sold in the United States only in reliance on exemptions from registration.

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Introductory Disclosure

In this document:

- *Fund or Funds* refers to any or all of the mutual funds listed on the front cover; and
- *Mutual fund or mutual funds* refers to mutual funds in general.

We, us, our, the Manager, the Trustee and the Portfolio Advisor refer to CIBC Asset Management Inc. (CAMI), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC). We are also the manager of other mutual funds and exchange-traded funds which, together with the Funds, are referred to collectively as the *CAMI Funds or, each individually, as a CAMI Fund*.

The Funds may invest in units of other mutual funds, including exchange-traded funds, which may be managed by us, our affiliates, or third party manufacturers, and are referred to individually as an *Underlying Fund*, and collectively, as *Underlying Funds*.

This document contains selected important information to help you make an informed investment decision and understand your rights as an investor in the Funds.

This document is divided into two parts. The first part (pages 3 to 37) contains general information applicable to all of the Funds. The second part (pages 38 to 56) contains specific information about each of the Funds described in this document.

Additional information about each Fund is, or will be, available in the most recently filed Fund Facts, the most recently filed audited annual financial statements and any subsequent interim financial reports filed after those annual financial statements, and the most recently filed annual management report of fund performance (MRFP) and any subsequent interim MRFP filed after that annual MRFP. These documents are incorporated by reference into this document, which means that they legally form part of it as if they were printed in this document.

These documents are available at no cost:

- from your dealer;
- by calling us toll-free at 1-888-888-3863;
- by emailing us at info@cibcassetmanagement.com; or
- by visiting the Funds' designated website at www.renaissanceinvestments.ca.

These documents and other information about the Funds are also available at www.sedarplus.ca.

Responsibility for Mutual Fund Administration

Manager

We are the Manager of the Funds pursuant to an amended and restated master management agreement between us and the Funds, dated September 1, 2021, as amended (the *Master Management Agreement*). Our registered office is at 81 Bay Street, 20th Floor, CIBC Square, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 0E7. We also have an office at 1000, rue De La Gauchetière Ouest, bureau 3200, Montréal, Québec, H3B 4W5. Our toll-free telephone number is 1-888-888-3863, our e-mail address is info@cibcassetmanagement.com, and the Funds' designated website address is www.renaissanceinvestments.ca.

As Manager, we are responsible for the Funds' day-to-day administration and operations, including the appointment of any portfolio sub-advisor(s) that may manage the Funds' portfolio investments; calculating, or arranging for the calculation of, net asset values; processing purchases, redemptions, and switches; supervising brokerage arrangements for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities; calculating and paying distributions; and providing, or arranging for the provision of, all other services required by the Funds.

We are also responsible for registrar and transfer agency for the Funds, unitholder servicing, and trust accounting functions, as well as oversight of, and establishing control procedures for, custodial and mutual fund accounting functions.

The management services provided by the Manager pursuant to the Master Management Agreement are not exclusive and nothing in the Master Management Agreement prevents the Manager from providing similar services to other investment funds and other clients (whether or not their investment objectives and policies are similar to those of the Funds) or from engaging in other activities.

The Master Management Agreement may be terminated by us with respect to either Fund on providing 90 days' written notice to a Fund. A Fund may terminate the Master Management Agreement with our consent and the approval of a specified majority of unitholders voting at a meeting called to consider the termination.

The Master Management Agreement permits us to delegate all or any part of our duties to be performed pursuant to the terms of this document, and further requires us, and any person retained by us, to discharge any of our responsibilities as Manager honestly, in good faith, and in the best interests of the Funds, and to exercise the degree of care, diligence, and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in the circumstances. We will be liable to each Fund if we or any such person fails to so act, but we will not otherwise be liable to the Fund for any matter.

Directors of CAMI

The names and municipalities of residence, current position(s) and office held, of each of CAMI's directors are as follows:

Name and Municipality of Residence	Position and Office
Nicholas Ameduri, Toronto, Ontario	Director; Senior Vice-President & Chief Financial Officer, Commercial Banking & Wealth Management
Robert Cancelli, Toronto, Ontario	Director; Executive Vice-President and Head, CIBC Wood Gundy, Investment Counsel and Investor's Edge, CIBC
Steven De Luca, Mississauga, Ontario	Director; Managing Director, Insurance, Financial Planning and Trust, CIBC
Bradley Finch, King City, Ontario	Director; Senior Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer of Wealth Management
Eve Jedrzejewska, Toronto, Ontario	Director; Executive Vice-President, Business Enablement and Governance
Meric Koksai, Toronto, Ontario	Chair of the Board and Director, Executive Vice-President and Head of CIBC Global Asset Management
Elena Tomasone, Woodbridge, Ontario	Director; Vice-President, Operational Support & Data Governance, CIBC
Frank Vivacqua, Toronto, Ontario	Director; Vice-President and Deputy General Counsel, Canada, CIBC

Executive Officers of CAMI

The names and municipalities of residence, current position(s) held of each of CAMI's executive officers are as follows:

Name and Municipality of Residence	Position(s) and Office
Eric Bélanger, Toronto, Ontario	President and Chief Executive Officer, Ultimate Designated Person; and Senior Executive Vice-President and Group Head, Wealth Management, CIBC
Jasmit Bhandal, Toronto, Ontario	Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer, Global Asset Management
Dominic B. Deane, Toronto, Ontario	Executive Director, Finance and Chief Financial Officer, Funds
Nicholas Doulas, Laval, Québec	Executive Director, Business Management and Support
Jean Gauthier, Toronto, Ontario	Managing Director & Chief Investment Officer, Global Fixed Income and Equities
Greg Gipson, Toronto, Ontario	Managing Director and Head, ETF, CIBC Global Asset Management
Saher Kazmi, Oakville, Ontario	Chief Compliance Officer; Senior Director, Asset Management Compliance, CIBC
Meric Koksai, Toronto, Ontario	Executive Vice-President and Head of CIBC Global Asset Management
Heli Leesment, Toronto, Ontario	Chief Anti-Money Laundering Officer; Vice-President, Strategy, Governance and Advocacy
Douglas MacDonald, Scarborough, Ontario	Senior Vice-President and Global Head of Distribution, CIBC Global Asset Management
Michael Sager, Oakville, Ontario	Managing Director & CIO, Multi-Asset and Currency Management
Patrick Thillou, Brossard, Québec	Managing Director & Head of Global Trading and Beta Solutions, Total Investment Solutions
Winnie Wakayama, Richmond Hill, Ontario	Chief Financial Officer; Associate Vice President, Finance, CIBC
David Wong, Oakville, Ontario	Group Chief Investment Officer, CIBC Global Asset Management

Medarda Douglas acts as corporate secretary for the Manager.

Fund-of-funds

The Funds may invest in units of Underlying Fund(s) which may be managed by us, an affiliate, or a third party manufacturer. Unitholders of the Funds have no voting rights of ownership in the units of any Underlying Fund. Where the Underlying Fund is managed by us or an affiliate, if there is a unitholder meeting with respect to the Underlying Fund, we will not vote the proxies in connection with the Fund's holdings of the Underlying Fund. Under certain circumstances, we may arrange to send proxies to unitholders of the Fund so that they can direct the vote on the matters being presented.

Portfolio Advisor

We are the Funds' Portfolio Advisor. We are responsible for providing, or arranging for the provision of, investment advice and portfolio management services to the Funds, pursuant to a Portfolio Advisory Agreement dated as of November 26, 2013, as amended (the *Portfolio Advisory Agreement*). As compensation for its services, the Portfolio Advisor receives a fee from the Manager. These fees are not charged as an operating expense to the Funds. The Portfolio Advisory Agreement provides that the Manager may require the Portfolio Advisor to resign upon 60 days' prior written notice.

The services of the Portfolio Advisor under the Portfolio Advisory Agreement are not exclusive and nothing in such agreement prevents the Portfolio Advisor from providing portfolio management services to other investment funds and other clients (whether or not their investment objectives and policies are similar to those of the Funds) or from engaging in other activities.

The following table shows the individual(s), employed by CAMI, who are principally responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds. Their decisions are subject to the oversight, approval or ratification of the Manager's Investment Controls, Portfolio Risk, Investment Advisory and Management Committees:

Name of Individual	Title
Patrick Thillou	Managing Director & Head of Global Trading and Beta Solutions, Total Investment Solutions

Brokerage Arrangements

The Portfolio Advisor makes decisions as to the purchase and sale of portfolio securities and the execution of portfolio transactions for a Fund, including the selection of markets and dealers and the negotiation of commissions. Decisions are made based on elements such as price, speed of execution, certainty of execution, total transaction costs, and other relevant considerations.

Brokerage business may be allocated by the Portfolio Advisor to CIBC World Markets Inc. and CIBC World Markets Corp., each a subsidiary of CIBC. Such purchases and sales will be executed at normal institutional brokerage rates.

In allocating mutual fund brokerage business to a dealer, consideration may be given by the Portfolio Advisor to certain goods and services provided by the dealer or third party, other than order execution. These types of goods and services for which the Portfolio Advisor may direct brokerage commissions are research goods and services and order execution goods and services, and are referred to in the industry as "soft-dollar" arrangements. These arrangements include both transactions with dealers who will provide research goods and services and/or order execution goods and services, and transactions with dealers where a portion of the brokerage commissions will be used to pay for third party research goods and services and/or order execution goods and services.

The research goods and services that may be provided to the Portfolio Advisor under such arrangements may include:

- advice relating to the value of a security or the advisability of effecting transactions in securities;
- analyses and reports concerning securities, issuers, industries, portfolio strategy, or economic or political factors and trends that may have an impact on the value of securities;
- company meeting facilitation;
- proxy voting advisory services; and
- risk database or software including, but not limited to, quantitative analytical software.

The Portfolio Advisor may also receive order execution goods and services including, but not limited to, data analysis, software applications, data feeds, and order management systems.

The goods and services received through soft dollar arrangements assist the Portfolio Advisor with their investment decision-making services to the Funds, or relate directly to executing portfolio transactions on behalf of the Funds. In certain cases, such goods and services may contain elements that qualify as research goods and services and/or order execution goods and services, and other elements that do not qualify as either of such permitted goods and services. These types of goods and services are considered to be "mixed use" in nature, as certain functions do not assist

the investment decision-making or trading process. In such cases, reasonable allocation is made by the Portfolio Advisor based on a good faith estimate of how the good or service is used.

As per the terms of the Portfolio Advisory Agreement, such soft-dollar arrangements are in compliance with applicable laws. The Portfolio Advisor is required to make a good faith determination that the relevant Fund(s) receive reasonable benefit considering the use of the goods and services received and the amount of commissions paid. In making such determination, the Portfolio Advisor may consider the benefit received by a Fund from a specific good or service paid for by commissions generated on behalf of the Fund, and/or the benefits a Fund receives over a reasonable period of time from all goods or services obtained through soft dollar arrangements. It is, however, possible that the Funds or clients of the Portfolio Advisor, other than those whose trades generated the soft dollar commissions, may benefit from the goods and services obtained through soft dollars.

The names of any other dealer or any third party that provided or paid for the provision of research goods and services or order execution goods or services to the Manager, the Portfolio Advisor, or the Funds in return for the allocation of portfolio transactions is available on request, at no cost, by calling us toll-free at 1-888-888-3863, or by writing to 1000, rue De La Gauchetière Ouest, bureau 3200, Montréal, (Québec), H3B 4W5.

Directors, Executive Officers and Trustees

We are the Trustee of each of the Funds pursuant to an amended and restated declaration of trust dated September 1, 2021, as amended (the *Declaration of Trust*). The Declaration of Trust permits us to delegate all or any part of our duties to be performed pursuant to its terms, and further require us, and any person retained by us, to discharge any of our responsibilities as Trustee honestly, in good faith, and in the best interests of the Funds, and to exercise the degree of care, diligence, and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in the circumstances. We will be liable to each Fund if we or any such person fails to so act, but we will not otherwise be liable to the Fund for any matter. The Declaration of Trust may be amended in the manner described under Description of the Series of Units of the Funds. We do not receive trustee fees.

A list of the CAMI directors and executive officers can be found under the sub-heading *Manager*, under the heading *Responsibility for Mutual Fund Administration* above.

Promoter

We took the initiative in founding and organizing the Funds and, accordingly, are the Funds' promoter.

Custodian

CIBC Mellon Trust Company (CMT) is the Funds' Custodian, at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario. As Custodian, CMT (or sub-custodians) holds the Funds' assets pursuant to an amended and restated custodial agreement (the *Custodian Agreement*) dated April 17, 2016, as amended. While not an affiliate, CIBC currently owns a 50% interest in CMT.

Under the Custodian Agreement, CMT is responsible for the safekeeping of the Funds' property. The Custodian Agreement may be terminated by either us or CMT upon at least 90 days' written notice to the other, or immediately if:

- the other party becomes insolvent;
- the other party makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors;
- a petition in bankruptcy is filed by or against that party and is not discharged within 30 days; or
- proceedings for the appointment of a receiver for that party are commenced and not discontinued within 30 days.

The Funds' cash, securities, and other assets will be held by CMT at its principal office or at one or more of its branch offices, or at offices of sub-custodians appointed by CMT in other countries. The fees and spreads for the services of the Custodian are paid by the Manager in exchange for the Funds charging a Fixed Administration Fee.

Where a Fund makes use of clearing corporation options, options on futures, or futures contracts, the Fund may deposit portfolio securities or cash as margin in respect of such transactions with a dealer, or in the case of forward contracts, with the other party thereto, in any such case in accordance with the rules of the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and any exemptions therefrom.

Auditor

The Funds' auditor is Ernst & Young LLP, of Toronto, Ontario, who audits the Funds' annual financial statements and provides an opinion on whether they are fairly presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (*IFRS*). Ernst & Young LLP is independent with respect to the Funds in the context of the CPA Code of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario.

Registrar

Pursuant to the Master Management Agreement, we are the registrar and transfer agent for the Funds. We keep a record of all unitholders, process orders, and issue tax slips to unitholders. The register of each unitholder's units is kept at our office in Montreal, Quebec.

Securities Lending Agent

Pursuant to an amended and restated lending authorization, dated October 1, 2007, as amended (the *Lending Authorization*), the Funds have appointed The Bank of New York Mellon as lending agent (the *Lending Agent*). The Lending Agent's head office is in New York City, New York. The Lending Authorization provides for the appointment of CMT as the Funds' agent to facilitate the lending of securities by the Lending Agent. CIBC indirectly owns a 50% interest in CMT. The Lending Agent is independent of CAMI.

The Lending Authorization requires the provision of collateral that is equal to at least 102% of the market value of the loaned securities. The Lending Authorization includes reciprocal indemnities by:

- each of the Funds and their related parties, and
- the Lending Agent, CMT, and parties related to the Lending Agent, for failure to perform the obligations under the Lending Authorization, inaccuracy of representations in the Lending Authorization or fraud, bad faith, willful misconduct or disregard of duties.

The Lending Authorization may be terminated by any party upon at least 30 days' written notice and will terminate automatically upon termination of the Custodian Agreement.

Other Service Providers

Fund Administration Services

As trustee, we have entered into an amended and restated fund administration services agreement dated May 6, 2005, as amended (the *Fund Administration Services Agreement*), with CMT, pursuant to which CMT has agreed to provide certain services to the Funds, including mutual fund accounting and reporting, and portfolio valuation. The fees for CMT services are paid directly by the Manager, in exchange for each of the Funds paying a fixed administration fee. The Fund Administration Services Agreement may be terminated without any penalty by us or CMT upon at least 90 days' written notice to the other party. CMT's registered address is 1 York Street, Suite 900, Toronto, Ontario M5J 0B6. CIBC indirectly owns a 50% interest in CMT.

Independent Review Committee and Fund Governance

Independent Review Committee

The Manager established the Independent Review Committee (*IRC*) as required by National Instrument 81-107 *Independent Review Committee (NI 81-107)*. The IRC charter sets out its mandate, responsibilities, and functions (the *Charter*), and is posted on our designated website at www.renaissanceinvestments.ca under *Reporting and Governance*. Under the Charter, the IRC reviews conflict of interest matters referred by the Manager and provides a recommendation or, where required under NI 81-107 or elsewhere in securities legislation, an approval relating to these matters. Approvals and recommendations by the IRC may also be given in the form of standing instructions. The Charter provides that the IRC has no obligation to identify conflict of interest matters that the Manager brings before it.

The IRC and the Manager may agree that the IRC will perform additional functions.

As at the date of this document, the IRC is comprised of the following members: Ursula Holmsten, David Forster, Bryan Houston, Deborah Leckman, and Barry Pollock (Chair). The composition of the IRC may change from time to time.

None of the IRC members are an employee, director, or officer of the Manager, or an associate or affiliate of the Manager.

At least annually, the IRC prepares a report of its activities for unitholders and makes such reports available on the Funds' designated website at www.renaissanceinvestments.ca or, at the request of a unitholder, and at no cost, by contacting us toll-free at [1-888-888-3863](tel:1-888-888-3863). You may also request the reports by sending an e-mail to info@cibcassetmanagement.com.

Fund Governance

We have established policies and procedures to ensure compliance with all applicable regulatory requirements and proper management of the Funds, including those relating to conflicts of interest as required by NI 81-107.

We are responsible for the Funds' day-to-day management, administration, operation, and governance. We are assisted by members of CIBC's Legal, Compliance, Finance, Taxation, Internal Audit, and Risk Management departments. CIBC's Legal and Compliance departments support regulatory compliance, sales practices, and marketing review, as well as other legal and regulatory matters concerning the Funds.

CAMI's employees are required to adhere to a Code of Ethics and Global Code of Conduct that address potential internal conflicts of interest. Employees, including Directors and Officers of the Manager, must obtain prior approval from Commercial Banking and Wealth Management Compliance in order to engage in any outside business activities, including acting as a director or officer of another company.

