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

Alternative Mutual Fund

Simplified Prospectus dated March 31, 2021

CI Bitcoin Fund (Series A, F, I and P units)

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Introduction

In this document, "*we*", "*CI*", "*us*", "our" and the "*Manager*" refer to CI Investments Inc., the manager of the fund. The "*fund*" is the mutual fund described in this simplified prospectus. A "*representative*" is an individual working as a broker, financial planner or other person who is qualified to sell units of the fund described in this document. A "*dealer*" is the firm with which a representative works.

This simplified prospectus contains selected important information to help you make an informed investment decision about the fund and to help you understand your rights as an investor.

Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollar amounts in this simplified prospectus are to U.S. dollars.

Additional information about the fund is available in the following documents:

- the annual information form;
- the most recently-filed fund facts;
- the fund's most recently-filed annual financial statements;
- any interim financial statements filed after those annual financial statements;
- the most recently-filed annual management report of fund performance; and
- any interim report of fund performance filed after that annual management report of fund performance.

These documents are incorporated by reference into this simplified prospectus, which means they legally form part of this simplified prospectus just as if they were printed as a part of this document.

You can get a copy of these documents, at your request, and at no cost, by calling 1-800-792-9355, by e-mailing service@ci.com, or by asking your representative. You will also find these documents on the Manager's website at www.ci.com.

These documents and other information about the fund are also available at www.sedar.com.

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

Building an investment portfolio is one of the most important financial decisions you can make. Choosing the right investments can help you achieve your financial goals, such as preparing for retirement or saving for a child's education.

However, investing successfully can be difficult to do on your own. You need accurate and timely information along with the right experience to build and maintain a portfolio of individual investments.

Mutual funds can make it easier.

A mutual fund brings together many different investors with similar goals. Each investor puts money into the mutual fund. A professional portfolio adviser uses that cash to buy a variety of investments for the fund, depending on the fund's objectives.

When the investments make money, everyone who invests in the mutual fund benefits. If the value of the investments falls, everyone shares in the loss. The size of your share depends on how much you invested. The more you put in, the more securities of the mutual fund you own and the greater your portion of the gains or losses. Mutual fund investors also share the fund's expenses.

Most mutual funds invest in securities like stocks, bonds and money market instruments. The fund may also invest in mutual funds managed by us or our affiliate, each called an "*Underlying Fund*".

Advantages of mutual funds

Investing in a mutual fund has several advantages over investing in individual stocks, bonds and money market instruments on your own:

- **Professional money management**. Professional portfolio advisers have the skills and the time to do research and make decisions about which investments to buy, hold or sell.
- **Diversification.** Investment values are always changing. Owning several investments can improve long-term results because the ones that increase in value can compensate for those that do not. Mutual funds typically hold 30 or more different investments.
- **Accessibility**. You can sell your investment back to the mutual fund at any time. This is called a "*redemption*", and in some cases may result in a redemption fee or a short-term trading fee. With many other investments, your money is locked in or you have to find a specific buyer before you can sell.
- **Record keeping and reporting**. Mutual fund companies use sophisticated record keeping systems and send you regular financial statements, tax slips and reports.

Mutual funds are not guaranteed

While mutual funds have many advantages, it is important to remember that an investment in a mutual fund is not guaranteed. Unlike bank accounts or guaranteed investment certificates, mutual fund investments are not covered by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government deposit insurer.

Under exceptional circumstances, the fund may suspend your right to sell your investment. See "*Purchases, Switches and Redemptions – Suspending your right to sell units*" for details.

Risk and potential return

As with most other investments, mutual funds come with a certain amount of risk. Mutual funds own different types of investments, depending on their investment objectives. The value of the investments in a mutual fund changes from day to day because of changes in interest rates, economic conditions and market or company news. As a result, the value of mutual fund securities will vary. When you sell your units of the fund, you could get less money than you put in.

The amount of risk depends on the kind of fund you buy. Money market funds generally have low risk. They hold relatively safe short-term investments such as government treasury bills and other high quality money market instruments. Income funds, which typically invest in bonds, have a higher amount of risk because their prices can change when interest rates change. Equity funds generally have the highest risk because they invest mostly in stocks whose prices can rise and fall daily.

The fund is considered an "alternative mutual fund", meaning it is permitted to employ strategies generally prohibited for conventional mutual funds, such as the ability to invest more than 10% of its net asset value in securities of a single issuer, the ability to borrow cash, to short sell beyond the limits prescribed for conventional mutual funds and to generally employ leverage.

Before you invest in a mutual fund, you need to decide what level of risk you are comfortable with. The answer depends in part on the kind of returns you expect. Generally, higher risk investments have a higher potential for gains and losses, while lower risk investments have a lower potential for gains and losses.

Another important factor is time. Think about how soon you will need the money. If you are saving to buy a house in the near future, you will probably want a lower risk investment to reduce the chance of the fund value dropping just when you need the cash. If you are investing for retirement in 20 years, your investment horizon is much longer. You may be able to afford to put more emphasis on equity funds because there is more time for equity funds to recover if prices should fall.