Personal Trading Policies

The Manager has implemented personal trading policies that address potential internal conflicts of interest and require certain employees to have certain trades pre-cleared against portfolio transactions.

Public Disclosure Documents

The Manager has implemented procedures for the preparation, review, and approval of all disclosure documents, including simplified prospectuses, fund facts, financial statements, and management reports of fund performance.

Sales Communications and Sales Practices

The Manager has implemented policies and procedures and controls with respect to mutual fund marketing and sales practices.

Risk Management

We may hire portfolio sub-advisors to provide investment advisory and portfolio management services to the Funds. In the case of a portfolio sub-advisory relationship, we will rely on the portfolio sub-advisor's covenants in the portfolio sub-advisory agreement and perform our own testing, and obtain reports from the portfolio sub-advisor certifying compliance with legislative requirements, the relevant Fund's investment guidelines, and fiduciary obligations. We may retain a third party to measure and monitor the execution quality of a portfolio sub-advisor and their dealers, to assist in monitoring compliance with, and evaluating, a portfolio sub-advisor's policies and practices to ensure "best execution" of equity securities transactions, and to evaluate the overall execution efficiency of certain portfolio sub-advisors, as determined appropriate. We provide regular compliance reports to CIBC Commercial Banking and Wealth Management Compliance as to the Funds' and portfolio sub-advisors', if any, adherence to the foregoing.

We have established various policies and procedures, which include, notably, a compliance manual, a code of ethics for personal trading, and policies and procedures for investment, portfolio risk management, derivatives review, and policies and procedures for monitoring the trading activities of the Portfolio Advisor and any portfolio sub-advisors, as applicable. Our Investment Controls group monitors each Fund's adherence to regulatory requirements, fiduciary obligations, and investment policy guidelines, and reports to our Investment Controls Committee. The Investment Controls Committee reports to our board of directors and is supported by CIBC's Legal and Compliance departments. Various measures to assess risk are used, including comparison with benchmarks, portfolio analysis, monitoring against various investment guidelines, and other risk measures. Monitoring of the Funds' portfolios is ongoing. The Funds are priced daily to ensure that performance accurately reflects market movements.

Transactions with Related Companies

From time to time, the Portfolio Advisor may, on the Funds' behalf, enter into transactions with, or invest in securities of, companies related to the Manager. Applicable securities legislation contains mutual fund conflict of interest and self-dealing restrictions and provides the circumstances in which the Funds may enter into transactions with related companies. Companies related to the Manager include CIBC, CIBC Trust, CMT, CIBC World Markets Inc., CIBC World Markets Corp., and any other affiliate or associate of CIBC.

These transactions may involve the purchase and holding of securities of issuers related to the Manager, the purchase or sale of portfolio securities or foreign currencies through or from a related dealer to the Manager or through the Funds' Custodian, the purchase of securities underwritten by a related dealer or related dealers to the Manager, the entering into of derivatives with a related entity to the Manager acting as counterparty, and the purchase or sale of other investment funds managed by the Manager or an affiliate. However, these transactions will only be entered into in accordance with the requirements and conditions set out in applicable securities legislation and in accordance with any exemptive relief granted to the Funds by the Canadian securities regulatory authorities.

The Manager has developed policies and procedures to ensure these transactions are entered into in accordance with applicable legislation and, as the case may be, in accordance with the standing instructions issued by the IRC.

The Portfolio Advisor also has policies and procedures in place to mitigate potential conflicts of interest with any related parties.

CAMI's Business Controls group monitors transactions with related parties and provides details of any breaches to the Manager. At least annually, the Manager will report on these transactions and any breaches of standing instructions to the IRC.

Affiliated Entities

The following table shows the companies that provide services to the Funds or to us in relation to the Funds, and which are affiliated with us. CIBC's ownership percentage of each affiliate is also shown.

Affiliated Entity	Service provided to Funds and/or Manager
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	Counterparty in transactions involving currencies, currency forwards, and other commodity futures
CIBC Asset Management Inc.	Manager, Portfolio Advisor, Trustee, Promoter and Registrar and Transfer Agent (100% owned by CIBC)
CIBC World Markets Inc. and CIBC World Markets Corp.	Dealer (100% owned by CIBC)

The fees, if any, received from the Funds by each company listed above (other than the Portfolio Advisor) will be presented in the Funds' audited annual financial statements.

While not an affiliate, CIBC currently owns a 50% interest in CMT. CMT and certain of its affiliates are entitled to receive fees from the Manager or the Funds for providing custodial and other services, including securities lending and currency conversions, to the Funds.

Dealer Manager Disclosure

A mutual fund is a dealer-managed mutual fund if a dealer, or a principal shareholder of a dealer, owns more than 10% of the voting rights of the Portfolio Advisor of the mutual fund.

The Funds are dealer-managed mutual funds because CIBC, the principal shareholder of the dealers CIBC World Markets Inc. and CIBC World Markets Corp. (referred to collectively as CIBC WM), owns more than 10% of the voting rights of CAMI.

Pursuant to the provisions prescribed by NI 81-102, dealer-managed mutual funds shall not knowingly make an investment in securities of an issuer where a partner, director, officer or employee of the portfolio advisor or their affiliates or associates is a partner, director or officer of the issuer of the securities. In addition, dealer-managed funds shall not knowingly make an investment in securities of an issuer during, or for 60 calendar days after, the period in which the portfolio advisor and their associates or affiliates acts as an underwriter in the distribution of securities of such issuer. The Funds have obtained standing instructions from the IRC to allow purchase of securities during the distribution of an offering and the 60 days following the close of the distribution where a Related Dealer is acting or has acted as an underwriter if certain conditions in NI 81-102 are met.

The Manager has implemented policies and procedures relating to these transactions including the distribution of a list of offerings where a Related Dealer is acting as an underwriter, a requirement for CAMI to notify the Manager of any intention to purchase a security where a Related Dealer is acting as an underwriter and a certification from CAMI that each such purchase met the criteria set out in the regulations or by the IRC.

Policies and Practices

Policies and Procedures Related to Derivatives

The derivative contracts the Portfolio Advisor may enter into on behalf of the Funds must be undertaken in accordance with the standard investment restrictions and practices and each Fund's investment objectives and strategies.

The Portfolio Advisor is responsible for managing the risks associated with the use of derivatives. The Portfolio Advisor has adopted written derivatives review procedures that set out the objectives

and goals for derivatives trading of the Funds, as well as the risk management procedures applicable to such derivatives trading, to which the Portfolio Advisor is required to adhere. The Portfolio Advisor's Investment Controls Committee is responsible for reviewing adherence to these procedures. In particular, these risk management procedures involve the measuring, monitoring, and reporting of portfolio leverage, third party credit quality, and cash cover requirements, which are all measured, monitored, and reported on a monthly basis to ensure compliance with the standard restrictions and practices and a Fund's investment objectives and strategies. The policies and procedures are reviewed on an as-needed basis and, at a minimum, annually.

The Funds cannot use derivatives to create leverage. As a result, the value of the Funds' derivative positions will closely resemble and experience similar fluctuations in value as the portfolio securities held by the Funds. Therefore, no stress testing is conducted specifically with respect to the Funds' derivative positions; however, the Portfolio Advisor does perform a review of risk exposure on all of the Funds' managed portfolios.

Policies and Procedures Related to Securities Lending, Repurchase, or Reverse Repurchase Transactions

The Funds may enter into securities lending, repurchase, and reverse repurchase transactions to earn additional returns consistent with its investment objectives and as permitted by the Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities. In a securities lending transaction, a Fund will loan securities it holds in its portfolio to a borrower for a fee. In a repurchase transaction, a Fund sells securities it holds in its portfolio at one price, and agrees to buy them back later from the same party with the expectation of a profit. In a reverse repurchase transaction, a Fund buys securities for cash at one price and agrees to sell them back to the same party with the expectation of a profit.

Written procedures have been developed with respect to securities lending monitoring and reporting. Risk management procedures or simulations are generally not used to test the Funds' portfolio under stress conditions.

Pursuant to the Lending Authorization, CAMI has appointed The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, a sub-custodian, as the Funds' Lending Agent to enter into securities lending and reverse repurchase transactions on the Funds' behalf. The Lending Authorization provides, and the Lending Agent has developed policies and procedures that provide, that securities lending transactions and reverse repurchase agreements will be entered into in accordance with the standard practices and restrictions and the following requirements:

- must maintain non-cash collateral and cash collateral with a value equal to a minimum of 102% of the value of the securities;
- no more than 50% of a Fund's assets may be invested in securities lending or repurchase transactions at any one time;
- investments in any cash collateral must be in accordance with the investment restrictions specified in the Lending Authorization;
- the value of the securities and collateral will be monitored daily;
- transactions will be subject to collateral requirements, limits on transaction sizes, and a list of approved third parties based on factors such as creditworthiness; and
- securities lending may be terminated at any time and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements must be completed within 30 days.

Pursuant to the Lending Authorization, the Funds have retained CMT as agent to provide certain administrative and reporting services in connection with the securities lending and repurchase program. The agent provides to our Investment Controls group regular, comprehensive, and timely reports that summarize the transactions involving securities lending, repurchase, and reverse repurchase transactions, as applicable. At least annually, the agent will also confirm that the internal controls, procedures, records, creditworthiness, and collateral diversification standards for borrowers

have been followed and will provide the Manager with such information in order to satisfy the Manager's obligations under applicable laws. The Manager will be primarily responsible for reviewing the agency agreement, internal controls, procedures, and records and ensuring compliance with applicable laws.

Each securities lending transaction, repurchase agreement, and reverse repurchase agreement must qualify as a "securities lending arrangement" under section 260 of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the *Tax Act*).

Policies Related to Proxy Voting

As Portfolio Advisor, CAMI is responsible for providing investment management services to the Funds, including the exercise of voting rights attached to the Funds' securities or other property.

We have adopted written policies and procedures aimed to ensure all votes in respect of the Funds' securities or other property are made to maximize returns and are in the best interests of the Funds' unitholders.

Pursuant to the proxy-voting policies and procedures, CAMI is responsible for directing how votes in respect of the Fund's securities or other property are to be voted, and has:

- a standing policy for dealing with routine matters on which they may vote;
- a policy that indicates the circumstances under which it will deviate from the standing policy for routine matters;
- a policy and procedures by which it will determine how to vote or refrain from voting on non-routine matters;
- procedures to ensure that the Funds' portfolio securities are voted in accordance with its instructions; and
- procedures for voting proxies in situations where there may be a conflict of interest between the Portfolio Advisor and a Fund's unitholders.

CAMI always aims to act in the best interests of unitholders when voting proxies. To address perceived potential conflicts of interest, CAMI relies on an outside independent proxy advisor when dealing with proxy voting for CIBC and CIBC-related companies. However, CAMI will exercise its judgment to vote proxies in the best interests of unitholders and may vote contrary to the proxy advisor's recommendation with respect to a company where CIBC or CIBC related companies are providing advice, funding, or underwriting services. A deviation from the proxy advisor's recommendation must be reviewed and approved by CAMI's Chief Investment Officer and, if the deviation relates to CIBC securities, the Funds' Independent Review Committee must also provide a positive recommendation. In this case, there will be "ethical walls" designed to prevent undue influence between CAMI and CIBC and its CIBC-related companies. Moreover, CAMI will assess annually whether its outside independent proxy advisor remains independent and able to make recommendations for voting proxies in an impartial manner and in the best interest of CAMI's unitholders. When voting proxies on equities or negotiating covenants on fixed income, ESG issues will be considered by CAMI. Any changes to the proxy advisor or guidelines are, with respect to voting in CIBC and CIBC related parties, presented to and reviewed by the IRC. Further, CAMI will not vote the units of an Underlying Fund in which the Funds are invested, as discussed under *Fund-of-funds* under *Responsibility for Mutual Fund Administration*.

The Funds' policies and procedures related to voting rights are available on request, and at no cost, by calling us toll-free at 1-888-888-3863, or by writing to us at 1000, rue De La Gauchetière Ouest, bureau 3200, Montréal (Québec), H3B 4W5.

Each Fund's proxy voting record for the most recent annual period ended June 30 is available on request, and at no cost, after August 31 of each year by calling us toll-free at 1-888-888-3863, or by visiting our website at www.renaissanceinvestments.ca.

Policies and Procedures Related to Short-term or Excessive Trading

The Funds have policies and procedures to monitor, detect, and deter short-term or excessive trading. Short-term or excessive trading can increase administrative costs to all investors. Mutual funds are typically intended as long-term investments. Trading activities in the Funds are monitored by us (or an affiliate). If you redeem units or switch between units of a Fund within 30 days of purchasing them, you may be charged a short-term trading fee of up to 2% of the value of your units. This fee is paid to the Fund and not to us. Where a Fund invests in units of an Underlying Fund, this fee may be passed on by the Fund to its Underlying Fund unless the Fund also invests in other securities.

We also have the right to refuse purchase or switch orders for any reason, including as a result of short-term or excessive trading. In addition, the Manager may redeem all units that you own at any time if the Manager determines, in its discretion, that you continue to engage in short-term or excessive trading.

Trading activities are monitored and reviewed to determine the impact on the Fund. If, after being charged a short-term trading fee, you continue to short-term trade or to trade excessively in any Fund or any other mutual fund managed by us or our affiliates, you may have future purchase or switch orders refused.

The Manager reviews its policies and procedures related to short-term or excessive trading periodically and may establish criteria for the determination of short-term transactions at any time at its discretion. If appropriate, changes to the policy and procedures may be brought to CIBC Compliance, CIBC Legal, or the IRC prior to implementation.

In some cases, an investment vehicle may be used as a conduit for investors to get exposure to the investments of the Funds. These investment vehicles may themselves be mutual funds (e.g. fund-of-funds), asset allocation services or discretionary managed accounts (e.g. portfolio rebalancing services), insurance products (e.g. segregated funds), or notes issued by financial institutions (including CIBC or CAMI) or governmental agencies (e.g. structured notes).

Other investment vehicles may also be used as a conduit for investors to get exposure to one or more of the Funds. Such investment vehicles may include Series O unit investors who have entered into a Series O unit account agreement with us and pay us a negotiated management fee, such as segregated funds, fund-of-funds managed by CAMI or its affiliates, and CIBC or CAMI funds-linked deposit notes (referred to as Fund-Linked Notes). Although these investment vehicles may purchase and redeem units of a Fund on a short-term basis, they are typically acting on behalf of numerous investors, such that the investment vehicle itself is not generally considered to be engaged in harmful short-term or excessive trading for the purposes of the Fund's policies and procedures. CIBC, CIBC World Markets Inc. and CAMI, each wholly-owned subsidiaries of CIBC, will receive fees and/or benefits in connection with the Fund-Linked Notes and in connection with the hedging of any obligations under the Fund-Linked Notes.

In addition, the trading strategy of the Fund-Linked Notes and the requirement for Series O unit investors to provide us with advance notice of large redemption of units provide further protection against short-term trading and large redemptions of units of the Funds.

If the investment vehicle is managed by CAMI or an affiliate, short-term or excessive trading in securities of the investment vehicle will be monitored by CAMI or an affiliate, as the case may be, and may be subject to policies and procedures similar to those noted above, including the imposition of fees if determined appropriate. In such circumstances, the investment vehicle may pass the fees to the Funds. To the extent practicable, we will monitor trades in the Funds by investment vehicles managed by third parties to detect and prevent trading activities that are harmful to the Funds. As new investment vehicles are developed, we will monitor their impact on the Funds and apply the policies and procedures noted above, as determined appropriate.

The short-term trading fee does not apply to units an investor may receive from reinvested distributions or Management Fee Distributions.

Policies and Procedures Related to Net Asset Value Errors

We have policies and procedures in place with respect to correcting any material errors in the calculation of each Fund's NAV, or any errors in the processing of related transactions. Such policies and procedures were developed with consideration given to industry standards. Generally, material errors are considered errors of 0.50% or greater of a Fund's NAV. A unitholder will typically receive compensation only for material errors where the unitholder's loss is \$25 or more. If a single error is protracted over a number of successive days, these thresholds will be considered for each day and not accumulated.

Remuneration of Directors, Officers and Trustees

The Funds do not have directors or officers. The Funds pay fees to members of the IRC. Refer to *Independent Review Committee* under *Independent Review Committee and Fund Governance* for more information on the IRC. The Funds' Trustee is not entitled to any remuneration.

As at the date of this document, each IRC member receives an annual retainer of \$60,000 (\$85,000 for the Chair) and \$1,500 plus expenses for each IRC meeting that a member attends. The annual retainer is pro-rated based on an individual's length of tenure if he or she has not been in their position for the full period. IRC remuneration is allocated among CIBC's families of investment funds, including the Funds, managed by us (or an affiliate), in a manner that is considered by us to be fair and reasonable. The IRC compensation may change from time to time.

IRC compensation paid during the most recently completed financial year is not presented because the Funds have not completed a full financial year.

Material Contracts

Except for the contracts set out below, no Fund has entered into any material contract. Contracts entered into the ordinary course of business are not considered material. The Funds' material contracts are as follows:

- Declaration of Trust referred to under *Directors, Executive Officers and Trustees*
- Master Management Agreement referred to under *Manager*
- Portfolio Advisory Agreement referred to under *Portfolio Advisor*
- Custodian Agreement referred to under *Custodian*

Copies of the material contracts are available at www.sedarplus.ca or can be obtained by contacting us toll-free at [1-888-888-3863](tel:1-888-888-3863).

Legal Proceedings

In August 2020, a proposed class action was commenced in the Supreme Court of British Columbia against CIBC, CIBC Trust Corporation and CIBC Asset Management Inc. A contested certification hearing was held on August 3-6, 2021. In October 2022, the court ruled that the plaintiff was required to provide additional information before a final determination on certification could be made. The certification hearing was heard from January 5 to 7, 2026 and the Court certified the matter as a class action in February 2026.