But potential return and your time horizon are not the only yardsticks for successful investing. Your choice of mutual fund also depends on how you feel about risk. An investor who checks fund prices every week and worries when investments temporarily lose value has low risk tolerance. If that describes you, you might be more comfortable with money market funds, bond funds, balanced funds and perhaps very conservative equity funds. An investor who is willing to take on more risk might prefer a higher proportion of equity funds or more aggressive mutual funds that specialize in one industry or country.

The risks applicable to the fund can be found in the section "*Specific Information About the Fund*".

Purchases, Switches and Redemptions

You can buy funds, transfer from one fund to another mutual fund managed by the Manager or change units of one series to another series of the same fund through a qualified representative (other than exchange-traded funds). "*Transferring"*, which involves moving money from one investment to another, is also known as "*switching"*.

You can sell your fund investment either through your representative or by contacting the Manager directly. Selling your investment is also known as "*redeeming"*.

Net Asset Value Per Unit

The net asset value ("*NAV*") per unit is the price used for all purchases, switches or redemptions of units. The price at which units are issued or redeemed is based on the next NAV per unit determined after receipt of the purchase, switch or redemption order.

All transactions are based on a series' NAV per unit of the particular fund. The Manager calculates NAV of the fund and each of its series at 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time) ("*Valuation Time*") on each "*Valuation Day*", which is any day that the Manager is open for a full day of business.

How the Manager calculates NAV per unit

The NAV per unit for Series A, F, I and P of the fund is determined in U.S. dollars.

A separate NAV per unit is calculated for each series by taking the value of the assets of the fund, subtracting any liabilities of the fund common to all series, subtracting any liabilities of the particular series, and dividing the balance by the number of units held by investors in such series of the fund.

When you place your order through a representative, the representative sends it to us. If we receive your properly completed order before 4:00 p.m. Eastern time on a Valuation Day, we will process it using that day's NAV. If we receive your order after that time, we will use the NAV on the next valuation day. The Valuation Day used to process your order is called the "*trade date*".

Currency purchase options

Series A, F, P and I units and the Canadian Dollar Purchase Option

The "*Canadian Dollar Purchase Option"* is a way to use Canadian dollars to purchase Series A, F, P and I units of the fund that have a base currency in U.S. dollars.

If you purchase the fund using the Canadian Dollar Purchase Option:

- we will process your trade based on the Canadian dollar NAV by taking the U.S. dollar NAV and converting it to a Canadian dollar amount using the prevailing exchange rate on the day your order is received;

- any cash distributions that are paid to you will be paid in Canadian dollars. We will calculate the amount of each of these payments by taking the U.S. dollar amount that you would have received (had you not chosen the Canadian dollar purchase option) and converting it to a Canadian amount using the prevailing exchange rate on the day the distribution is paid;

- if you choose to redeem units, you will receive the redemption proceeds in Canadian dollars. We will calculate the proceeds based on the Canadian dollar NAV, by taking the U.S. dollar NAV and converting it to a Canadian dollar amount using the prevailing exchange rate on the redemption trade date.

The Canadian Dollar Purchase Option is provided as a convenience for purchasing, transferring and redeeming Series A, F, P and I units of the fund with Canadian dollars and is not a means to effect currency arbitrage. **The overall fund's performance will be the same regardless of whether you purchase units in Canadian or U.S. dollars; however, the performance of your investment in the series purchased in U.S. dollars may differ from that of the same series of units purchased in Canadian dollars due to fluctuations in the U.S.-Canadian dollar exchange rate, and as such purchasing such series of the fund in Canadian dollars will not shield you from, or act as a hedge against, such currency fluctuations.**

About different types of units

The fund offers one or more series of units. You will find a list of all the series of units the fund offers on the front cover of this simplified prospectus.

Each series of units offered by the fund is different from other series offered by that fund. These differences are summarized below.

Series	Features
Generally available	
Series A units	Series A units are available to all investors.
Series P units	Series P units are available to all investors. No management fees are charged to the fund with respect to Series P units; each investor will be charged a management fee directly by us and payable directly to us. Each investor also pays an investment advisory fee to his or her representative's firm, which the investor negotiates with his or her representative (acting on behalf of the representative's firm).
Available to fee-based accounts	
Series F units	Series F units are generally only available to investors who participate in fee-based programs through their representative's firm. These investors pay their representative's firm a negotiated investment advisory fee directly, and since the Manager pays no commissions or trailing commissions to their representative's firm, the Manager charges a lower management fee to the fund in respect of these series than the Manager may charge the fund for its other series of units. In certain cases, however, the Manager may collect the investment advisory fee on behalf of the representative's firm, which the investor negotiates with his or her representative (acting on behalf of the representative's firm). Availability of Series F units through your representative's firm is subject to the Manager's terms and conditions.
Available to institutional investors	
Series I units	Series I units are available only to institutional clients and investors who have been approved by the Manager and have entered into a Series I Account Agreement with the Manager. The criteria for approval may include the size of the investment, the expected level of account activity and the investor's total investment with the Manager. The minimum initial investment for Series I units is determined when the investor enters into a Series I Account Agreement with the Manager. No management fees are charged to the fund with respect to Series I units; each investor negotiates a separate management fee which is payable directly to the Manager. Each investor also pays an investment advisory fee to his or her representative's firm, which the investor negotiates with his or her representative (acting on behalf of the representative's firm). Series I units are also available to the Manager's directors and employees, as well as to those of its affiliates.