Class Actions

The Manager pursues applicable entitlement under class actions on behalf of the Funds. However, no distribution of proceeds arising as a result of a class action will be made directly to the Funds' unitholders as class action settlement proceeds are considered the Funds' assets. Unitholders who redeem units prior to the receipt of settlement proceeds will not derive a benefit from any class action settlement, as proceeds are only considered as a Fund's asset once they are actually received.

Designated Website

A mutual fund is required to post certain regulatory disclosure documents on a designated website. The Funds' designated website is www.renaissanceinvestments.ca.

Valuation of Portfolio Securities

The Series NAV per Unit (as defined below under Calculation of Net Asset Value) of a Fund, for all purposes other than financial statements, is calculated using the valuation principles below. For financial reporting purposes, the Funds apply IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board to prepare their annual and interim financial statements. The valuation principles used to determine the NAV for purchases and redemptions by unitholders may differ in some respects from the requirements of IFRS. As a result, the Series NAV per Unit presented in the financial statements may differ from the Series NAV per Unit for the purpose of purchases and redemptions of units of the Funds.

The following principles are applied in the valuation of the Funds' assets:

- the value of any cash or its equivalent on hand or on deposit or on call, bills and notes, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends declared or distributions received (or to be received and declared to each unitholder of record on a date before the date as of which the NAV of a Fund is determined), and interest accrued and not yet received shall be deemed to be the full face amount thereof unless the Manager determines that any such asset is not worth the face amount thereof, in which case the value shall be as the Manager shall deem to be the fair value thereof;
- short-term investments, including notes and money market instruments, shall be valued at fair value;
- the value of any bonds, debentures, and other debt obligations shall be valued by taking the average of the bid and ask prices provided by a recognized vendor upon the close of trading on a valuation date;
- the value of any security that is listed or dealt with on a securities exchange shall be the closing sale price (unless it is determined by the Manager that this is inappropriate as a basis for valuation) or, if there is no closing sale price on the exchange, and in the case of securities traded on the over-the-counter (OTC) market, at the average of the closing ask price and the closing bid price as determined by the Manager. If there are no bid or ask quotations in respect of securities listed on the securities exchange or traded on the OTC market, then a fair valuation will be made;
- units of each Underlying Fund will be valued at their most recent NAV quoted by the trustee or manager of each Underlying Fund on the valuation date;
- unlisted securities are valued at the average of the most recent bid and ask quotations by recognized dealers in such unlisted securities or such price as the Manager may, from time to time, determine more accurately reflects the fair value of these securities;
- restricted securities purchased by a Fund shall be valued in a manner that the Manager reasonably determines to represent their fair value;
- long positions in clearing corporation options, options on futures, OTC options, debt like securities, and listed warrants shall be at the current market value thereof;
- where a covered clearing corporation option, option on futures, or OTC option is written by a Fund, the premium received by the Fund will be reflected as a liability that will be valued at an amount equal to the current market value of the clearing corporation option, option on futures, or OTC option that would have the effect of closing the position. Any difference resulting from revaluation shall be treated as an unrealized gain or loss on investment; the liability shall be deducted in arriving at the Fund's NAV or any Series NAV per Unit. The securities, if any, that

are the subject of a written covered clearing corporation option or OTC option will be valued in the manner described above for listed securities;

- the value of a futures contract, forward contract, or swap will be the gain or loss, if any, that would be realized if, on the valuation date, the position in the futures contract, forward contract, or swap, as the case may be, were to be closed out, unless daily limits are in effect, in which case fair value, based on the current market value of the underlying interest, will be determined by the Manager;
- notwithstanding the foregoing, if securities are inter-listed or traded on more than one exchange or market, the Manager shall use the last sale price or the closing bid price, as the case may be, reported on the exchange or market determined by the Manager to be the principal exchange or market for such securities;
- margin paid or deposited in respect of futures contracts and forward contracts will be reflected as an account receivable and margin consisting of assets other than cash will be noted as held as margin;
- other derivatives and margin shall be valued in a manner that the Manager reasonably determines to represent their fair market value;
- all other assets of the Funds will be valued in accordance with the laws of the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and in a manner that, in the opinion of the Manager, most accurately reflects their fair value;
- for the purpose of all necessary conversion of Funds from another currency to Canadian currency, the customary sources of information for currency conversion rates used from time to time by the Funds will be applied on a consistent basis; and
- the value of any security or other property of a Fund for which a market quotation is not readily available or to which, in the opinion of the Manager, the above principles cannot be applied or the market quotations do not properly reflect the fair value of such securities, will be determined by the Manager by valuing the securities at such prices as appear to the Manager to most closely reflect the fair value of the securities.

The Manager may fair value securities in the following circumstances:

- when there is a halt trade on a security that is normally traded on an exchange;
- when a significant decrease in value is experienced on exchanges globally;
- on securities that trade on markets that have closed or where trading has been suspended prior to the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV and for which there is sufficient evidence that the closing price on that market is not the most appropriate value at the time of valuation; and
- when there are investment or currency restrictions imposed by a country that affect a Fund's ability to liquidate the assets held in that market.

An example of when the closing market price of a security may not be appropriate would be when exchanges are closed by a local government or regulator and the securities involved are a relatively small portion of a Fund's total portfolio. In such cases, the Manager may look at the available evidence of value of these securities in North American markets and make an adjustment where appropriate.

Fair value pricing is designed to avoid stale prices and to provide a more accurate NAV, and may assist in the deterrence of harmful short-term or excessive trading in the Funds. When securities listed or traded on markets or exchanges that close prior to North American markets or exchanges are valued by a Fund at their fair market value, instead of using quoted or published prices, the prices of such securities used to calculate the Fund's NAV may differ from quoted or published prices of such securities.

Fair value pricing may be used to value assets of any of the Funds, as determined to be appropriate from time to time, where practical, to value certain foreign securities after the close of their primary markets or exchanges. An independent third party valuation agent provides fair value prices of foreign securities in the Funds, where applicable.

A Fund's liabilities can include:

- all bills and accounts payable;
- all fees and administrative expenses payable and/or accrued;
- all contractual obligations for the payment of money or property, including the amount of any declared but unpaid distribution, and all other amounts recorded or credited to unitholders on or before the day as of which a Fund's NAV, or Series NAV per Unit, are being determined;
- all allowances authorized or approved by the Manager for taxes or contingencies; and
- all other liabilities of a Fund, of whatever kind and nature, except liabilities represented by outstanding units of a Fund, provided that any expenses of a Fund payable by a unitholder, as determined by the Manager, shall not be included as expenses of the Fund.

For more information, including significant accounting policies for financial reporting purposes, see the Funds' financial statements.

Each transaction of purchase or sale of a portfolio asset effected by a Fund shall be reflected in a computation of NAV made no later than the first computation of NAV made after the date on which the transaction becomes binding upon the Fund.

The issuance or redemption of units of a Fund shall be reflected in the next computation of the Series NAV that is made after the time when the Series NAV per Unit is determined for the purpose of issuance or redemption of units of such Fund.

Calculation of Net Asset Value

The Fund's valuation date is any day when our head office in Toronto is open for business or any other day on which the Manager determines the NAV is required to be calculated (the *Valuation Date*).

The NAV per unit for Series F units (the Series NAV per Unit) is calculated by taking the total series' proportionate share of the value of the Fund's assets less the series' liabilities and its proportionate share of the common Fund liabilities. This gives the NAV for the Series. We divide this amount by the total number of outstanding units of the series to determine the Series NAV per Unit. The Series NAV per Unit can change daily.

The Series NAV per Unit is determined in Canadian dollars for each of the Funds, on each Valuation Date after the TSX closes, usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET), or such other time that we determine (the *Valuation Time*).

To determine what your investment in a Fund is worth, multiply the Series NAV per Unit by the number of units you own of that series.

Although the purchase, switch, and redemption of units are recorded on a Series NAV per Unit basis, the assets attributable to all of the units of a Fund are aggregated to create one portfolio for investment purposes.

The NAV and the Series NAV per Unit of the Funds are available on request, and at no cost, by calling us toll-free at 1-888-888-3863, by emailing us at info@cibcassetmanagement.com or by writing to us at 1000, rue De La Gauchetière Ouest, bureau 3200, Montréal, Québec, H3B 4W5. The NAV and the Series NAV per Unit of the Funds are also available online at www.renaissanceinvestments.ca.

Purchases, Switches and Redemptions

The Series NAV per Unit of a Fund is the price used for all purchases (including those made on the reinvestment of distributions), switches, and redemptions of units. The price at which units of a series are purchased, switched, or redeemed is based on the next NAV per unit determined after the receipt of the purchase, switch, or redemption order. All transactions are based on the Series NAV per Unit of a Fund.

How to Purchase, Switch, or Redeem Units

You may purchase, switch, or redeem units of the Funds (except as described below) through your dealer. Your dealer is retained by you and is not our agent or an agent of the Funds. On the same day your dealer receives your order from you, they must send your order to our office in Montreal. If we receive your order from your dealer by 4:00 p.m. ET, you will pay or receive that day's NAV per unit. If we receive your order from your dealer after 4:00 p.m. ET, you will pay or receive the NAV per unit calculated on the next business day. If we determine that the NAV per unit will be calculated at a time other than after the usual valuation time, the NAV per unit paid or received will be determined relative to that time. Your dealer may establish an earlier cut-off time for receiving orders so they can transmit orders to us by 4:00 p.m. ET; check with your dealer for details.

All orders will settle on the next business day after the day the purchase price for the units is determined. If we do not receive payment in full, we will cancel your order and redeem the units. If we redeem the units for more than the value for which they were issued, the difference will go to the Fund. If we redeem the units for less than the value for which they were issued, we will pay the difference to the Fund and collect this amount, plus the cost of doing so, from your dealer. Your dealer may require you to reimburse the amount paid if they suffer a loss as a result.

We have the right to refuse, in whole or in part, any order to purchase units of the Funds. We must do so within one business day from the time we receive the order. If we do so, we will return all money received to you or your dealer, without interest, once the payment clears.

We may, at our discretion and without notice, vary or waive any minimum investment or account balance criteria that applies to purchases, redemptions and certain optional services currently offered by us.

Purchases

The Funds offer Series F units, which can be purchased in Canadian dollars.

You do not pay a sales charge when you purchase Series F units. Instead, you may pay fees to your dealer or discount broker for their services.

Minimum Investments

The minimum initial investment amount is \$500, and the minimum additional investment amount is \$25. The minimum regular investment amount with a Pre-Authorized Chequing Plan opened with us is also \$25.

Switches

Before proceeding with any switch, it is important that you discuss the proposed switch with your dealer as well as your tax advisor so that you are fully aware of all the implications of making the switch.

Except as outlined below, you may redeem units of a Fund to purchase units of another CAMI Fund (excluding ETF units). This is referred to as a *switch*. We may allow switches from a Fund to other mutual funds managed by us or our affiliates.

Switches are subject to the minimum initial investment requirement governing the class or series of units of the other Fund you're switching to.

Units cannot be switched during any period when redemptions have been suspended – refer to *When You May Not Be Allowed to Redeem Your Units* under *Redemptions* for more information.

You may place an order to switch through your dealer. When we receive your order to switch, we will redeem your units in the original Fund and use the proceeds to purchase units of the other Fund to which you are switching. You may have to pay your dealer a switch fee of up to 2% of the value of your units. If you switch units of a Fund within 30 days of purchasing it, a short-term trading fee may also be payable – refer to *Switch Fee and Short-Term Trading Fees* under *Fees and Expenses* for more information.

If, as a result of a switch, you fail to maintain the required minimum balance amount per series of a Fund, we may require you to increase your investment in that series to the minimum balance amount, or to redeem your remaining investment in the series after giving you 30 days' prior written notice to that effect.

A switch results in a redemption and purchase. A redemption is a disposition for tax purposes and may result in a capital gain or capital loss, which will be taxable if the units are held outside of a registered plan. Refer to *Income Tax Considerations for Investors* for more information.

Redemptions

Before proceeding with any redemption, it is important that you discuss the proposed redemption with your dealer as well as your tax advisor so that you are fully aware of all the implications of making the redemption.

You may sell all or a portion of your units at any time, other than during a period of suspension of redemptions (refer to *When You May Not Be Allowed to Redeem Your Units* below), subject to any applicable minimum balance requirements. This is referred to as a *redemption*.

Redemptions under our Systematic Withdrawal Plan must be for units of at least \$50 in value – and are subject to the minimum balance requirement.

You must maintain a minimum balance of \$500. If, as a result of a redemption, you fail to maintain the minimum balance requirement, we may ask you to increase your investment to the minimum balance amount or to redeem your remaining investment.

Investors who hold more than 10% of a Fund's NAV are considered "large investors" and may be subject to additional redemption notification requirements to minimize the potential impact their trading activities may have on a Fund's other unitholders. Refer to *Large Investor Risk* under *What is a Mutual Fund and What are the Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?* for more information.

We will transfer or mail the redemption proceeds to you or your dealer within one business day of receiving a complete redemption request. If we have not received all of the documentation necessary to settle your redemption request within 10 business days, we are required under securities legislation to repurchase your units. If the redemption proceeds are less than the repurchase amount, we will pay the Fund the difference and seek reimbursement from you or your dealer, together with any banking cost charged to the Fund. Your dealer may be entitled to recover any losses from you in connection with a failed settlement or if you fail to satisfy the Fund's requirements or securities legislation for the redemption. If the redemption proceeds are greater than the repurchase amount, the Fund will keep the difference.

A redemption of units is a disposition for tax purposes and may result in a capital gain or capital loss, which will be taxable if units are held outside a registered plan. Refer to *Income Tax Considerations for Investors* for more information.

Redemption at the demand of the Trustee

We may, in our discretion, redeem sufficient units of a unitholder of a Fund as are required to pay any charges or other fees or other amounts payable by the unitholder or to which such unitholder is subject.

If your balance falls below the minimum required balance amount we may redeem your units, as applicable, after giving you 30 days prior notice to that effect.

At any time, we may redeem all units that you own in a Fund if we determine, at our discretion, that:

- you engage in short-term or excessive trading;
- it has negative effects on the Fund to have units continue to be held by you, including for legal, regulatory or tax reasons, upon providing five business days' prior notice to you;
- the criteria we establish for eligibility to hold units, either specified in the Fund's relevant disclosure documents, or in respect of which notice has been given to you, are not met; or
- it would be in the Fund's best interest to do so.

You will be responsible for all the tax consequences, costs, and losses, if any, associated with the redemption of units of a Fund in the event that we exercise our right to redeem.

Short-Term Trading

If you redeem units of a Fund or switch between units of a Fund and another Fund within 30 days of purchasing them, you may be charged a short-term trading fee of up to 2% of the value of your units.

Refer to *Short-Term Trading Fee* under *Fees and Expenses* and *Policies and Procedures Related to Short-term or Excessive Trading* under *Policies and Practices*, for more information.

Non-Resident Unitholders

Where a unitholder is, or becomes a citizen or resident of the United States or a resident of any other foreign country, we may require such unitholder to redeem their units if their participation has the potential to cause adverse regulatory or tax consequences for a Fund or other unitholders of a Fund. If we redeem or switch your units, the effect will be the same as if you initiated the transaction. For redemptions in non-registered accounts, we may transfer the proceeds to you, and for redemptions in registered plans, we may transfer the proceeds to Renaissance Money Market Fund within the plan. Any existing Systemic Withdrawal Plans will continue in Renaissance Money Market Fund, unless you notify us otherwise, and any Pre-Authorized Chequing Plans may be discontinued. We will not give you or your dealer notice prior to taking any action.

When You May Not be Allowed to Redeem Your Units

As permitted by the Canadian securities regulatory authorities, we may suspend your right to redeem units in any of the following circumstances:

- if normal trading is suspended on a stock, options, or futures exchange within or outside Canada on which securities are listed or posted for trading, or on which specified derivatives are traded that represent more than 50% by value of, or by underlying market exposure to, the total assets of that Fund, not including the Fund's liabilities, and if those securities or specified derivatives are not traded on any other exchange that represents a reasonably practical alternative for the Fund;
- with the consent of the Canadian securities regulatory authorities.

During any period of suspension, no calculation of a Fund's NAV per unit will be made, and the Funds will not be permitted to issue further units, redeem or switch any previously issued units. If your right to redeem units is suspended, and you do not withdraw your request for redemption of units, we will redeem your units at their Series NAV per Unit determined after the suspension ends.

Allocation of Capital Gains to Redeeming Unitholders

Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, a Fund may designate such portion of the amount paid to a unitholder who has redeemed units of a Fund in a calendar year as may reasonably be regarded by the Manager as attributable to the net capital gains of the Fund for the taxation year of the Fund that ends in, or contemporaneously with, that year as an amount of such net capital gains that was paid to the unitholder. Any such designations will reduce the redemption price otherwise payable to the unitholder. Certain rules in the Tax Act (the *ATR Rule*) may limit a Fund's ability to claim a deduction in computing its income for amounts of capital gains that are allocated to redeeming unitholders. In particular, the amount in respect of a taxable capital gain so allocated and designated to a redeeming unitholder of the Fund will generally only be deductible to the Fund to the extent of half of the amount of the gain that would otherwise be realized by the unitholder on the redemption of units.

Any taxable capital gains that are not deductible by a Fund under the ATR Rule may be made payable to non-redeeming unitholders of the Fund so that the Fund will not be liable for non-refundable income tax thereon. Accordingly, the amounts and taxable component of distributions to non-redeeming unitholders of a Fund may be greater than would have been the case in the absence of the ATR Rule.

Optional Services

This section tells you about the optional services we offer to investors in units of the Funds and can be opened by us with a Canadian dollar bank account only.

Pre-Authorized Chequing Plan

If you want to invest in units of the Funds on a regular basis, you can open a Pre-Authorized Chequing Plan (*PAC Plan*) by completing an application that is available from your dealer. You must meet the minimum investment requirements for the series of units you are investing in before you are eligible to start a PAC Plan. Refer to *Minimum Investments* under *Purchases, Switches and Redemptions* for more information.

A PAC Plan works as follows:

- the regular minimum investment amount is \$25;
- you can choose to invest weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually;
- we will automatically transfer money from your Canadian dollar bank account and purchase units of the Fund(s) you choose;
- you can change the dollar amount or frequency, suspend, or cancel a PAC Plan at any time by contacting your dealer. We require 10 days' written notice before making the change. We may also accept and act upon such instructions to suspend or cancel a PAC Plan placed by telephone from your dealer provided that you have signed a limited trading authorization form, or power of attorney in favour of your dealer, and that no change is made to your current banking information. Nonetheless, there is no obligation on us to accept or act upon instructions given by telephone, including if there is doubt that the instructions are accurate, or if they are not understood. To change the dollar amount or frequency of a PAC Plan, we require written instructions;
- we may cancel your PAC Plan if your payment is returned because there are insufficient funds in your bank account; and
- we may change the terms of, or cancel, a PAC Plan at any time.

If you purchase units of a Fund through a PAC Plan, you will receive the current Fund Facts of the applicable units of the Fund from your dealer when you establish a PAC Plan; however, you will not receive the Fund Facts when you subsequently purchase the same units of the same Fund under a PAC Plan unless you requested the Fund Facts at the time you initially invested in a PAC Plan, or if

you subsequently requested the Fund Facts by calling your dealer or by calling us toll-free at 1-888-888-3863. Fund Facts are also available on SEDAR+ at sedarplus.ca and on our website at www.renaissanceinvestments.ca.

If you do not request to subsequently receive the Fund Facts under the PAC Plan, you will:

- not have a right of withdrawal under securities legislation for subsequent purchases of units of a Fund under a PAC Plan (other than in respect of your initial purchase); and
- continue to have a right of action if there is a misrepresentation in the simplified prospectus or any documents incorporated by reference into the simplified prospectus.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan

If you want to make regular withdrawals from your investment in a Fund held in a non-registered account, you can open a Systematic Withdrawal Plan (*SW Plan*) by completing an application that is available from your dealer.

It is important to remember that if you withdraw more than your investment is earning, you will reduce and eventually use up your original investment. A systematic withdrawal is considered a redemption. You are responsible for tracking and reporting any capital gains or capital losses you incur on redeemed units.

A SW Plan works as follows:

- you can choose to withdraw weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually;
- the proceeds will be sent directly to your dealer, or we will deposit the money directly to your Canadian dollar bank account or send you a cheque;
- you can change the dollar amount or frequency, suspend or cancel a SW Plan at any time by contacting your dealer. We require 10 days' written notice before making the change. We may also accept and act upon such instructions to suspend or cancel a SW Plan placed by telephone from your dealer provided that you have signed a limited trading authorization form or a power of attorney in favour of your dealer, and that no change is made to your current banking information. Nonetheless, there is no obligation to accept or act upon instructions given by telephone, including if there is doubt that the instructions are accurate, or if they are not understood. To change the dollar amount or frequency of a SW Plan, we require written instructions;
- if you decide to discontinue your SW Plan and the value of your units is below the minimum balance amount for the units you hold, we may ask you to increase your investment to the required minimum balance amount or to redeem your remaining investment in the series;
- we may change the terms of, or cancel, a SW Plan at any time; and
- you must hold a minimum balance amount of \$10,000 per series per Fund to set-up and maintain a SW Plan, and the minimum regular withdrawal amount is \$50.

Fees and Expenses

This section outlines the fees and expenses that you may have to pay if you invest in the units of the Funds. Some of these fees and expenses you pay directly; others are payable by the Funds, which will indirectly reduce the value of your investment in a Fund.

The Funds are required to pay goods and services tax (*GST*) and harmonized sales tax (*HST*) on management fees, the fixed administration fee, and most operating expenses. The applicable GST/HST rate for each series of a Fund is calculated as a weighted average based on the value of units held by all unitholders residing in each Canadian province and territory.

For the fees and expenses payable directly by unitholders, the rate of GST or HST, as applicable, is determined based on the unitholder's province or territory of residence.

Although your prior approval will not be sought, you will be given at least 60 days' written notice before the introduction, or any changes made to the basis of the calculation, of a fee or expense that could result in an increase in charges to a Fund or to its unitholders by a party at arm's length to the Fund.

Since no sales charges and no redemption fees apply to Series F units of the Funds, a meeting of unitholders of these series is not required to be held to approve the introduction, or any changes made to the basis of the calculation, of a fee or expense that could result in an increase in charges to those series or their unitholders. Any such changes will only be made if notice is mailed to the applicable unitholders at least 60 days prior to the valuation date on which the increase is to take effect.

When a Fund invests in an Underlying Fund, there are fees and expenses payable by the Underlying Fund in addition to the fees and expenses payable by the Fund. The fees and expenses of the Underlying Fund will have an impact on the Fund's MER because the Fund is required to take into account the fees and expenses it has incurred that are attributable to its investment in the Underlying Fund. However, a Fund will not pay any management fees or incentive fees on the portion of its assets that it invests in the Underlying Fund that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by the Underlying Fund for the same service. In addition, a Fund will not pay any sales charges or redemption fees with respect to the purchase or redemption by it of units of the Underlying Fund if we (or our affiliates) are also the Manager of the Underlying Fund, or that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by an investor in the Underlying Fund.

Fees and Expenses Payable by the Funds

Management Fees

Each Fund pays an annual management fee to us to cover the costs of managing the Fund. Management fees, plus applicable GST/HST, are based on a Fund's NAV, and are calculated daily and paid monthly, and are paid to us for providing, or arranging for the provision of, management, distribution, and portfolio advisory services. Advertising, promotional and office overhead expenses related to our activities are paid by us out of the management fee received from the Fund.

Refer to the *Fund Details* table for each Fund in Part B of this document for the annual management fee rate for each Fund.

We may, in some cases, waive all or a portion of a Fund's management fee. The decision to waive management fees is at our discretion and may continue indefinitely or be terminated at any time without notice to unitholders.

Operating Expenses

Each Fund pays the Fund Costs and Transaction Costs, as defined below, allocated to each series of units they offer.

Fund Costs

Fund Costs means:

- any fees, costs and expenses associated with borrowing and interest;
- any fees, costs and expenses associated with litigation or brought to pursue rights on behalf of the Funds;
- all associated taxes (including but not limited to, GST/HST);

- any new types of costs, expenses or fees, including those arising from new government or regulatory requirements relating to the operating expenses or related to external services that were not commonly charged in the Canadian mutual fund industry as of the Funds' inception;
- any material changes to existing costs, expenses or fees, including arising from government or regulatory requirements relating to the operating expenses imposed on or after the Funds' inception; and
- fees and expenses of the IRC or IRC members.

We may, in some cases, absorb all or a portion of the Fund Costs paid by a Fund in respect of any series of a Fund. The decision to absorb some or all of the Fund Costs is at our discretion and may continue indefinitely or may be terminated at any time without notice to unitholders. Operating expenses payable by the Manager or by a Fund as part of the Fund Costs may include services provided by the Manager or its affiliates.

Transaction Costs

Transaction Costs mean all costs related to the implementation of transactions for the portfolio of the Funds, which include brokerage fees, spreads, brokerage commissions and all other securities transaction fees, including but not limited to the costs of derivatives and foreign exchange transactions, as applicable. Transaction Costs are not considered to be operating expenses and are not part of the MER of a series of a Fund.

Fixed Administration Fee

We pay the Funds' operating expenses that are not Fund Costs, as defined above, in exchange for each of the Funds paying a fixed administration fee (the *Fixed Administration Fee*) with respect to those series of units.

Operating expenses may include, but are not limited to:

- operating and administrative costs (other than advertising and promotional expenses, which are the responsibility of the Manager);
- regulatory fees (including the portion of the regulatory fees paid by the Manager that are attributable to the Funds);
- audit and legal fees and expenses;
- trustee, safekeeping, custodial, and any agency fees; and
- investor servicing costs including unitholder reports, prospectuses, Fund Facts and other reports.

Refer to the *Fund Details* table for each Fund in Part B of this document for the annual Fixed Administration Fee rate for each Fund.

Fixed Administration Fees, plus applicable GST/HST, will be equal to a specified percentage of the NAV of the Funds, and will be calculated and accrued daily and paid monthly, and may, in any particular period, be higher or lower than the expenses we actually incur in providing such services to the Funds. We may, in some cases, waive all or a portion of the Fixed Administration Fee. In the event the Fixed Administration Fee paid exceeds the operating expenses, the Manager would retain the excess. The decision to waive some or all of the Fixed Administration Fee in respect of any units is at our discretion and may continue indefinitely or may be terminated at any time without notice to unitholders.

In addition to the Fixed Administration Fee, each Fund will pay Fund Costs and Transaction Costs, as defined above.

Fees and Expenses Payable Directly by You

Sales Charges

There are no sales charge payable on Series F units of a Fund.

Switch Fee

You may have to pay a switch fee of up to 2% of the value of your units to your dealer when you switch from units of a Fund to units of another Fund, or to a class or series of units of another CAMI Fund or, if permitted, to another mutual fund managed by one of our affiliates. You negotiate the fee with your dealer, and we deduct the fee from the value of the units you switch and remit it to your dealer. Refer to *Switches* under *Purchases, Switches and Redemptions* for more information. A short-term trading fee may also be payable (see below).

Short-Term Trading Fees

If you redeem or switch units of a Fund in the 30-day period following their purchase, we may charge you a short-term trading fee of up to 2% of the value of the units.

Short-term trading fees are paid to the Fund and are in addition to any switch fee that may be payable by you. At our discretion, the fee is deducted from the amount you redeem or switch or it is charged to your account. In either case it is retained by the Fund and may be passed on to its Underlying Fund(s), if applicable. The short-term trading fee does not apply:

- to units you receive from reinvested distributions;
- to units you receive from Management Fee Distributions;

Insufficient Funds Fee

If you pay for your units by cheque or an electronic funds transfer, and there are insufficient funds in your bank account, we will cancel your order and redeem the units; a \$25.00 fee may apply for each occurrence. If we redeem the units for more than the value for which they were issued, the difference will go to the Fund. If we redeem the units for less than the value for which they were issued, we will pay the difference and deduct this amount, plus the cost of doing so, from your dealer, who may require you to reimburse the amount paid if they suffer a loss as a result. We may waive this fee at our discretion.

We may waive any or all of the above fees at our discretion.

Management Fee Distributions

In some cases, we may charge a reduced management fee to a Fund in respect of certain investors. An amount equal to the difference between the management fee otherwise chargeable and the reduced fee payable will be distributed by the Fund to applicable investors. This is referred to as a Management Fee Distribution. Management Fee Distributions are automatically reinvested in additional units of the same series of the applicable Fund.

A Fund's payment of a Management Fee Distribution to an investor is fully negotiable between us, as agent for the Funds, and the unitholder's investment advisor and/or dealer, and is primarily based on the size of the investment in the Fund, the expected level of account activity, and the unitholder's total investments with us.

Management Fee Distributions are calculated and accrued daily, and payments are made at least monthly to eligible unitholders. Management Fee Distributions are paid first out of net income and net realized capital gains, and thereafter, out of capital. The income tax consequences of a Management Fee Distribution will generally be borne by the investor who receives the distribution.

You should discuss Management Fee Distributions with your tax advisor so that you are fully aware of the tax implications for your particular situation. Refer to *Income Tax Considerations for Investors*

for more information. We may at any time change the amount of Management Fee Distributions, or cease to offer them entirely.

Dealer Compensation

Units of the Funds may be purchased through your dealer. Your dealer is retained by you and is not our agent or an agent of the Funds.

Trailing Commissions

We do not pay a trailing commission to your dealer when you buy units of the Funds.

Other Forms of Dealer Compensation

We may provide a broad range of marketing and support programs (including brochures, reports, and market commentaries) to assist dealers in business promotional activities relating to the sale of the Funds, all in accordance with securities legislation. We may also participate in co-operative marketing and advertising programs with dealers to promote the Funds, and may use part of the management fee to pay up to 50% of the cost of these marketing and advertising programs.

We may also pay up to 10% of the costs of some dealers to hold seminars or conferences for their representatives, the primary purpose being the provision of educational information about, among other things, the mutual fund industry, mutual funds and financial planning. The dealer makes all decisions about where and when the conference is held and who can attend.

Income Tax Considerations

In the opinion of Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP, tax counsel to the Manager, the following is a summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations under the Tax Act, as at the date of this document, with respect to the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of units of the Funds generally applicable to you if you are an individual (other than a trust) who, for the purposes of the Tax Act and at all relevant times, is or is deemed to be a resident in Canada, holds units of the Funds as capital property or in a registered plan, is not affiliated with the Funds, and deals at arm's length with the Funds.

Generally, units of a Fund will be considered to be capital property to a unitholder provided that the unitholder does not hold such units in the course of carrying on a business of buying and selling securities and has not acquired them in one or more transactions considered to be an adventure or concern in the nature of trade. Provided that a Fund qualifies as a "mutual fund trust" for purposes of the Tax Act, certain unitholders who might not otherwise be considered to hold units of the Fund as capital property may, in certain circumstances, be entitled to have such units and all other "Canadian securities" owned or subsequently acquired by them treated as capital property by making the irrevocable election permitted by subsection 39(4) of the Tax Act. This summary does not apply to a unitholder who has entered or will enter into a "derivative forward agreement" as that term is defined in the Tax Act with respect to the units.

This summary assumes that at all times each Fund will not:

- invest in or hold (a) securities of or an interest in any non-resident entity, an interest in or a right or option to acquire such property, or an interest in a partnership which holds any such property if the Fund (or the partnership) would be required to include significant amounts in income pursuant to section 94.1 of the Tax Act, (b) an interest in a trust (or a partnership which holds such an interest) which would require the Fund (or the partnership) to report significant amounts of income in connection with such interest pursuant to the rules in section 94.2 of the Tax Act, or (c) any interest in a non-resident trust other than an "exempt foreign trust" for the purposes of section 94 of the Tax Act (or a partnership which holds such an interest);

- invest in any security that would be a “tax shelter investment” within the meaning of section 143.2 of the Tax Act; or
- invest in any security of an issuer that would be a “foreign affiliate” of the Fund or of any unitholder for purposes of the Tax Act.

In addition, this summary assumes that each Fund and each Underlying Fund will not be a “SIFT trust” for purposes of the Tax Act. This summary also assumes that each Fund will comply with its investment restrictions.

This summary is based on a certificate provided to counsel by a senior officer of the Manager, the facts set out in this document, the current provisions of the Tax Act and the regulations thereunder (the Regulations) and counsel's understanding of the current administrative policies and assessing practices of the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) published in writing prior to the date hereof, and also takes into account all specific proposals to amend the Tax Act and the Regulations publicly announced by, or on behalf of, the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date hereof (the Proposed Amendments). However, there can be no assurance that the Proposed Amendments will be enacted in their current form, or at all. Except for the Proposed Amendments, this summary does not take into account or anticipate any changes in law or administrative policies or assessing practice, whether by legislative, regulatory, administrative, or judicial action. Furthermore, this summary is not exhaustive of all possible income tax considerations and, in particular, does not take into account provincial, territorial, or foreign income tax legislation or considerations.

The income and other tax consequences of acquiring, holding, or disposing of units of a Fund, including the tax treatment of any fees or other expenses incurred by you, vary according to your status, the province(s) or territory(ies) in which you reside or carry on business, and, generally, your own particular circumstances. The following description of income tax matters is, therefore, of a general nature only and is not intended to constitute advice to you.

You should seek independent advice regarding the tax consequences of investing in units of a Fund, based upon your own particular circumstances.

This summary assumes that each Fund will qualify or be deemed to qualify as a “mutual fund trust” within the meaning of the Tax Act effective from the date of its creation in 2026 and at all times thereafter.

To qualify as a mutual fund trust, among other requirements, a Fund must comply on a continuous basis with certain requirements relating to the qualification of its units for distribution to the public, the number of unitholders of the Fund and the dispersal of ownership of its units (the *Minimum Distribution Requirements*). The Manager has advised counsel that it intends to file the necessary election so that each Fund will qualify as a mutual fund trust from its inception, and that it has no reason to believe that either Fund will not comply with the Minimum Distribution Requirements before the 91st day after the end of its first taxation year (determined without regard to any taxation year-end that may be deemed to occur for other purposes under the rules in the Tax Act relating to “loss restriction events”) and at all times thereafter, thereby permitting the filing by each Fund of such election. If a Fund fails to qualify as a mutual fund trust at any time, the income tax consequences for that Fund would differ materially and adversely in some respects.

Income Tax Considerations for the Mutual Funds

The Manager has advised counsel that each Fund will elect to have a taxation year that ends on December 15 of each calendar year. Each Fund is subject to tax under Part I of the Tax Act in each taxation year on the amount of its income for the year, including net realized taxable capital gains and any income earned by any securities lending activity, less the portion thereof that it deducts in respect of an amount that is, or is deemed to be, paid or payable to unitholders in the year. Amounts paid or payable by a Fund to a unitholder after December 15 and before the end of the calendar year are deemed to have been paid or payable to the unitholder on December 15.

Where a Fund has been a mutual fund trust (under the Tax Act) throughout a taxation year, the Fund will be allowed for such year to reduce its liability, if any, for tax on its net realized taxable capital gains by an amount determined under the Tax Act based on various factors, including the redemptions of its units during the year (referred to as the capital gains refund). The capital gains refund in a particular taxation year may not completely offset the tax liability of a Fund for such taxation year which may arise upon the sale or other disposition of securities included in the portfolio in connection with the redemption of units of the Fund.