How to buy the fund

You can invest in the fund by completing a purchase application, which you can get from your representative.

The minimum initial investment for Series A, F and P units is $500. The minimum for each subsequent investment is $25.

The minimum initial investment for Series I units is determined by us when you enter into a Series I Account Agreement with us.

These amounts are determined from time to time by us, in our sole discretion. They may also be waived by us and are subject to change without prior notice.

Your representative's firm or we will send you a confirmation once we have processed your order. If you buy through the pre-authorized chequing plan described under "*Optional Services – Pre-authorized chequing plan*", we will send you a confirmation for the first transaction and all other transactions will be reported on your regular account statements. A confirmation shows details of your transaction, including the name of the fund, the number and series of units you bought, the purchase price and the trade date. We do not issue certificates of ownership for the fund.

We may reject your purchase order within one business day of receiving it. If rejected, any monies sent with your order will be returned immediately to your representative's firm, without interest, once the payment clears. If we accept your order but do not receive payment within two business days, we will redeem your units on the next business day. If the proceeds are greater than the payment you owe, the difference will belong to the fund. If the proceeds are less than the payment you owe, your representative's firm will be required to pay the difference and is entitled to collect this amount and any associated expenses from you.

You and your representative are responsible for ensuring that your purchase order is accurate and that we receive all necessary documents and/or instructions. If we receive a payment or a purchase order that is otherwise valid but fails to specify the fund, or if any other documentation in respect of your purchase order is incomplete, we may invest your money in Series A units of CI US Money Market Fund or CI Money Market Fund, as applicable, under the initial sales charge option at 0% sales charge. An investment in CI US Money Market Fund or CI Money Market Fund, as applicable, will earn you daily interest until we receive complete instructions regarding the fund(s) you have selected and all documentation in respect of your purchase is received in good order. Your total investment, including interest, will then be switched into the fund(s) you have chosen under the series and purchase option you have selected, without additional charge, at the unit price of the fund(s) on the applicable switch date. For more information regarding CI US Money Market Fund and CI Money Market Fund, please see the simplified prospectus and fund facts of these funds which can be found on the Manager's website at www.ci.com or at www.sedar.com.

From time to time, we may close the fund to new purchasers. Where the fund is closed to new purchasers, we may still permit new investors who purchase through a discretionary account and whose representative has signed an acknowledgement of portfolio management registration with us to purchase units of the fund.

Purchase options

There is usually charge for investing in Series A units of the fund. In respect of Series A units, you have one option for new purchases: the initial sales charge option. You may only switch into Series A units of the fund under a deferred sales charge option if you already hold securities purchased under a deferred sales charge option of a mutual fund managed by the Manager. Series F, I, and P units can be purchased only in the no load option.

Initial sales charge option

With the initial sales charge option, you usually pay a sales commission to your representative's firm when you buy units of the fund. The sales commission is a percentage of the amount you invest, negotiated between you and your representative's firm, and cannot exceed 5% of the amount you invest. We deduct the commission from your purchase and pay it to your representative's firm. See "*Dealer Compensation*" and "*Fees and Expenses*" for details.

Deferred sales charge option

Under the deferred sales charge, there are three options: the standard deferred sales charge, the intermediate deferred sales charge and the low-load sales charge (each a "*deferred sales charge option*"). If you choose a deferred sales charge option, you pay no commission when you invest in the fund. The entire amount of your investment goes toward buying units and we pay the representative's commission directly to your representative's firm. See "*Dealer Compensation*" for details. However, if you sell your units within seven years of buying them (under the standard deferred sales charge or intermediate deferred sales charge) or within three years of buying them (under the low-load

sales charge), you will pay a redemption fee based on the cost of the units you redeem. You may only switch into Series A units of the fund under a deferred sales charge option if you already hold securities purchased under a deferred sales charge option of a mutual fund managed by the Manager.

Standard deferred sales charge

For the standard deferred sales charge, the redemption fee starts at 5.5% in the first year and decreases over a seven-year period. If you hold your units for more than seven years, you pay no redemption fee. See "*Fees and Expenses*" for the redemption fee schedule. In addition, after the seven-year period, if we determine that you qualify for certain programs offered by the Manager, we may, on a quarterly basis, automatically redesignate your Series A standard deferred sales charge units as initial sales charge units, as applicable. After such redesignation, your Series A units may qualify for lower management and/or administration fees. You will not be charged a fee for the redesignation and your costs of owning your investment will not be affected. However, this will increase the compensation that we pay your representative's firm. See *"Dealer Compensation"* for details.

If you choose the standard deferred sales charge, you can sell or change some of your standard deferred sales charge units each year without paying a fee or so that they are no longer subject to a redemption fee, as applicable. See *"Free redemption of standard deferred sales charge or intermediate deferred sales charge units*" in the section "*Purchases, Switches and Redemptions – How to sell your units"* for details. You may only switch into Series A units of the fund under the standard deferred sales charge option if you already hold securities purchased under the standard deferred sales charge option of a mutual fund managed by the Manager.