The Declaration of Trust requires that each Fund distribute to unitholders in each taxation year, including by way of Management Fee Distributions, where applicable, a sufficient amount of its net income and net realized taxable capital gains so that it will not be liable for tax in any year under Part I of the Tax Act (after taking into account applicable losses and capital gains refunds, if any).

Each Fund is required to compute its net income and net realized taxable capital gains in Canadian dollars for purposes of the Tax Act and may, as a consequence, realize foreign exchange gains or losses that will be taken into account in computing its income or capital gains for tax purposes.

All of a Fund's deductible expenses, including management fees, fixed administration fees and other expenses, will be taken into account in determining the income or loss of the Fund. A Fund will be entitled to deduct an amount equal to the reasonable expenses that it incurs in the course of issuing units. Such issue expenses paid by a Fund and not reimbursed will be deductible by the Fund ratably over a five-year period subject to reduction in any taxation year which is less than 365 days.

To the extent a Fund holds trust units issued by an Underlying Fund that is a trust resident in Canada that is not at any time in the relevant taxation year a "SIFT trust" for purposes of the Tax Act, the Fund will be required to include in the calculation of its income for a taxation year the net income, including net taxable capital gains, paid or payable to the Fund by such trust in the calendar year in which that taxation year ends. If appropriate designations are made by the Underlying Fund, the nature of distributions from the Underlying Fund that are derived from taxable dividends received from taxable Canadian corporations (all within the meaning of the Tax Act), foreign income and capital gains will be preserved in the hands of the Fund for the purpose of computing its income. Where the Underlying Fund makes designations in respect of its foreign source income, for the purpose of computing any foreign tax credit that may be available, the Fund will generally be deemed to have paid as tax to the government of a foreign country that portion of taxes paid by the Underlying Fund that is equal to the Fund's portion of the Underlying Fund's income from sources in that country. The above designation does not apply for the purpose of computing the deduction in respect of foreign tax described below.

Upon the actual or deemed disposition of a security included in a Fund's portfolio, the Fund will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) to the extent the proceeds of disposition net of any reasonable costs of disposition exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base of such security, unless the Fund were considered to be trading or dealing in securities or otherwise carrying on a business of buying and selling securities or the Fund has acquired the security in a transaction or transactions considered to be an adventure or concern in the nature of trade, in which case the Fund will realize ordinary income (or losses). The Manager has advised counsel that each Fund will purchase securities (other than derivative instruments) with the objective of earning income thereon and will take the position that gains and losses realized on the disposition of those securities are capital gains and capital losses. The Manager has also advised counsel that each Fund will elect under subsection 39(4) of the Tax Act so that all gains or losses realized on the disposition of securities that are "Canadian securities" (as defined in the Tax Act) will be deemed to be capital gains or losses to such Fund.

Losses realized by a Fund cannot be allocated to you but may, subject to certain limitations, be deducted by the Fund from capital gains or net income realized by the Fund in other years. In certain circumstances, a capital loss realized by a Fund may be denied or suspended and, therefore, may not be available to offset capital gains. For example, a capital loss realized by a Fund on the disposition of capital property will be suspended if, during the period that begins 30 days before and

ends 30 days after the date of the disposition, the Fund (or a person affiliated with the Fund for the purposes of the Tax Act) acquires a property that is, or is identical to, the particular property disposed of (a *Substituted Property*) and owns the Substituted Property 30 days after the original disposition. If a loss is suspended, a Fund cannot deduct the loss from the Fund's capital gains until the Substituted Property is disposed of and no Substituted Property is acquired by the Fund, or a person affiliated with the Fund, within 30 days before and after the disposition. The application of these rules may increase the amount of net realized capital gains of the Fund that will be distributed to you.

As a Fund's (or an Underlying Fund's) income and capital gains may be derived from investments in countries other than Canada, the Fund (or the Underlying Fund) may be liable to pay income or profits tax to such countries. To the extent that foreign tax paid directly by a Fund exceeds 15% of the foreign income (excluding capital gains from investments made directly by the Fund), such excess may generally be deducted by the Fund in computing its income for purposes of the Tax Act. To the extent that foreign tax paid by the Fund (or paid by an Underlying Fund and deemed to be paid by the Fund) does not exceed 15% and has not been deducted in computing the income of a Fund, the Fund may designate a portion of its foreign source income in respect of your units, so that such income and a portion of the foreign tax paid or deemed to be paid by the Fund may be regarded as foreign source income of, and foreign tax paid by, you for the purposes of the foreign tax credit provisions of the Tax Act.

Generally, a Fund will include gains and deduct losses on income account in connection with investments made through certain derivatives, such as futures and forward contracts, except where such derivatives are used to hedge investments of the Fund that are capital property and provided there is sufficient linkage of such derivatives to such investments, subject to the DFA Rules discussed below. Each Fund will recognize such gains and losses for tax purposes at the time they are realized.

In addition, the Funds invest in Underlying Funds that, in turn, may invest in derivatives. These Underlying Funds generally treat gains and losses arising in connection with derivatives, other than derivatives used for certain hedging purposes, on income account rather than on capital account.

The derivative forward agreement rules in the Tax Act (the *DFA Rules*) target financial arrangements (described in the DFA Rules as "derivative forward agreements") that seek to reduce tax by converting, through the use of derivative contracts, the return on investments that would have the character of ordinary income to capital gains. The DFA Rules are broad in scope and could apply to other agreements or transactions. If the DFA Rules were to apply in respect of derivatives utilized by the Funds, gains realized in respect of the property underlying such derivatives could be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gains.

If a Fund does not qualify as a "mutual fund trust" under the Tax Act at any time, the income tax consequences for that Fund may differ materially from those described above.

For example, if a Fund does not qualify as a mutual fund trust throughout a taxation year, the Fund could be subject to tax under Part XII.2 of the Tax Act and would not be entitled to the capital gains refund.

In addition, if a Fund does not qualify as a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act and more than 50% of the fair market value of all interests in the Fund are held by holders that are "financial institutions", as such term is defined for purposes of the "mark-to-market property" rules in the Tax Act (a *Financial Institution*), the Fund will be a Financial Institution. In that event, gains and losses of such Fund on property that is "mark-to-market property" for purposes of these rules will be fully included in/deducted from income on an annual mark-to-market basis.

Further, if a Fund does not qualify as either a mutual fund trust or an investment fund under the Tax Act throughout a taxation year, the Fund may be liable to pay an alternative minimum tax under the Tax Act.

Income Tax Considerations for Investors

You will generally be required to include in computing your income such portion of a Fund's net income for a taxation year, including net realized taxable capital gains (whether or not accrued or realized by the Fund prior to your acquisition of units), as is, or is deemed to be, paid or payable to you in the taxation year (including distributions that are received upon a redemption of units or as a result of Management Fee Distributions) even if the amount so paid or payable is reinvested in additional units of the Fund. Management Fee Distributions are paid by a Fund first out of net income, then out of net taxable capital gains, and thereafter, if necessary out of capital. Amounts paid or payable by a Fund to a unitholder after December 15 and before the end of the calendar year are deemed to have been paid or payable to the unitholder on December 15.

Any amount in excess of the net income and net realized taxable capital gains of a Fund, that is paid or payable to you in a year (e.g., a return of capital) should not generally be included in computing your income for the year. However, the payment by a Fund of such excess amount to you, other than as proceeds of disposition of a unit or part thereof and other than the portion, if any, of that excess amount that represents the non-taxable portion of net realized capital gains of the Fund, the taxable portion of which was appropriately designated by the Fund, will reduce the adjusted cost base (ACB) of your units. If the ACB of units of a Fund held by you would otherwise be less than zero, the negative amount will be deemed to be a capital gain realized by you from the disposition of the units and your ACB will be increased by the amount of such deemed capital gain to zero.

Provided that appropriate designations are made by a Fund, such portion of (a) the Fund's net realized taxable capital gains, (b) the Fund's foreign source income and foreign taxes eligible for the foreign tax credit, and (c) the taxable dividends received or deemed to be received by the Fund on shares of taxable Canadian corporations, as is paid or payable to you, will effectively retain its character and be treated as such in your hands for purposes of the Tax Act. Amounts that retain their character in your hands as taxable dividends on shares of taxable Canadian corporations will be eligible for the normal gross-up and dividend tax credit rules under the Tax Act. An enhanced dividend gross-up and tax credit is available in respect of "eligible dividends" (as defined in the Tax Act) designated by a taxable Canadian corporation. As applicable, a Fund will similarly make designations in respect of its income and taxes from foreign sources so that holders of units of the Fund will be deemed to have paid, for foreign tax credit purposes, their proportionate share of the foreign taxes paid by the Fund on such income. A holder of units of such Fund will generally be entitled to foreign tax credits in respect of such foreign taxes under and subject to the general foreign tax credit rules under the Tax Act.

Any loss of a Fund for purposes of the Tax Act cannot be allocated to you, and cannot be treated as your loss.

Upon the disposition or deemed disposition of units of a Fund (including on a redemption or on a switch between units of one Fund for units of another CAMI Fund), you will generally realize a capital gain (or capital loss) to the extent that the proceeds of disposition of such units (excluding any amount payable by the Fund that represents an amount of net capital gains designated to a redeeming unitholder as described below), exceed (or are exceeded by) the aggregate of the ACB of such units and any reasonable costs of disposition.

The ACB of a unit of a Fund will generally be the average cost of all of your units of the Fund that you own, including units purchased on the reinvestment of distributions (including returns of capital and Management Fee Distributions). Accordingly, when a unit of a Fund is acquired, its cost will generally be averaged with the ACB of the other units of the Fund then owned by you as capital property to determine the ACB of each such unit at that time. For this purpose, the cost of units that have been issued on the reinvestment of a distribution will generally be equal to the amount of the distribution. A consolidation of units of a Fund following a distribution paid in the form of additional units of the Fund will not be regarded as a disposition of units and will not affect your aggregate ACB.

Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, a Fund may designate such portion of the amount paid to a unitholder who has redeemed units of a Fund in a calendar year as may reasonably be regarded by the Trustee as attributable to the net capital gains of the Fund for the taxation year of the Fund that ends in, or contemporaneously with, that year as an amount of such net capital gains that was paid to the unitholder. Any such designations will reduce the redemption price otherwise payable to the unitholder and therefore the unitholder's proceeds of disposition.

Certain rules in the Tax Act may limit a Fund's ability to claim a deduction in computing its income for amounts of capital gains that are allocated to redeeming unitholders. Refer to *Allocation of Capital Gains to Redeeming Unitholders*.

One-half of any capital gain (referred to as a *taxable capital gain*) realized by you on a disposition of units of a Fund (or designated by a Fund in respect of you) generally must be included in your income for the taxation year of disposition and one-half of any capital loss (referred to as an *allowable capital loss*) realized by you in that year must be deducted from taxable capital gains realized by you in such year, in accordance with the provisions in the Tax Act.

Allowable capital losses for a taxation year in excess of taxable capital gains for that year generally may be carried back and deducted in any of the three preceding taxation years, or carried forward and deducted in any subsequent taxation year, against taxable capital gains realized in such year, to the extent and under the circumstances provided for in the Tax Act.

In certain situations, if you dispose of units of a Fund and would otherwise realize a capital loss, the loss will be denied. This may occur if you or your spouse or another person with whom you are affiliated (including a corporation you control) has acquired a property (*Substituted Property*) that is identical to the units disposed of (for example, units of the same Fund) within 30 days before or after the original unitholder disposed of the units, and such person owns the Substituted Property 30 days after the original disposition. In these circumstances, the capital loss may be deemed to be a "superficial loss" and denied. The amount of the denied capital loss will be added to the ACB of the units which are Substituted Property.

Individuals may be subject to an alternative minimum tax in respect of realized taxable capital gains and/or dividends from taxable Canadian corporations.

Registered Plans and Eligibility for Investment

In general, if you hold units of a Fund in a registered retirement savings plan (*RRSP*), registered retirement income fund (*RRIF*), registered education savings plan (*RESP*), registered disability savings plan (*RDSP*), deferred profit-sharing plan (*DPSP*), tax-free savings account (*TFSA*) or first home savings account (*FHSA*, and FHSAs together with RRSPs, RRIFs, RESPs, RDSPs, DPSPs and TFSAs, collectively *registered plans*), you will not pay tax on distributions of net income and net realized capital gains paid or payable to the registered plan by a Fund in a particular year or on any capital gains realized by the registered plan from redeeming or otherwise disposing of these units. However, most withdrawals from such registered plans (other than a withdrawal from a TFSA and certain permitted withdrawals from FHSAs, RESPs and RDSPs) are generally taxable.

The units of a Fund will be a qualified investment for registered plans at any time that the Fund qualifies or is deemed to qualify as a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act or is a "registered investment" of the registered plan for purposes of the Tax Act. Counsel has been advised that each Fund will apply to be, at all material times, a "registered investment" under the Tax Act; however, pursuant to Proposed Amendments included in Bill C-31, which received second reading in Parliament on June 3, 2026 (the *Qualified Investment Amendments*), the registered investment regime is proposed to be repealed, effective January 1, 2027. Alternatively, pursuant to the Qualified Investment Amendments, units of a Fund are proposed to be a qualified investment for registered plans if the Fund (1) is subject to, and substantially complies with, the requirements of NI 81-102, or (2) satisfies certain of the conditions necessary to qualify as an "investment fund" for purposes of the "loss restriction event" rules in the Tax Act and is managed by a registered investment fund manager as described in NI 31-103 (which includes the Manager).

Notwithstanding that units of a Fund may be qualified investments for an RRSP, RRIF, RESP, RDSP, TFSA or FHSA (a *Plan* and collectively the *Plans*), the annuitant of an RRSP or RRIF, the holder of a TFSA, FHSA or RDSP, or the subscriber of an RESP (each a *Plan Holder*), as the case may be, will be subject to a penalty tax in respect of the units if they are a “prohibited investment” for the Plan within the meaning of the Tax Act. Generally, units of a Fund would be a “prohibited investment” for a Plan if the Plan Holder (i) does not deal at arm’s length with the Fund for purposes of the Tax Act, or (ii) alone or together with persons with whom the Plan Holder does not deal at arm’s length, holds 10% or more of the value of all units of the Fund. Units of a Fund will not be a “prohibited investment” for a Plan if the units are “excluded property” as defined in the Tax Act for the purposes of the prohibited investment rules.

Prospective investors who intend to purchase units of a Fund through a registered plan should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax treatment of contributions to, and acquisitions of property by, such registered plan.

Buying Units Close to a Year-End

At the time you acquire units of a Fund, the Fund’s NAV per unit will reflect any income and gains that have accrued or been realized but have not been made payable. In particular, this may be the case when the units are acquired late in the year, or on or before the date on which a distribution is paid. If you buy units of a Fund just before it makes a distribution, you will be taxed on the entire distribution even though the Fund may have earned the income or realized the gain giving rise to the distribution before you owned units of the Fund. That means you may have to pay tax on your proportionate share of the net income or net realized capital gains earned by the Fund before you owned units of the Fund.

Additional Tax Information

Portfolio Turnover Rate

A Fund’s portfolio turnover rate indicates how actively its Portfolio Advisor manages the portfolio investments. A portfolio turnover rate of 100% is equivalent to a Fund buying and selling all of the securities in its portfolio one time in the course of a year. The higher a Fund’s portfolio turnover rate in a year, the greater the trading costs payable by the Fund, and the greater the chance that you will receive a taxable distribution from the Fund in that year. A higher portfolio turnover rate should not be considered as indicative of a Fund’s historical or future performance.

Reporting to You

Each year, the Funds will provide you with income tax information necessary to allow you to complete your income tax return, including the amount and type of any distribution that a Fund pays to you on the units that you hold. You should keep records of the original cost of your units, including new units received on the reinvestment of distributions, so that any capital gain or loss on redemption or other disposition can be accurately determined for tax purposes.

Calculating the ACB of Your Investment

The total ACB of your units of a Fund is calculated as follows:

Your initial investment in such units:

- + the cost of any additional purchases
 - + reinvested distributions (including returns of capital and Management Fee Distributions)
 - distributions that are returns of capital (if any)
 - the ACB of units you previously switched, or redeemed
-

= ACB

The ACB of a unit is simply the ACB of your total investment in units of a Fund divided by the total number of such units of the Fund held by you.

You are responsible for keeping a record of the ACB of your investment for the purpose of calculating any capital gain or capital loss you may realize when you redeem, or otherwise dispose of, your units. You should keep track of the original cost of your units for each Fund, including new units you receive when distributions are reinvested.

Enhanced Tax Information Reporting

Each of the Funds has due diligence and reporting obligations under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (as implemented in Canada by the Canada-United States Enhanced Tax Information Exchange Agreement and Part XVIII of the Tax Act, collectively *FATCA*) and the OECD's Common Reporting Standard (as implemented in Canada by Part XIX of the Tax Act (CRS)). Generally, unitholders (or in the case of certain unitholders that are entities, the "controlling persons" thereof) will be required by law to provide their advisor or dealer with information related to their citizenship or tax residence and, if applicable, their tax identification number. If a unitholder, for *FATCA* purposes, is identified as a U.S. person (including a U.S. citizen living in Canada) or, for CRS purposes, is identified as a tax resident of a country other than Canada or the U.S., or if the unitholder (or, if applicable, any of its controlling persons) fails to provide the required information and indicia of U.S. or non-Canadian status is present, information about the unitholder (or, if applicable, its controlling persons) and his, her or its investment in the Fund(s) will generally be reported to the CRA unless the units are held within a registered plan. The CRA will provide that information to, in the case of *FATCA*, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (*IRS*), and, in the case of CRS, the relevant tax authority of any country that is a signatory of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information or that has otherwise agreed to a bilateral information exchange with Canada under CRS.

What Are Your Legal Rights?

Securities legislation in some provinces and territories gives unitholders the right to withdraw from an agreement to buy mutual funds within two business days of receiving the simplified prospectus or Fund Facts, or to cancel their purchase within 48 hours of receiving confirmation of their order. For a PAC Plan, if you have not requested to receive subsequent Fund Facts, you will have the right to withdraw from an agreement to purchase units of a Fund only in respect of your first purchase. Refer to *Pre-Authorized Chequing Plan* under *Optional Services* for more information.

Securities legislation in some provinces and territories also allows unitholders to cancel an agreement to buy mutual fund units and get their money back, or to make a claim for damages, if the simplified prospectus, Fund Facts, or financial statements misrepresent any facts about the Funds. These rights must usually be exercised within certain time limits.

For more information, refer to the securities legislation of your province or territory, or consult your lawyer.

Additional Information

Fund-linked Products

From time to time, CIBC or one of its affiliates may issue Fund-Linked Notes, fund-linked GICs, or similar products (collectively referred to as *Fund-linked Products*) that aim to provide investment returns that are linked to the performance of a notional investment portfolio comprised of one or more of the Funds. CIBC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, CIBC World Markets Inc. and CAMI may receive fees and/or other benefits in connection with these Fund-linked Products, and in

connection with the hedging of any obligations under the Fund-linked Products. CIBC or one of its subsidiaries may buy or sell large amounts of units of a Fund to hedge its obligations relating to the Fund-linked Products. The hedging strategy may also involve daily trading in units of the Funds. The Manager will monitor the risks associated with these transactions, which may include large investor risk and short-term trading risk, on a periodic basis. The Manager has established policies and procedures relating to large investors and short-term trading, which include the imposition of a short-term trading fee if determined to be appropriate, standards for prior notification for large purchases and redemptions, and the right for the Manager to terminate a client relationship. For more information refer to *Large Investor Risk* under *What is a Mutual Fund and What are the Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?* and to *Policies and Procedures Related to Short-Term or Excessive Trading*.

Data Produced by a Third Party

Information regarding the Funds may be provided to third-party service providers who use this data in order to produce their own information regarding the Funds. Such third-party service provider information may be made available to the public. CAMI and its affiliates bear no responsibility for the use or accuracy of such data by third-party service providers.

Exemptions and Approvals

Cover Relief in Connection with Certain Derivatives

The Funds have obtained an exemption from certain provisions of NI 81-102 in order to permit each Fund to use, as cover, a right or obligation to sell an equivalent quantity of the underlying interest of the standardized future, forward or swap when: (i) it opens or maintains a long position in a debt-like security that has a component that is a long position in a forward contract or in a standardized future or forward contract; or (ii) it enters into or maintains a swap position during the periods when the Fund is entitled to receive payments under the swap.

Transactions with Related Parties

The Funds obtained exemptive relief from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities, subject to certain conditions imposed by the regulators, including the approval or a recommendation of the IRC, as applicable, to enter into one or more of the following transactions:

- invest in or hold equity securities of CIBC or issuers related to the Portfolio Advisor;
- invest in or hold non-exchange-traded debt securities of CIBC or an issuer related to CIBC, with terms-to-maturity of 365 days or more, issued in a primary offering and in the secondary market;
- purchase debt securities issued by an issuer that is not a reporting issuer in any of the provinces and territories of Canada (Non-RI Debt Securities) for which CIBC World Markets Inc., CIBC World Markets Corp., or any affiliate of CIBC (a Related Dealer or the Related Dealers) acts as an underwriter during the offering of the Non-RI Debt Securities, or at any time during the 60-day period following the completion of the offering of such securities in accordance with certain conditions;
- purchase equity or debt securities from, or sell them to, a Related Dealer, where it is acting as principal;
- purchase securities from or sell securities to another investment fund or a managed account managed by the Manager or an affiliate of the Manager (referred to as *inter-fund trades* or *cross-trades*); and
- engage in in-specie transfers by receiving portfolio securities from, or delivering portfolio securities to, a managed account or another investment fund managed by the Manager or an

affiliate, in respect of a purchase or redemption of units of the Funds, subject to certain conditions.

The Funds may also undertake currency and currency derivative transactions where a Related Dealer is the counterparty.

The IRC has issued standing instructions in respect of each of the transactions noted above (the *Related Party Transactions*). At least annually, the IRC reviews the Related Party Transactions for which they have provided standing instructions.

When the Manager refers or reports a matter to the IRC, the IRC is required to advise the Canadian securities regulatory authorities if it determines that an investment decision was not made in accordance with a condition imposed by securities legislation or the IRC in any Related Party Transaction requiring its approval.

Three-Tier Structure

The Funds have received the approval of the Canadian securities regulatory authorities exempting the Funds from the multi-tier fund-of-fund restriction in paragraph 2.5(2)(b) of NI 81-102 to permit a three-tier structure where a Fund purchases and holds directly or indirectly securities of one or more other mutual funds (the *Reference Fund*), each of which is subject to NI 81-102 and managed by CAMI, which Reference Fund in turn holds directly or indirectly more than 10% of its net asset value in securities of one or more other mutual funds, each of which is subject to NI 81-102 and managed by CAMI (a Third Tier Fund). The exemptive relief is subject to certain conditions, including but not limited to, obtaining IRC approval and ensuring that we maintain investor protection policies and procedures that address liquidity and redemption risk.

Certificate of the Funds, the Manager and the Promoter

Avantis CIBC International Equity ETF Fund

Avantis CIBC All-Equity Asset Allocation ETF Fund

(collectively, the “Funds”)

Dated September 28, 2026

This simplified prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference into the simplified prospectus, constitute full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by the simplified prospectus, as required by the securities legislation of each of the provinces and territories of Canada, and do not contain any misrepresentations.

Signed “*Eric Bélanger*”

Eric Bélanger

President and Chief Executive Officer

CIBC Asset Management Inc.

Signed “*Winnie Wakayama*”

Winnie Wakayama

Chief Financial Officer

CIBC Asset Management Inc.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of CIBC Asset Management Inc. as Trustee, Manager and Promoter of the Funds

Signed “*Meric Koksai*”

Meric Koksai

Director

Signed “*Bradley Finch*”

Bradley Finch

Director

Fund Specific Information

Specific Information about Each of the Mutual Funds Described in this Document

What is a Mutual Fund and What are the Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?

A mutual fund is a pool of investments managed by professional money managers. People with similar investment goals contribute money to the mutual fund to become a unitholder of the mutual fund and share in its income, expenses, gains, and losses in proportion to their interests in the mutual fund. The benefits of investing in mutual funds include the following:

- *Convenience:* Various types of portfolios with different investment objectives requiring only a minimum amount of capital investment are available to satisfy the needs of investors.
- *Professional Management:* Experts with the requisite knowledge and resources are engaged to manage the portfolios of the mutual funds.
- *Diversification:* Mutual funds may invest in a wide variety of securities and industries and sometimes in different countries. This leads to reduced risk exposure and helps in the effort to achieve capital appreciation.
- *Liquidity:* Investors are generally able to redeem their investments at any time.
- *Administration:* Recordkeeping, custody of assets, reporting to investors, income tax information, and the reinvestment of distributions are among the administrative matters that are handled, or arranged for, by the investment fund manager.

Mutual funds own different types of investments, depending on their investment objectives. The value of the investments a mutual fund owns will vary from day to day, notably reflecting changes in interest rates, economic conditions, and market and company news. As a result, the value of a mutual fund's units may go up and down, and the value of your investment in a mutual fund may be more or less when you redeem it than when you purchased it.

Your investment in a mutual fund is not guaranteed. Unlike bank accounts or guaranteed investment certificates (*GICs*), mutual fund units are not covered by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government deposit insurer. Under exceptional circumstances, a mutual fund may suspend redemptions. We describe these circumstances under *Redemptions – When You May Not be Allowed to Redeem Your Units*.

Different investments have different types and levels of risk. Mutual funds also have different types and levels of risk, depending on the nature of the securities they own.

Risk tolerance will differ among individuals. You need to take into account your own comfort level with risk and the amount of risk suitable for your personal circumstances and investment goals. You should decide whether or not to invest in any of the Funds after careful consideration with your investment advisor as to the suitability of any of the Funds given their investment objectives and the information set out in this simplified prospectus. The Manager does not make any recommendation as to the suitability of the Funds for investment for an investor.

Types of Investment Risks

The most common risks that can affect the value of your investment in the Funds are described below. Refer to *What are the Risks of Investing in the Fund?* under *Fund Details* for the principal risks associated with each Fund as at the date of this simplified prospectus. Funds which invest in an Underlying Fund will also be subject to the risks of the Underlying Fund.

Concentration Risk

Generally, a Fund will not invest more than 10% of its NAV in any one issuer unless otherwise permitted by securities legislation. In the event that a Fund invests or holds a higher concentration of assets in, or exposure to, a single issuer (including government and government-guaranteed issuers), a Fund offers less diversification, which could have an adverse effect on its returns. By concentrating investments on fewer issuers or securities, there may be increased volatility in a Fund's unit price and there may be a decrease in its liquidity.

Cybersecurity Risk

With the prevalence of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, mutual funds and managers of mutual funds are susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g. through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e. efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users).

Cyber incidents affecting a mutual fund, its manager, and its service providers (including, but not limited to any custodian and sub-custodians) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact each of their respective business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the ability to calculate the mutual fund's NAV, impediments to trading, the inability of unitholders to transact business with the mutual fund, and the inability of the mutual fund to process transactions including redemptions. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber incidents affecting the issuers of securities in which the mutual fund invests and counterparties with which the mutual fund engages in transactions.

Cybersecurity breaches could cause the mutual fund and/or the manager of the mutual fund to be in violation of applicable privacy and other laws, and to incur regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with the implementation of any corrective measures, and/or financial loss. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred to prevent any cyber incidents in the future.

While the Manager has established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, inherent limitations exist in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, although the Manager has vendor oversight policies and procedures, the Manager cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems of the Funds' service providers, the issuers of securities in which the Funds invest or any other third parties whose operations may affect the Funds or their unitholders. As a result, the Funds and their unitholders could be negatively affected.

Derivatives Risk

A derivative is a financial instrument whose value is derived from the value of an underlying variable, usually in the form of a security or asset. Derivatives can be traded on exchanges or over-the-counter with other financial institutions, known as counterparties. There are many different kinds of derivatives, but derivatives usually take the form of an agreement between two parties to buy or sell an asset, such as a basket of stocks or a bond, at a future time for an agreed upon price.

Some common types of derivatives mutual funds may use include:

Futures contracts: an exchange-traded contract involving the obligation of the seller to deliver, and the buyer to receive, certain assets (or a money payment based on the change in value of certain assets or an index) at a specified time.

Forward contracts: a private (i.e. over-the-counter) contract involving the obligation of the seller to deliver, and the buyer to receive, certain assets (or a money payment based on the change in value of certain assets or an index) at a specified time.

Options: an exchange-traded or private (i.e. over-the-counter) contract involving the right of a holder to sell (put) or buy (call) certain assets (or a money payment based on the change in value of certain assets or an index) from another party at a specified price within a specified time period.

Swaps: a private (i.e. over-the-counter) contract between two parties used to exchange periodic payments in the future based on a formula to which the parties have agreed. Swaps are generally equivalent to a series of forward contracts packaged together.

Mutual funds may use derivatives for two purposes: hedging and effective exposure (non-hedging).

Hedging

Hedging means protecting against changes in the level of security prices, currency exchange rates, or interest rates that negatively affect the price of securities held in a mutual fund. There are costs associated with hedging as well as risks, as outlined below.

Effective Exposure (Non-Hedging)

Effective exposure means using derivatives, such as futures, forwards, options, swaps, or similar instruments, instead of investing in the actual underlying investment. A mutual fund might do this because the derivative may be cheaper, it may be sold more quickly and easily, it may have lower transaction and custodial costs, or because it can make the portfolio more diversified. However, effective exposure does not guarantee that a mutual fund will make money.

The use of derivatives carries numerous risks, including:

- there is no guarantee the hedging or non-hedging strategy will be effective and achieve the intended effect;
- derivatives entered for hedging purposes may expose a mutual fund to losses if the derivative does not correlate with the underlying security or asset they were designed to hedge. Hedging may also reduce the opportunity for gains if the value of the hedged investment rises, because the derivative could incur an offsetting loss. Hedging may also be costly or difficult to implement;
- there is no guarantee that a mutual fund will be able to find an acceptable counterparty willing to enter into a derivative contract;
- certain derivatives traded over-the-counter are contracted between a mutual fund and a counterparty. It is possible that the other party in a derivative contract (the counterparty) may not be able to fulfill a promise to buy or sell the derivative, or settle the transaction, which could result in a loss to a mutual fund. Also, many counterparties are financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers and their creditworthiness (and ability to pay or perform) may be negatively impacted by factors affecting financial institutions generally. In addition, a mutual fund may engage in cleared specified derivatives with certain counterparties that do not have a “designated rating” under NI 81-102, which may increase the risk that such counterparty may fail to perform its obligations, resulting in a loss to a mutual fund;
- when entering into a derivative contract, a mutual fund may be required to provide margin or collateral to the counterparty, which exposes a mutual fund to the credit risk of the counterparty. If the counterparty becomes insolvent, a mutual fund could lose its margin or its collateral or incur expenses to recover;
- the use of futures or other derivatives can amplify a gain, but can also amplify a loss, which can be substantially more than the initial margin of collateral deposited by a mutual fund;

- many derivatives, particularly those that are privately negotiated, are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to a mutual fund;
- derivatives can drop in value just as other investments can drop in value;
- the price of the derivative may change more than the price of the underlying security or asset;
- derivative prices can be affected by factors other than the price of the underlying security or asset; for example, some investors may speculate in the derivative, driving the price up or down;
- if trading in a substantial number of stocks in an index is interrupted or stopped, or if the composition of the index changes, it could adversely affect derivatives based on that index;
- it may be difficult to unwind a futures, forward, or option position because the futures or options exchange has imposed a temporary trading limit, or because a government authority has imposed restrictions on certain transactions;
- there is no assurance that a liquid market will always exist when a mutual fund wants to buy or sell. This risk may restrict a mutual fund's ability to realize its profits or limit its losses;
- derivatives traded on certain foreign markets may be harder to price and/or close out than those traded in Canada;
- where the derivatives contract is a commodity futures contract, a mutual fund will endeavor to settle the contract with cash or an offsetting contract. There is no guarantee a mutual fund will be able to do so. This could result in a mutual fund having to make or take delivery of the commodity;
- the regulation of derivatives is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action. The effect of any future regulatory changes may make it more difficult, or impossible, for a mutual fund to use certain derivatives; and
- the Tax Act, or its interpretation, may change in respect of the tax treatment of derivatives.

Certain types of derivatives (e.g. certain swaps) are required to be cleared through a central counterparty. Central clearing is designed to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity compared to over-the-counter swaps, but it does not eliminate those risks completely. With cleared swaps, there is also a risk of notional loss by a mutual fund of its initial and variation margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of the futures commission merchant, an individual or organization that both (i) solicits or accepts offers to buy or sell futures contracts, options on futures, off exchange foreign exchange contracts or swaps and (ii) accepts money or other assets from customers to support such orders with which a mutual fund has a notional open position in a swap contract. With cleared swaps, a mutual fund may not be able to obtain as favourable terms as it would be able to negotiate for a bilateral, uncleared swap. In addition, central counterparties and futures commission merchants generally can require termination of existing cleared swap transactions at any time, and can also require increases in margin above the margin that is required at the initiation of the swap agreement.

The use of derivatives strategies by the Funds may also have a tax impact on the Funds. The timing and character of income, gains or losses from these strategies could impair the ability of a portfolio advisor to use derivatives when it wishes to do so.

Emerging Markets Risk

The risks of foreign investments are usually greater in emerging markets. An emerging market includes any country that is defined as emerging or developing by the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, or the United Nations, or any country that is included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The risks of investing in an emerging market are greater because such markets tend to be less developed.

Many emerging markets have histories of, and continue to present the risk of, hyper-inflation and currency devaluations versus the dollar, which adversely affect returns to Canadian investors. In

addition, the securities markets in many of these countries have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than those in developed markets. Because these markets are so small, investments in them may suffer sharper and more frequent price changes or long-term price depression due to adverse publicity, investor perceptions, or the actions of a few large investors. In addition, traditional measures of investment value used in Canada, such as price-to-earnings ratios, may not apply to certain small markets.

A number of emerging markets have histories of instability and upheaval in internal politics that could increase the chances that their governments would take actions that are hostile or detrimental to private enterprise or foreign investment. Certain emerging markets may also face other significant internal or external risks, including the risk of war or civil conflicts. Governments in many emerging market countries participate to a significant degree in their economies and securities markets, which may impair investment and economic growth.

Equity Risk

Equity securities, such as common stock, and equity-related securities, such as convertible securities and warrants, rise and fall with the financial well-being of the companies that issue them. The price of a share is also influenced by general economic, industry, and market trends. When the economy is strong, the outlook for many companies will be positive and share prices will generally rise, as will the value of the Funds that own these shares. On the other hand, share prices usually decline with a general economic or industry downturn. There is the chance that a Fund may select stocks that underperform the markets or that underperform another mutual fund or other investment products with similar investment objectives and investment strategies.