Intermediate deferred sales charge

You may only switch into Series A units of the fund under the intermediate deferred sales charge option if you already hold securities purchased under the intermediate deferred sales charge option of a mutual fund managed by the Manager. We may, in our discretion, on a case-by-case basis, permit you to use the intermediate deferred sales charge purchase option in circumstances where you otherwise would not be eligible to use it.

For the intermediate deferred sales charge, the redemption fee starts at 5.5% in the first year and decreases over a seven-year period. If you hold your units for more than seven years, you pay no redemption fee. See *"Fees and Expenses"* for the redemption fee schedule. In addition, after the seven-year period, if we determine that you qualify for certain programs offered by the Manager, we may, on a quarterly basis, automatically redesignate your Series A intermediate deferred sales charge units as initial sales charge units, as applicable. After such redesignation, your Series A units may qualify for lower management and/or administration fees. You will not be charged a fee for the redesignation and your costs of owning your investment will not be affected. However, this will increase the compensation that we pay your representative's firm. See *"Dealer Compensation"* for details.

If you choose the intermediate deferred sales charge, you can sell or change some of your intermediate deferred sales charge units each year without paying a fee or so that they are no longer subject to a redemption fee, as applicable. See *"Purchases, Switches and Redemptions – How to sell your units – Free redemption of standard deferred sales charge or intermediate deferred sales charge units"* for details.

Low-load sales charge

For the low-load sales charge, the redemption fee starts at 3% in the first year and decreases each year over a three-year period. If you hold your fund units for more than three years, you pay no redemption fee. See "*Fees and Expenses*" for the redemption fee schedule. In addition, after the three-year period, if we determine that you qualify for certain programs offered by the Manager, we may, on a quarterly basis, automatically redesignate your Series A low-load sales charge units as initial sales charge units, as applicable. After such redesignation, your Series A units may qualify for lower management and/or administration fees. You will not be charged a fee for the redesignation and your costs of owning your investment will not be affected. However, this will increase the compensation that we pay your representative's firm. See *"Dealer Compensation"* for details.

If you choose the low-load sales charge, you may not sell your low-load sales charge units until the beginning of the fourth year without paying a redemption fee. You may only switch into Series A units of the fund under the low-load sales charge option if you already hold securities purchased under the low-load sales charge option of a mutual fund managed by the Manager.

Investment advisory fee option

For Series I and P units, you negotiate an investment advisory fee with your representative (acting on behalf of the representative's firm). Unless otherwise agreed, we collect the investment advisory fee on behalf of your representative's firm, by redeeming (without charges) a sufficient number of units of each applicable series of the fund from your account. The investment advisory fee is charged on a monthly or quarterly basis for Series I units, and on a quarterly basis for Series P units.

For Series I and P units, the negotiated investment advisory fee must not exceed 1.25% annually of the NAV of each applicable series of the fund in your account.

For Series F units, you pay an investment advisory fee, which is negotiated between you and your representative (acting on behalf of the representative's firm) and paid to his or her firm directly. In certain cases, for Series F units, we may have an arrangement to collect the investment advisory fee on behalf of your representative's firm by redeeming (without charges) a sufficient number of units of Series F units of fund from your account on a quarterly basis. In these cases, the negotiated investment advisory fee must not exceed 1.50% annually of the NAV of Series F units of the fund in your account.

The negotiated investment advisory fee rate is as set out in an agreement between you and your representative's firm. The investment advisory fee is payable by you to your representative's firm. It is the responsibility of your representative to disclose such fee to you before you invest. Note that an investment advisory fee of 0% will be applied by us if we do not receive an investment advisory fee agreement from your representative.

Note that such investment advisory fees are subject to applicable provincial and federal taxes and are in addition to any other fees that are separately negotiated with and directly payable to us. For further details, see "*Fees and Expenses*".

How to sell your units

To sell your units, send your signed instructions in writing to your representative or to us. Once we receive your order, you cannot cancel it. We will send you a confirmation once we have processed your order. We will send your payment within two business days of receiving your properly completed order. You will receive payment in the currency in which you bought the fund.

Your signature on your instructions must be guaranteed by a bank, trust company, or representative's firm if the sale proceeds are:

- more than $25,000, or
- paid to someone other than the registered owner.

If the registered owner of the units is a corporation, partnership, agent, fiduciary or surviving joint owner, we may require additional information. If you are unsure whether you need to provide a signature guarantee or additional information, check with your representative or us.

Selling deferred sales charge securities

If you invest under a deferred sales charge option and you sell those units before the deferred sales charge schedule has expired, we will deduct the redemption fee from your sale proceeds. If you sell units within 30 days of buying them, a short-term trading fee may also apply. See "*Fees and Expenses*" for details about these fees.

We sell deferred sales charge units in the following order:

- units that qualify for the free redemption right,
- units that are no longer subject to the redemption fee, and
- units that are subject to the redemption fee.

All units are sold on a first bought, first sold basis. With respect to units you received from reinvested distributions, as such reinvested units are attributed back to each related tranche of "*original*" units purchased as determined by date, we would sell such reinvested units in the same proportion as we sell units from the original investment.

Free redemption of standard deferred sales charge or intermediate deferred sales charge units

Each year, you can sell some of your standard deferred sales charge or intermediate deferred sales charge units that would otherwise be subject to the redemption fee at no charge. This is called your *free redemption right*. We calculate the available number of units as follows:

- 10% of the number of standard deferred sales charge or intermediate deferred sales charge units you bought in the current calendar year, multiplied by the number of months remaining in the calendar year (including the month of purchase) divided by 12, **plus**
- 10% of the number of standard deferred sales charge or intermediate deferred sales charge units you held on December 31 of the preceding year that are subject to the redemption fee, **minus**
- the number of units you would have received if you had reinvested any cash distributions you received during the current calendar year.

We may modify or discontinue your free redemption right at any time in our sole discretion. The free redemption right only applies if your units remain invested for the full deferred sales charge schedule. In calculating redemption fees, we use your cost of original investment as the basis for fee calculations. If you have exercised your free redemption right and then redeem your units before the deferred sales charge schedule has expired, you will have fewer units for redemption, so the cost of original investment per unit used to calculate your redemption fee will be higher. This compensates us for the units redeemed under the free redemption right. In other words, even if you redeemed units under the free redemption right, your deferred sales charge on a full redemption would be the same as if you had not redeemed any units under the free redemption right.

If you do not wish to sell the units you would be entitled to sell under this free redemption right in any year, you can ask us to change those units from standard deferred sales charge or intermediate deferred sales charge units to initial sales charge units. You will not be charged a fee for these changes and your costs of owning your investment will not be affected, but this will increase the compensation that we will pay your representative's firm. See "*Dealer Compensation*" for details. We do not automatically switch such units to initial sales charge units, so you may wish to exercise your free redemption right in order to not lose such entitlement.

How we calculate the redemption fee

The redemption fee applies once you have sold:

- all of your deferred sales charge units under the free redemption right, and
- all of your deferred sales charge units that are no longer subject to the redemption fee.

We calculate the redemption fee as follows: number of units you are selling	×	cost of original investment per unit	×	the redemption fee rate

In calculating redemption fees, we use your cost of original investment as the basis for fee calculations. If you have exercised your free redemption right and then redeemed your units before the deferred sales charge schedule has expired, you will have fewer units for redemption, so the cost of original investment per unit used to calculate your redemption fee will be higher. See "*Purchases, Switches and Redemptions – How to sell your units – Free redemption of standard deferred sales charge or intermediate deferred sales charge units*". If your distributions were reinvested in the fund, those additional units would be added to the units attributable to your original investment. As a result, the cost of original investment per unit will be lower. If you hold the fund in a non-registered account, you can ask to receive the fund's distributions in cash, which are not subject to redemption fees. See "*Distribution policy*".

The redemption fee rate depends on how long you have held your units. See "*Fees and Expenses*" for the redemption fee schedule.

If you transfer units of one fund purchased under the standard deferred sales charge, intermediate deferred sales charge or low-load sales charge option to units of another fund, the redemption fee schedule of your old units, including the rates and duration of such schedule, will continue to apply to your new units. See "*How to transfer your units – Transferring to another mutual fund managed by the Manager*".

Minimum balance

If the value of your units in the fund is less than $500, we have the right, to be exercised at our discretion, to sell your units and send you the proceeds.

We will give you and/or your representative 30 days' notice that such redemption will take place. If you wish to avoid a redemption, you can make an additional investment to bring your account up to the required minimum balance. We will not redeem your units if your account falls below the required minimum balance as a result of market movement rather than your redemption of units.

The minimum balance amounts described above are determined from time to time by us in our sole discretion. They may also be waived by us and are subject to change without notice.

Suspending your right to sell units

Securities regulations allow us to temporarily suspend your right to sell your units and postpone payment of your sale proceeds:

- during any period when normal trading is suspended on any exchange on which securities or derivatives that make up more than 50% of the fund's value or its underlying market exposure are traded, provided those securities or derivatives are not traded on any other exchange that is a reasonable alternative for the fund,
- during any period when the right to redeem units is suspended for any underlying fund in which the fund invests all of its assets directly and/or through derivatives, or
- with the approval of securities regulators.

We will not accept orders to buy units during any period when we have suspended investors' rights to sell units of that fund.

How to transfer your units

Transferring to another mutual fund managed by the Manager

You can transfer units of the fund to another mutual fund managed by CI by contacting your representative. To effect a transfer, give your representative the name of the fund and the series of units you hold, the dollar amount or number of units you want to transfer and the name of the other mutual fund and the series to which you are transferring. You can only transfer your units into a different series of a different fund if you are eligible to buy such units. Such transfer is processed as a redemption of units of the fund currently held followed by a purchase of units of the new fund.