Exchange-Traded Fund Risk

A Fund may invest in one or more other mutual funds whose securities are listed for trading on an exchange (an exchange-traded fund or ETF), including exchange-traded funds managed by the Manager or an affiliate thereof. The ETF investments may include stocks, bonds, commodities, and other financial instruments. Some ETFs, listed on a stock exchange in Canada or the U.S. may qualify as index participation units (IPUs), and attempt to replicate the performance of a widely-quoted market index. Not all ETFs are IPUs. ETFs and their underlying investments are subject to the same general types of investment risks as mutual funds, including those that are outlined in this document. An ETF's risk will be dependent on its structure and underlying investments. ETF units may trade below, at, or above their respective net asset value per unit. The trading price of ETF units will fluctuate in accordance with changes in the ETF's net asset value per unit, as well as the market supply and demand on the respective stock exchanges on which they trade.

Foreign Currency Risk

Some mutual funds may have exposure to securities denominated or traded in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. The value of these securities will be affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Generally, when the Canadian dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, your investment is worth fewer Canadian dollars. Conversely, when the Canadian dollar decreases in value against a foreign currency, your investment is worth more Canadian dollars. Thus, foreign currency risk gives rise to the possibility that a stronger Canadian dollar will reduce returns for Canadians investing outside of Canada, and that a weaker Canadian dollar will increase returns for Canadians investing outside of Canada.

Foreign Market Risk

Some mutual funds may take advantage of investment opportunities available in other countries.

Foreign market securities offer broader diversification than an investment made only in Canada since the price movement of securities traded on foreign markets tends to have a low correlation with the price movement of securities traded in Canada. Foreign investments, however, may involve special

risks not applicable to Canadian and U.S. investments that may increase the chance that a mutual fund will lose money.

The economies of certain foreign markets may rely heavily on particular industries or foreign capital, and may be more vulnerable to diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers, and other protectionist or retaliatory measures.

Investments in foreign markets may be adversely affected by governmental actions, such as the imposition of capital controls, nationalization of companies or industries, expropriation of assets, or the imposition of punitive taxes. Like other investment companies and business organizations, a mutual fund could be adversely affected if a participating country withdraws from, or other countries join, economic or currency unions.

The governments of certain countries may prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on foreign investment in their capital markets or in certain industries. Any of these actions could severely affect security prices, impair a mutual fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign securities or transfer its assets or income back into Canada, or otherwise adversely affect its operations.

Other foreign market risks include foreign exchange fluctuations and controls, difficulties in pricing securities, defaults on foreign government securities, difficulties in enforcing favourable legal judgments in foreign courts, different accounting standards, and political and social instability. Governance and legal frameworks available to investors in certain foreign countries may be less extensive than those available to investors in Canada or other foreign countries.

Since there may be fewer investors and a smaller number of shares traded each day on some foreign exchanges, it may be difficult for a mutual fund to buy and sell securities on certain exchanges. In addition, prices of foreign securities may fluctuate more than prices of securities traded in Canada.

General Market Risk

General market risk is the risk that markets will go down in value, including the possibility that markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. Several factors can influence market trends, such as economic developments, changes in interest rates, political changes, conflict between countries, and catastrophic events, such as pandemics or disasters which occur naturally or are exacerbated by climate change. Threatened and actual impositions of tariffs and other trade related actions by the U.S., China and other global actors, and any counter-tariff and non-tariff retaliatory measures by Canada, Europe and others, may have further negative impacts on the Canadian and global economy, and on financial markets. These events could exacerbate other preexisting political, social and economic risks. These factors may adversely affect global markets and the Funds' performance.

The Funds, like all investments, are subject to general market risk.

Large Investor Risk

Mutual funds may be purchased and redeemed in significant amounts by a unitholder. In circumstances where a unitholder with significant holdings redeems a large number of units at one time, the mutual fund may be forced to sell its investments at the prevailing market price (whether or not the price is favourable) in order to execute such a request. This could result in significant price fluctuations to the mutual fund's NAV, and may potentially reduce its returns. The risk can occur due to a variety of reasons, including if the mutual fund is relatively small or is purchased by (a) a financial institution, including CIBC or an affiliate, to hedge its obligations relating to a guaranteed investment product or other similar products whose performance is linked to the performance of a mutual fund, (b) another mutual fund, or (c) an investment manager as part of a discretionary managed account or an asset allocation service.

Portfolio Management Risk

The Funds' investment portfolios are subject to a degree of management risk. The Manager or Portfolio Advisor's judgments about the implementation of a strategy or the attractiveness, relative value, or potential appreciation of a particular sector, security, or investment strategy may prove incorrect and may cause the Funds to incur losses. There can be no assurance that the Manager's or the Portfolio Advisor's investment techniques and decisions will produce the desired results.

Regulatory Risk

There can be no assurance that certain laws applicable to mutual funds, such as income tax and securities laws, and the administrative policies and practices of the applicable regulatory authorities, will not be changed in a manner that adversely affects mutual funds or their investors.

Securities Lending, Repurchase, and Reverse Repurchase Transactions Risk

Some mutual funds may enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase transactions, and reverse repurchase transactions to earn additional income. There are risks associated with securities lending, repurchase, and reverse repurchase transactions. Over time, the value of the securities loaned under a securities lending transaction or sold under a repurchase transaction might exceed the value of the cash or other collateral held by a mutual fund. If the third party defaults on its obligation to repay or resell the securities to the mutual fund, the cash or other collateral may be insufficient to enable the mutual fund to purchase replacement securities, and the mutual fund may suffer a loss for the difference. Likewise, over time, the value of the securities purchased by a mutual fund under a reverse repurchase transaction may decline below the amount of cash paid by the mutual fund to the third party. If the third party defaults on its obligation to repurchase the securities from the mutual fund, it may need to sell the securities for a lower price and suffer a loss for the difference.

Specialization Risk

The Funds may specialize by investing in particular industries, sectors of the economy or parts of the world, or by using a specific investment style or approach, like growth, value or socially responsible investing. Specialization may limit the types and number of investment opportunities available to a Fund. While specialization allows these Funds to better focus on a particular sector or investment approach, investment in these Funds may also be riskier than mutual funds with broader diversification. Specialty mutual funds may experience greater fluctuations in price because securities in the same industry tend to be affected by the same factors. These Funds must continue to follow their investment objectives by investing in their particular specialty, even during periods when such specialty is performing poorly. Some industries or sectors are heavily regulated and may receive government funding. Investments in these industries or sectors may be substantially affected by changes in government policy, such as deregulation or reduced government funding. Some other industries and sectors may also be impacted by interest rate or world price fluctuations and unpredictable world events.

Taxation Risk

If a Fund does not qualify as a "mutual fund trust" for purposes of the Tax Act or were to cease to so qualify, the income tax considerations as described under *Income Tax Considerations* herein could be materially and adversely different in respect of the Fund. For example, if a Fund is a registered investment and is not a mutual fund trust, the Fund may be liable for a penalty tax under Part X.2 of the Tax Act if, at the end of any month, the Fund holds any investments that are not qualified investments for registered plans; however, pursuant to the Qualified Investment Amendments, the registered investment regime and Part X.2 of the Tax Act are proposed to be repealed, effective January 1, 2027. If a Fund does not qualify as a mutual fund trust for the purposes of the Tax Act throughout a taxation year, the Fund may be liable for tax under Part XII.2 of the Tax Act and would not be entitled to the capital gains refund. In addition, if a Fund does not qualify as a mutual fund

trust, it may be subject to the “mark-to-market” rules under the Tax Act if more than 50% of the fair market value of the units of the Fund are held by “financial institutions” within the meaning of the Tax Act for purposes of the “mark-to-market” rules. If a Fund does not qualify as either a mutual fund trust or an investment fund under the Tax Act throughout a taxation year, the Fund may be liable to pay an alternative minimum tax under the Tax Act.

In determining their income for tax purposes, the Funds generally will treat gains and losses on dispositions of securities as capital gains and capital losses. In general, gains and losses realized by a Fund from derivative transactions will be on income account except where such derivatives are used to hedge portfolio securities held on capital account provided there is sufficient linkage, subject to the DFA Rules discussed below. Designations with respect to a Fund's income and capital gains will be made and reported to unitholders on the foregoing basis. There can be no assurance that the CRA will agree with this or other tax treatments adopted by a Fund in filing its tax returns. The CRA could reassess a Fund on a basis that results in an increase in the taxable component of distributions considered to have been paid to unitholders. A reassessment by the CRA may result in a Fund being liable for unremitted withholding taxes on prior distributions to non-resident unitholders. Such liability may reduce the NAV and NAV per Unit of the Fund.

The DFA Rules target financial arrangements (described in the DFA Rules as “derivative forward agreements”) that seek to reduce tax by converting, through the use of derivative contracts, the return on investments that would have the character of ordinary income to capital gains. The DFA Rules are broad in scope and could apply to other agreements or transactions. If the DFA Rules were to apply in respect of derivatives utilized by the Funds, gains realized in respect of the property underlying such derivatives could be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gains.

In certain circumstances, a Fund may experience a “loss restriction event” for tax purposes, which generally will occur each time any person, together with other persons with whom that person is affiliated within the meaning of the Tax Act, or any group of persons acting in concert, acquires units of a Fund having a fair market value that is greater than 50% of the fair market value of all of the units of the Fund. The Tax Act provides relief in the application of the “loss restriction event” rules for funds that are “investment funds” as defined therein. A Fund will be considered an “investment fund” for this purpose if it meets certain conditions, including complying with certain asset diversification requirements. There can be no assurance that a Fund will qualify as an “investment fund” for these purposes. If a Fund fails to meet this definition, it may be deemed to have a year-end for tax purposes upon the occurrence of a “loss restriction event”. Where such a deemed year end occurs, unitholders may receive unscheduled distributions of income and capital gains from the Fund. For units held in non-registered accounts, these distributions must be included in the calculation of the unitholder's income for tax purposes. Future distribution amounts in respect of a Fund may also be impacted by the expiry of certain losses at the deemed year end.

The Tax Act contains rules (the SIFT Rules) concerning the taxation of publicly traded Canadian trusts and partnerships (i.e. “SIFT trusts” and “SIFT partnerships”) that own certain types of property defined as “non-portfolio property”. A trust that is subject to these rules is subject to trust level taxation, at rates comparable to those that apply to corporations, on the trust's income earned from “non-portfolio property” to the extent that such income is distributed to its unitholders. If an Underlying Fund in which a Fund invests is subject to tax under the SIFT Rules, the after-tax return to the Fund and its unitholders could be reduced, particularly in the case of a unitholder who is exempt from tax under the Tax Act or is a non-resident of Canada.

Certain rules in the Tax Act may limit a Fund's ability to claim a deduction in computing its income for amounts of capital gains that are allocated to redeeming unitholders. The taxable component of distributions to non-redeeming unitholders in a Fund may be higher than it otherwise would be in the absence of such rules. See *Allocation of Capital Gains to Redeeming Unitholders*.

Description of the Series of Units of the Funds

Series F units are available, subject to certain minimum investment requirements, to investors participating in programs, such as clients of “fee-for-service” investment advisors, dealer-sponsored “wrap accounts”, and others who pay an annual fee to their dealer, and to investors who have accounts with a discount broker. Instead of paying a sales charge, investors purchasing Series F units may pay fees to their dealer or discount broker for their services. We do not pay a trailing commission in respect of series F units, allowing us to charge a lower annual management fee.

Each Fund is permitted to have an unlimited number of classes of units, each of which is issuable in an unlimited number of series. Each Fund is permitted to issue an unlimited number of units of each series, each of which is divided into units of participation of equal value. In the future, the offering of any series of units of a Fund may be terminated, or additional series of units may be offered under separate simplified prospectuses, confidential offering memorandum, or otherwise.

On December 16, 2004, the Trust Beneficiaries’ Liability Act 2004 (Ontario) came into force. This statute provides that holders of units of a trust are not, as beneficiaries, liable for any default, obligation or liability of the trust if, when the default occurs or the liability arises: (i) the trust is a reporting issuer under the Securities Act (Ontario); and (ii) the trust is governed by the laws of Ontario. Each Fund is a reporting issuer under the Securities Act (Ontario) and is governed by the laws of Ontario by virtue of the provisions of the Declaration of Trust.

No unitholder owns any asset of a Fund. Unitholders have only those rights mentioned in this simplified prospectus, the Fund Facts, and the Declaration of Trust. The trustee may modify, alter, or add to the Declaration of Trust without notice to unitholders, unless notice or approval of the unitholders is required under applicable law or under the Declaration of Trust.

Series F units of each Fund have the following attributes:

- proportional participation in any distributions (except in respect of Management Fee Distributions, as described under Management Fee Distributions, paid to particular unitholders and capital gains distributed to redeeming unitholders);
- no voting rights except as required by NI 81-102, and as the Funds are trusts, there are no annual unitholder meetings;
- on the Fund’s termination, after the satisfaction of all liabilities, the Fund’s assets will be distributed to unitholders and all series of units of the Fund will proportionately share in the Fund’s remaining value;
- redemption rights as described under Redemptions, except if the right to redeem units is suspended under extraordinary circumstances. Refer to *When You May Not Be Allowed to Redeem Your Units* under *Redemptions*;
- subject to requirements determined from time to time by the Trustee, units of a particular series may be reclassified into units of another series;
- units may not be transferred except in limited circumstances; and
- may be sub-divided or consolidated by the Trustee.

NI 81-102 provides that, subject to certain exceptions, the following changes cannot be made to a Fund without the approval of unitholders by a majority of votes cast at a meeting of the Fund’s unitholders for that purpose:

- a change in a Fund’s manager unless the new manager is our affiliate;
- a change in a Fund’s fundamental investment objectives;
- a decrease in the frequency of calculating a Fund’s NAV per unit;

- in certain cases, if a Fund undertakes a reorganization with, or transfer of its assets to, another mutual fund, or if it acquires the assets of another mutual fund; or
- if a Fund undertakes a restructuring into a non-redeemable investment fund, or into an issuer that is not an investment fund.

At any meeting of a Fund's unitholders, each unitholder will be entitled to one vote for each whole unit registered in the unitholder's name. Fractions of units may be issued that have the rights, restrictions, conditions, and limitations applying to whole units in the proportion they bear to a whole unit, except that a fraction of a unit does not carry the right to vote.

A Fund's unitholders have no rights of ownership of any particular asset of a Fund, including units or the assets of any Underlying Fund. Where the Underlying Fund is managed by us or an affiliate and there is a unitholder meeting with respect to the Underlying Fund, we will not vote proxies in connection with the Fund's holdings of the Underlying Fund. Under certain circumstances, we may arrange to send the proxies to a Fund's unitholders so that those unitholders can direct the voting of proxies of the Underlying Fund.

Although your prior approval will not be sought, you will be given at least 60 days' written notice before any changes are made to the Funds' auditor, or before any reorganization with, or transfers of assets to, another mutual fund managed by CAMI or an affiliate are made by a Fund, provided that the IRC has approved such changes and, in the latter case, the reorganizations or transfers comply with certain criteria described in the applicable securities legislation. Refer to *Independent Review Committee* under *Independent Review Committee and Fund Governance* for more information about the IRC.

Since no sales charges and no redemption fees apply to Series F units of the Funds, a meeting of unitholders of this series is not required to be held to approve the introduction, or any changes made to the basis of the calculation, of a fee or expense that could result in an increase in charges to those series or their unitholders. Any such changes will only be made if notice is mailed to the applicable unitholders at least 60 days prior to the valuation date on which the increase is to take effect.

Subject to the management fee distributions, expense distributions, and distributions that are a return of capital paid to particular unitholders, all units of a Fund are treated equally on any termination or winding-up based on the relative series NAV. The rights of unitholders to redeem units, as described under *Redemptions*, will cease as and from the Fund's termination date. There is no predetermined level of series NAV per unit at which a Fund will be wound up.

Name, Formation and History of the Funds

The Funds are open-end investment trusts organized under the laws of Ontario and governed by a Declaration of Trust.

The Funds' registered office is at 81 Bay Street, 20th Floor, CIBC Square, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 0E7. The Funds also have an office at 1000, rue De La Gauchetière Ouest, bureau 3200, Montréal, Québec, H3B 4W5

The following sets out details about each Fund's formation and history:

Avantis CIBC International Equity ETF Fund - September 28, 2026

Avantis CIBC All-Equity Asset Allocation ETF Fund - September 28, 2026

The *Fund Specific Information* includes a profile of each Fund, as outlined below:

Fund Details

The Fund Details table provides a brief overview of each Fund. We indicate the type of mutual fund using the standardized investment fund categories as defined by the Canadian Investment Funds Standards Committee (CIFSC). The fund type may change from time to time based on changes made to the CIFSC categories. For more information, visit the CIFSC website at www.cifsc.org.

We also indicate if the Fund is a qualified investment for registered plans; the series of units offered; and the annual rate of the management fee and the fixed administration fee for each series of units.

What Does the Fund Invest In?

This section outlines the investment objectives and the principal investment strategies that the Portfolio Advisor uses to achieve the Fund's investment objectives.

We cannot change a Fund's fundamental investment objectives unless we obtain approval from a majority of unitholders who vote at a meeting. Investment strategies may be changed, from time to time, without notice to, or consent of, unitholders.

ESG Integration

The Portfolio Advisor may consider environmental, social, and governance (ESG) -related factors as part of its overall investment process, alongside traditional financial factors, when making investment decisions. By combining financial and ESG risk analysis into our investment management process, we believe this helps us better manage risk and identify opportunities to generate long-term returns for the Funds. The consideration of how non-financial risks may be financially relevant to issuers is one of the assessments we use to guide our investment decisions.

While the Manager intends to employ an ESG integration approach in the investment decision making process for the Funds, ESG integration is not a primary objective nor strategy employed by the Funds and the Funds are not intended to generate any ESG outcomes. ESG factors may play a limited role, and are not necessarily weighted heavily, in the investment decision-making process for the Funds. The ESG integration approach is focused on understanding all financially material information to deliver strong risk adjusted returns for the Funds and their investors.

Investment Restrictions

The Funds are subject to, and are managed in accordance with, certain restrictions and requirements contained in securities legislation, including National Instrument 81-102 *Investment Funds*, that are designed in part to ensure that the investments of the mutual fund are diversified and relatively liquid and to ensure the proper administration of the mutual fund.

Each Fund follows the standard investment restrictions and practices mandated by the Canadian securities regulatory authorities, except in connection with any exemptions the Funds may have received. We describe these exemptions under *Exemptions and Approvals* and under *Investment Restrictions* in Part B for each Fund.

Each Fund may hold all or a portion of its assets in cash, cash equivalents, or fixed income securities issued or guaranteed by the Canadian or U.S. governments, a government agency, or a company in anticipation of, or in response to, a market downturn, for defensive purposes, for cash management, or for the purpose of a merger, a termination or other transaction. As a result, a Fund may not be fully invested in accordance with its investment objectives at all times.

Neither Fund will engage in any undertaking other than the investment of its funds in property for purposes of the Tax Act. If a Fund is or becomes a "registered investment" under the Tax Act, it will not acquire an investment that is not a "qualified investment" under the Tax Act if, as a result thereof, it would become subject to a material amount of tax under Part X.2 of the Tax Act.

Securities Lending, Repurchase, and Reverse Repurchase Transactions

A securities lending transaction is an agreement whereby a Fund lends securities through an authorized agent in exchange for a fee and a form of acceptable collateral. Under a repurchase transaction, a Fund agrees to sell securities for cash while, at the same time, assuming an obligation to repurchase the same securities for cash at a later date (and usually at a lower price). Under a reverse repurchase transaction, a Fund buys securities for cash while, at the same time, agreeing to resell the same securities for cash at a later date (and usually at a higher price).

To increase returns, a Fund may enter into securities lending, repurchase, and reverse repurchase transactions consistent with its investment objectives and as permitted by the Canadian securities regulatory authorities. The Fund must receive acceptable collateral worth at least 102% of:

- the market value of the security loaned for a securities lending transaction;
- the market value of the security sold for a repurchase transaction; or
- the cash loaned for a reverse repurchase transaction.

Repurchase transactions and securities lending transactions are limited to 50% of a Fund's NAV, immediately after the Fund enters into such a transaction, not including collateral or cash held. Refer to *Securities Lending, Repurchase, and Reverse Repurchase Transactions Risk* under *What is a Mutual Fund and What are the Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?* for more information.

What are the Risks of Investing in the Fund?

Understanding risk and your comfort with risk is an important part of investing. This section lists the specific risks that each Fund may be exposed to. General information about the risks of investing and descriptions of each specific risk are provided under *What is a Mutual Fund and What are the Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?*

Investment Risk Classification Methodology

We assign an investment risk level to each Fund to help you decide whether a Fund is suitable for your risk tolerance. To learn about the risk rating for each Fund, refer to the most recently filed Fund Facts.

We will review each Fund's risk level at least annually, or whenever we determine the investment risk level is no longer appropriate; for example, as a result of a fundamental change to a Fund.

Each Fund's investment risk level is determined in accordance with a standardized risk classification methodology set out in NI 81-102. The risk classification is based on the Fund's historical volatility as measured by the 10-year standard deviation of its returns, i.e. the dispersion in a Fund's returns from its mean over a 10-year period.

Since the Funds are new and have no performance history, the Manager has calculated the investment risk level by imputing the return history of the Fund's Reference Index (as described below), for the 10-year period.

The following table shows the reference index used for each Fund:

Fund	Reference Index
Avantis CIBC International Equity ETF Fund	MSCI EAFE IMI Index is an equity index which captures large, mid and small cap representation across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the US and Canada. The Index is comprehensive, covering approximately 99% of the free float adjusted market capitalization in each country.
Avantis CIBC All-Equity Asset Allocation ETF Fund	45% MSCI USA IMI Index, 30% MSCI Canada Domestic IMI Index, 16% MSCI EAFE IMI Index, 9% MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index. MSCI USA IMI Index is designed to measure the performance of the large, mid and small cap segments of the US market. The Index covers approximately 99% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in the US.

Fund	Reference Index
	MSCI Canada Domestic IMI Index is designed to measure the performance of large, mid and small cap segments of the Canadian market. The Index covers approximately 99% of the free-float adjusted market capitalization in Canada. The Index is constructed based on the MSCI Canada IMI Index, with the exception that Domestic Inclusion Factors are applied in place of Foreign Inclusion Factors when calculating the free float-adjusted market capitalization of each security. The free float-adjusted market capitalization is used to calculate the weights of the securities in the index. The Index follows a Quarterly Index Review schedule. Further details regarding the Index are available on the Index Provider's website at https://www.msci.com/indexes. MSCI EAFE IMI Index is an equity index which captures large, mid and small cap representation across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the US and Canada. The Index is comprehensive, covering approximately 99% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index captures large, mid and small cap representation across Emerging Markets countries. The Index covers approximately 99% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

The range within which a Fund's standard deviation can fall, and the corresponding investment risk level which is assigned, are shown in the table below:

Standard Deviation Range (%)	Risk Level
0 to less than 6	Low
6 to less than 11	Low to Medium
11 to less than 16	Medium
16 to less than 20	Medium to High
20 or greater	High

A Fund with a "low" standard deviation is considered as less risky; conversely, a Fund with "high" standard deviation is considered as more risky. It is important to note that a Fund's historical volatility may not be indicative of its future volatility.

It is important to note that a Fund's historical volatility may not be indicative of its future volatility. If we believe that the results produced using this methodology do not appropriately reflect a Fund's risk, we may assign a higher risk level to the Fund by taking into account other qualitative factors, including, but not limited to, the type of investments made by the Fund and the liquidity of those investments.

The Fund's risk rating does not necessarily correspond to an investor's risk tolerance assessment. Investors are advised to consult their investment advisor for advice regarding an individual investor's personal circumstances. When looking at the Fund's risk level, you should also consider how it would work with your other investment holdings.

A more detailed description of the risk classification methodology we use to identify each Fund's investment risk level is available on request, at no cost, by calling us at [1-888-888-3863](tel:1-888-888-3863), emailing us

at info@cibcassetmanagement.com or by writing to us at CIBC, 1000, rue De La Gauchetière Ouest, bureau 3200, Montréal, Québec, H3B 4W5.

Distribution Policy

In this section, each Fund indicates its intention with respect to the character, timing and frequency of distributions.

Distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional units of the Fund unless you instruct your dealer otherwise. Any reinvestment of distributions will occur at the Series NAV thereof.

If you hold units of a Fund in a registered plan, your dealer can advise us that your distributions should be paid in cash to the account you hold with your dealer, which is treated as a withdrawal from your registered plan to you. There may be adverse tax consequences associated with withdrawing cash from a registered plan.

If you hold units of a Fund in a non-registered plan, you can choose to have distributions paid in cash to the account you hold with your dealer or paid directly into your bank account at any financial institution in Canada. Some distributions made by certain Funds may constitute a return of capital. Depending on market conditions, a significant portion of a Fund's distribution may constitute a return of capital for a certain period of time; that is to say, a return of your initial investment to you.

The automatic reinvestment of distributions does not relieve unitholders of any income tax applicable to the distributions. The Funds may make distributions of net income monthly, and any net realized capital gains annually in December, but we may, without notice, elect to declare distributions more or less frequently if this is deemed to be in the best interests of a Fund and its unitholders. The amount and frequency of distributions that will be paid for any series of units are not guaranteed and may change from time to time without notice to unitholders.

The character of a Fund's distributions for Canadian income tax purposes will not be finalized until the end of each Fund's taxation year. Depending on the Fund's investment activities throughout the course of its taxation year, the character of distributions may differ from that originally intended and outlined in the Fund's Distribution Policy.

Refer to *Income Tax Considerations – Income Tax Considerations for Investors* for more information on the tax treatment to unitholders of distributions, including the tax treatment to unitholders of reinvested distributions.

Avantis CIBC International Equity ETF Fund

Fund Details

Fund Type	International Equity
Qualified for registered plans	Expected to qualify
Management fee	Series F units - 0.29%
Fixed administration fee	Series F units - 0.02%

What Does the Fund Invest in?

Investment Objectives

To provide long term capital appreciation by investing in equity securities of companies of all market capitalizations across developed markets. Exposure to these types of securities will be obtained by investing primarily in Avantis CIBC International Equity ETF (or its successor fund), and/or by investing directly in those securities.

We will not change the Fund's fundamental investment objectives without the consent of unitholders by a majority of votes cast at a meeting of unitholders.

Investment Strategies

To achieve its investment objectives, the Fund:

- currently intends to invest substantially all its net assets in Avantis CIBC International Equity ETF (the "Underlying Fund") or a successor fund, which may be managed by us or our affiliates;
- may invest directly in equity securities;
- in pursuing its investment objectives, the Underlying Fund:
 - invests primarily in a broad and diverse group of companies in eligible developed markets across market sectors and industry groups that the portfolio sub-advisor believes have attractive risk-reward profiles;
 - selects securities of companies with higher profitability and value characteristics, using financial and market data such as cash flows, book value and price to book ratios. The Underlying Fund's exposure to these factors may be achieved by decreasing the allocation of the Underlying Fund's assets to lower profitability or higher prices relative to their adjusted book values;
 - may invest in units of exchange-traded funds;
 - when selecting securities, the portfolio sub-advisor may consider additional factors, including industry classification, past performance, liquidity and float. In addition, the portfolio sub-advisor seeks to reduce trading costs using a flexible trading approach that looks for opportunities to participate in the available market liquidity, while managing turnover and trading efficiencies;
- may also enter into securities lending, repurchase, and reverse repurchase transactions to earn additional income. These transactions will be used in conjunction with the other investment strategies in a manner considered appropriate to achieving the Fund's investment objectives. Refer to *Securities Lending, Repurchase, and Reverse Repurchase Transactions* under *Specific Information About Each of the Mutual Funds Described in this Document*;
- may use derivatives such as options, futures, forward contracts, swaps, and other similar instruments, in a manner considered appropriate to achieving the Fund's investment objectives.

Derivatives may be used for hedging and non-hedging purposes. Derivatives may be used to, among other things, provide exposure to securities, indices, or currencies without investing in them directly, or to manage risk. Refer to *Use of Derivatives* under *Specific Information About Each of the Mutual Funds Described in this Document*;

- may depart temporarily from its fundamental investment objectives by investing its assets in cash or cash equivalents or fixed income securities issued or guaranteed by the Canadian or U.S. governments, a government agency, or a company to try to protect and preserve its assets during a market downturn or for other reasons; and
- has obtained an exemption from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities to purchase and hold directly or indirectly securities of one or more other mutual funds (the "Reference Fund"), each of which is subject to NI 81-102 and managed by CAMI, which Reference Fund in turn holds directly or indirectly more than 10% of its net asset value in securities of one or more other mutual funds, each of which is subject to NI 81-102 and managed by CAMI (a "Third Tier Fund"). Refer to *Three-Tier Structure* under *Exemptions and Approvals*.

We can change the investment strategies, from time to time, without notice to, or consent of, unitholders.

Distribution Policy

The Fund expects to distribute net income quarterly. Distributions of any net realized capital gains occur annually in December. The amount of the distributions is not guaranteed and may change from time to time without notice to unitholders. The Fund may make an additional year-end distribution, but only to the extent required to ensure that the Fund itself will not pay income tax.

Distributions are automatically reinvested in additional units of the Fund unless you tell us otherwise. Refer to *Distribution Policy* under *Specific Information About Each of the Mutual Funds Described in this Document* for more information.

What Are the Risks of Investing in the Fund?

Investing in the Fund may result in the following risks, which are described in more detail under *Types of Investment Risks* under *What is a Mutual Fund and What are the Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?*

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| • concentration risk | • foreign market risk |
| • cybersecurity risk | • general market risk |
| • equity risk | • large investor risk |
| • exchange-traded fund risk | • portfolio management risk |
| • derivatives risk | • regulatory risk |
| • emerging markets risk | • securities lending, repurchase, and reverse repurchase transactions risk |
| • foreign currency risk | • taxation risk |

Investment Risk Classification Methodology

The investment risk level of this Fund is required to be determined in accordance with a standardized risk classification methodology that is based on the Fund's historical volatility as measured by the 10-year standard deviation of the returns of the Fund.

Since the Fund is new and has no performance history, the Manager has calculated the investment risk level by imputing the return history of the Fund's Reference Index for the 10-year period.

Refer to *Investment Risk Classification Methodology* under *Specific Information about Each of the Mutual Funds Described in this Document* for more information about the methodology we used to classify this Fund's risk level.

Avantis CIBC All-Equity Asset Allocation ETF Fund

Fund Details

Fund Type	Global Equity
Qualified for registered plans	Expected to qualify
Management fee	Series F units - 0.28%
Fixed administration fee	Series F units - 0.02%

What Does the Fund Invest in?

Investment Objectives

To provide long term capital appreciation by investing in equity securities across developed and emerging markets. Exposure to these types of securities will be obtained by investing primarily in Avantis CIBC All-Equity Asset Allocation ETF (or its successor fund), and/or by investing directly in those securities.

We will not change the Fund's fundamental investment objectives without the consent of unitholders by a majority of votes cast at a meeting of unitholders.

Investment Strategies

To achieve its investment objectives, the Fund:

- currently intends to invest substantially all its net assets in Avantis CIBC All-Equity Asset Allocation ETF (the "Underlying Fund") or a successor fund, which may be managed by us or our affiliates;
- may also invest directly in equity securities;
- in pursuing its investment objectives, the Underlying Fund:
 - will strive to maintain a long term strategic asset allocation of 100% equity securities;
 - has, under normal market conditions, a long-term strategic asset mix of U.S. equities (45%), Canadian equities (30%), international developed market equities (20%) and emerging market equities (5%). The asset allocation will generally be maintained within ranges of no more than 5% above or below the target weighting of each asset class. While it is not expected that frequent changes will be made to the long-term strategic asset allocation and/or asset mix, the portfolio sub-advisor may change the long-term asset allocation and/or asset mix in its sole discretion;
 - may invest in units of exchange-traded funds;
- may use derivatives such as options, futures, forward contracts, swaps, and other similar instruments, in a manner considered appropriate to achieving the Fund's investment objectives. Derivatives may be used for hedging and non-hedging purposes. Derivatives may be used to, among other things, provide exposure to securities, indices, or currencies without investing in them directly, or to manage risk. Refer to *Use of Derivatives* under *Specific Information About Each of the Mutual Funds Described in this Document*;
- may enter into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions to earn additional income. These transactions will be used in conjunction with the other investment strategies in a manner considered appropriate to achieving the Fund's investment objectives. Refer to *Securities Lending, Repurchase, and Reverse Repurchase Transactions* under *Specific Information About Each of the Mutual Funds Described in this Document*;

- may depart temporarily from its fundamental investment objectives by investing its assets in cash or cash equivalents or fixed income securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. or Canadian governments, a government agency, or a company to try to protect and preserve its assets during a market downturn or for other reasons; and
- has obtained an exemption from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities to purchase and hold directly or indirectly securities of one or more other mutual funds (the "Reference Fund"), each of which is subject to NI 81-102 and managed by CAMI, which Reference Fund in turn holds directly or indirectly more than 10% of its net asset value in securities of one or more other mutual funds, each of which is subject to NI 81-102 and managed by CAMI (a "Third Tier Fund"). Refer to *Three-Tier Structure* under *Exemptions and Approvals*.

We can change the investment strategies, from time to time, without notice to, or consent of, unitholders.

Distribution Policy

The Fund expects to distribute net income quarterly. Distributions of any net realized capital gains occur annually in December. The amount of the distributions is not guaranteed and may change from time to time without notice to unitholders. The Fund may make an additional year-end distribution, but only to the extent required to ensure that the Fund itself will not pay income tax.

What Are the Risks of Investing in the Fund?

Investing in the Fund may result in the following risks, which are described in more detail under *Types of Investment Risks* under *What is a Mutual Fund and What are the Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?*

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| • concentration risk | • general market risk |
| • cybersecurity risk | • large investor risk |
| • derivatives risk | • portfolio management risk |
| • emerging markets risk | • regulatory risk |
| • equity risk | • securities lending, repurchase, and reverse repurchase transactions risk |
| • exchange-traded fund risk | • specialization risk |
| • foreign currency risk | • taxation risk |
| • foreign market risk | |

Investment Risk Classification Methodology

The investment risk level of this Fund is required to be determined in accordance with a standardized risk classification methodology that is based on the Fund's historical volatility as measured by the 10-year standard deviation of the returns of the Fund.

Since the Fund is new and has no performance history, the Manager has calculated the investment risk level by imputing the return history of the Fund's Reference Index for the 10-year period.

Refer to *Investment Risk Classification Methodology* under *Specific Information about Each of the Mutual Funds Described in this Document* for more information about the methodology we used to classify this Fund's risk level.

Avantis CIBC International Equity ETF Fund
Avantis CIBC All-Equity Asset Allocation ETF Fund

CIBC Asset Management Inc.

81 Bay Street, 20th Floor, CIBC Square, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 0E7
1000, rue De La Gauchetière Ouest, bureau 3200, Montréal, Québec, H3B 4W5

Additional information about the Funds is available in their Fund Facts, management reports of fund performance and financial statements. These documents are incorporated by reference into this simplified prospectus, which means that they legally form part of this document as if they were printed in it.

You can request copies of these documents, at your request, and at no cost by calling us toll-free at 1-888-888-3863, by emailing us at info@cibcassetmanagement.com, or by contacting your dealer.

These documents and other information about the Funds, such as information circulars and material contracts, are also available on the Funds' designated website at www.renaissanceinvestments.ca, or at www.sedarplus.ca.