You can transfer between different funds if the redemption and purchase transactions are processed in the same currency. If the fund is offered for purchase in U.S. dollars as well as in Canadian dollars (i.e. the Canadian Dollar Purchase Option), you can switch your units in one currency to units of the same fund in the other currency.

If you transfer units you bought under a deferred sales charge option, the deferred sales charge option and redemption fee schedule of your old units, including the rates and duration of such schedule, will continue to apply to your new units. You pay no redemption fee when you transfer units you bought under a deferred sales charge option, but you may have to pay a redemption fee when you sell the new units. If the redemption fee applies, we will calculate it based on the cost of the original units and the date you bought the original units.

The transfer of units from one fund to another mutual fund managed by CI will constitute a disposition of such units for purposes of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the "*Income Tax Act*"). As a result, a taxable unitholder will generally

realize a capital gain or capital loss on such units upon a transfer. The capital gain or loss for tax purposes in respect of the units will generally be the difference between the unit price of such units at that time (less any fees) and the adjusted cost base of those units. If you hold your units outside a registered plan, you may realize a taxable capital gain. For more information, see *"Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations for Investors"*.

You may have to pay your representative's firm a transfer fee based on the value of the units you are transferring. However, the transfer fee is negotiable. If you have held the units for 30 days or less, you may also have to pay a short-term trading fee. The short-term trading fee does not apply to money market funds. Transfer fees and short-term trading fees do not apply to transfers that are part of systematic transactions, including transactions that are part of the automatic rebalancing service. See "*Fees and Expenses*" for details about these fees.

Changing to another series

You can change your units of one series to another series of the same fund by contacting your representative. If you bought your units under a deferred sales charge option, you would pay us a reclassification fee at the time you change to a different series equal to the redemption fee you would pay if you redeemed your units. No other fees apply.

You can only change units into a different series if you are eligible to buy such units. A change between series of the same fund is not considered to be a disposition for tax purposes. You will not realize a capital gain or loss upon a change between these series of the same fund unless units are redeemed to pay any fees or charges. For more information, see "*Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations for Investors*".

Short-term trading

Redeeming or switching units of the fund within 30 days after they were purchased, which is referred to as short-term trading, may have an adverse effect on other investors in the fund because it can increase trading costs to the fund to the extent the fund purchases and sells portfolio securities in response to each redemption or switch request. An investor who engages in short-term trading also may participate in any appreciation in the NAV of the fund during the short period that the investor was invested in the fund, which reduces the amount of the appreciation that is experienced by other, longer term investors in such fund.

We have in place procedures to detect, identify and deter inappropriate short-term trading and may amend them from time to time, without notice. We will take such action as we consider appropriate to deter inappropriate short-term trading activities. Such action may, in our sole discretion, include the issuance of a warning letter, the charging of a short-term trading fee on behalf of the fund of up to 2% of the NAV of the units you redeem or switch and/or the rejection of future purchase or switch orders where multiple or frequent short-term trading activity is detected in an account or group of accounts, as appropriate.

Any short-term trading fee is in addition to any other fees you would otherwise be subject to under this simplified prospectus. Please see "*Fees and Expenses – Fees and expenses payable directly by you – Short-term trading fee*" for more details.

The short-term trading fee will generally not apply in connection with redemptions or switches initiated by us and redemption or switches initiated by investors in special circumstances, as determined by us in our sole discretion, including but not limited to the following:

- redemptions or switches from money market funds;
- transactions relating to optional systematic plans such as the automatic rebalancing service and systematic redemption plans;
- trades initiated by us (including as part of a fund termination, a fund reorganization or merger);
- switches to a different series of the same fund;
- redemptions or switches of securities purchased by reinvesting distributions; or
- transactions by investment vehicles that are used as a conduit for investors to get exposure to the investments of one or more funds, including mutual funds (e.g. funds of funds), asset allocation services, discretionary managed accounts and insurance products (e.g. segregated funds). Such investment vehicles may purchase and redeem units of the fund on a short-term basis, but as they are typically acting on behalf of numerous investors, the investment vehicle itself is not generally considered to be engaged in harmful short-term trading.

While we actively take steps to monitor, detect, and deter short-term or excessive trading, we cannot ensure that all such trading activity is completely eliminated.

Optional Services

You can take advantage of the following plans and services when you invest in the fund.

Registered Plans for Eligible Accounts

We offer the following registered plans. Not all of these plans may be available in all provinces or territories or through all programs. The fund may be eligible for other registered plans offered through your representative's firm. Ask your representative for details and an application.

- Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs)
- Locked-in Retirement Accounts (LIRAs)
- Locked-in Registered Retirement Savings Plans (LRSPs)
- Registered Retirement Income Funds (RRIFs)
- Locked-in Retirement Income Funds (LRIFs)
- Life Income Funds (LIFs)
- Deferred Profit Sharing Plans (DPSPs)
- Registered Education Savings Plans (RESPs)
- Prescribed Retirement Income Funds (PRIFs)
- Tax-Free Savings Accounts (TFSAs)
- Québec Education Savings Incentive (QESI)

Please note that the registered plans we offer are available only in Canadian dollars. Series F, I and P units of the fund may not be held within the Manager's RESPs.

Automatic Rebalancing Service

We offer an automatic portfolio rebalancing service to all investors in the fund. This service can be applied to any account and monitors when the value of your investments within the fund deviates from your target allocations. There is no fee for this service.

In order to utilize the automatic rebalancing service, you and your representative must define the following rebalancing criteria:

- *Frequency date*: You must decide if you want your account rebalanced on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis. Your account will be reviewed and, if necessary, rebalanced on the first Friday in the calendar period of the frequency you selected. For accounts which are rebalanced annually, the review and, if necessary, rebalancing will occur instead on the first Friday in December.
- *Variance percentage*: You must determine by what percentage you will allow the actual values of your investments in the fund to differ from your target allocations before triggering a rebalancing.
- *Rebalancing allocation*: You must determine if this service should be applied to include all mutual funds managed by CI within your account (identified as "*Account Level*") or only to specific mutual funds managed by CI within your account ("*Fund Level*").

When the current value of your investment in any mutual fund managed by CI varies on the frequency date by more than the percentage variance you have selected, we will automatically switch your investments to return to your target mutual fund allocations for all mutual funds within your account. If 100% of a mutual fund within your account is redeemed or switched, your Fund Level allocations will be updated and proportionately allocated to the remaining active mutual funds in your target allocations. In the case of Account Level target allocations, the target allocations will remain unchanged and we will await your further written instructions.

The following example shows how the automatic rebalancing service works:

Frequency Date: Quarterly **Variance Percentage: 2.5%**	**Target Allocation**	**Current Value**	**Difference**
Fund A	25.0%	28.1%	+3.1%
Fund B	25.0%	26.3%	+1.3%
Fund C	25.0%	21.7%	-3.3%
Fund D	25.0%	23.9%	-1.1%

At the end of the calendar quarter, we would review your account and automatically:

- Switch securities out of Fund A equal to 3.1% of your portfolio into securities of Fund C
- Switch securities out of Fund B equal to 1.1% of your portfolio into Fund D and 0.2% of your portfolio into Fund C

As described under "*Transferring to another mutual fund managed by the Manager*", a switch between the fund and other mutual funds managed by the Manager outside of registered plans made by the automatic rebalancing service may cause you to realize a taxable capital gain.

Pre-Authorized Chequing Plan

The pre-authorized chequing plan allows you to make regular investments in one or more funds in the amounts you choose. You can start the plan by completing an application, which is available from your representative. Here are the plan highlights:

- your initial investment and each subsequent investment must be at least $25 for each series of the fund;
- we automatically transfer the money from your bank account to the funds you choose;
- you can choose any day of the month to invest weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually;
- if the date you choose falls on a day that is not a business day, your securities will be bought the next business day;
- you can choose either the initial sales charge option or a deferred sales charge option, if applicable;
- you can change or cancel the plan at any time by providing us 48 hours' notice;
- we will confirm your first automatic purchase and all other transactions will be reported on your semi-annual and annual statements if your investments are made no less frequently than monthly, otherwise we will confirm each subsequent purchase; and
- to increase your regular investments under the plan, you need to contact your representative or us.

When you initially enroll in our pre-authorized chequing plan, you will receive a copy of your fund's most recently-filed fund facts. An updated fund facts document will not be sent to you with respect to purchases under our pre-authorized chequing plan unless you request it. The most recently-filed fund facts document may be found at www.sedar.com or www.ci.com. You will not have a withdrawal right for purchases under the pre-authorized chequing plan, other than the initial purchase or sale, but you will have the rights described under "*What are Your Legal Rights?*" for any misrepresentation about the fund contained in the simplified prospectus, annual information form, fund facts or financial statements.

Systematic Redemption Plan

The systematic redemption plan allows you to receive regular cash payments from your investments in the fund. You can start the plan by completing an application, which is available from your representative. Here are the plan highlights:

- the value of your fund securities must be more than $5,000 to start the plan;
- the minimum amount you can sell is $25 for each series of the fund;
- we automatically sell the necessary number of securities to make payments to your bank account or a cheque is mailed to you;
- if you hold you units in a RRIF, LRIF, PRIF, RLIF or LIF, you can choose a day between the 1st and the 25th day of the month to receive payments weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually;
- if you hold units in any other plans, you can choose any day of the month to receive payments monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually;
- if the date you choose is not a business day, your units will be sold the previous business day;
- you can change or cancel the plan at any time by providing us 48 hours' notice; and
- we will confirm your first automatic redemption and all other automatic redemptions will be reported on your semi-annual and annual statements if your redemptions are made no less frequently than monthly, otherwise we will confirm each subsequent redemption.

A redemption fee may apply to any units you bought through a deferred sales charge option. See "*Fees and Expenses*" for details.

If you withdraw more money than your fund securities are earning, you will eventually use up your investment.

If you sell securities held in a RRIF, LRIF, PRIF or LIF, any withdrawals in excess of the minimum prescribed amount for the year will be subject to withholding tax.

Systematic Transfer Plan

The systematic transfer plan allows you to make regular transfers from one fund to another mutual fund managed by CI. You can start the plan by completing an application, which is available from your representative. Here are the plan highlights:

- the minimum transfer amount is $25;
- we automatically sell units you hold in the fund, series and sales charge option you specify and transfer your investment to another fund of your choice in the same series and sales charge option;
- you can only transfer between funds and series priced in the same currency;
- you can choose any day of the month to make transfers weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually;
- if the date you choose is not a business day, your transfer will be processed the previous business day;
- you can change or cancel the plan at any time by providing us 48 hours' notice; and
- we will confirm your first automatic transfer and all other automatic transfers will be reported on your semi-annual and annual statements if your investments are made no less frequently than monthly, otherwise we will confirm each subsequent purchase.

You may have to pay your representative's firm a transfer fee based on the value of the units you are transferring. The short-term trading fee does not apply to money market funds. See "*Fees and Expenses*" for details about these fees.

You pay no redemption fee when you transfer units you bought under a deferred sales charge option, but you may have to pay a redemption fee when you sell them. If the redemption fee applies, we will calculate it based on the cost of the original units and date you bought them.

A transfer between funds is a disposition for tax purposes. If you hold your units outside a registered plan, you may realize a taxable capital gain. For more information see "*Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations for Investors*".

Fees and Expenses

The table below shows the fees and expenses you may have to pay if you invest in the fund. You may have to pay some of these fees and expenses directly. The fund may have to pay some of these fees and expenses, which will reduce the value of your investment.

Fees and expenses payable by the fund	
Management fees	Each series of units of the fund (other than Series I and P units) pays us a management fee. Management fees are paid in consideration of providing, or arranging for the provision of, management, distribution, portfolio management services and oversight of any portfolio sub-advisory services provided in relation to the fund as well as any applicable sales and trailing commissions and marketing and promotion of the fund. Management fees are calculated and accrued daily based on the NAV of each series of units of the fund on the preceding business day, and are subject to applicable taxes including H.S.T., G.S.T. and any applicable provincial sales taxes. These fees are generally paid daily or, in certain cases, monthly. The annual management fee rates for Series A and F units are 0.90% and 0.40%, respectively. No management fees are charged to the fund for Series I and P units. Investors of Series I and P units pay management fees directly to us. Please see *"Series I account agreement fees"* and *"Series P management fees"* under the "*Fees and expenses payable directly by you*" section below.
Administration fees and operating expenses	We bear all of the operating expenses of the fund other than Certain Fund Costs (as defined below) (the "*Variable Operating Expenses*") in return for administration fees. These Variable Operating Expenses include, but are not limited to, transfer agency, pricing and accounting fees, which include processing purchases and sales of fund securities and calculating fund security prices; legal, audit and custodial fees; administrative costs and trustee services relating to registered tax plans; filing fees; the costs of preparing and distributing fund financial reports, simplified prospectuses, fund facts and other investor communications. "*Certain Fund Costs*", which are payable by the fund, are (a) taxes of any kind charged directly to the fund (principally income tax and G.S.T., H.S.T. and any applicable provincial sales taxes on its management and administration fees), (b) borrowing costs incurred by the fund from time to time, and (c) the fees, costs and expenses associated with compliance with any new governmental and regulatory requirements imposed after the date of this simplified prospectus. For greater certainty, we will bear all taxes (such as G.S.T., H.S.T. and any applicable provincial sales taxes) charged to us for providing the goods, services and facilities included in the Variable Operating Expenses. However, fees charged directly to investors are not included in the Variable Operating Expenses. The fund is responsible for the payment of its transaction costs, which include brokerage fees, spread, brokerage commissions and all other transaction fees, including the costs of derivatives and foreign exchange, as applicable (*"Transaction Costs").* Transaction costs are not considered to be operating expenses and are not part of the management expense ratio of a series of the fund. Each series of the fund (other than Series I units) pays us an administration fee. Administration fees are calculated and accrued daily based on the NAV unit of each series of the fund on the preceding business day. These fees are generally paid daily

	or, in certain cases, monthly, and are subject to applicable taxes including H.S.T., G.S.T. and any applicable provincial sales taxes. No administration fee applies in respect of Series I units because separate fee and expense arrangements are established in each Series I Account Agreement. The annual administration fee rates for Serie A, F and P units are 0.05%. We may, in some cases or in respect of certain series, waive all or a portion of the fund's or series' administration fee. The decision to waive administration fees is at our discretion and may continue indefinitely or be terminated at any time without notice to unitholders.
Management fee distributions	We may reduce or waive the management fees that it is entitled to charge without giving notice to unitholders. If you make a large investment in the fund, or participate in a program we offer for larger accounts, we may reduce our usual management fee we charge to the fund that would apply to your investment in the fund. In such cases, the fund pays you an amount equal to the reduction in the form of a distribution (a *"management fee distribution"*). Management fee distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional units of the respective series of the fund. There is no option to have the distribution be paid in cash. Management fee distributions will be paid first out of net income and capital gains of the fund, then out of capital. The income tax consequences of management fee distributions made by the fund generally will be borne by the unitholders receiving these distributions from the fund. We reserve the right to discontinue or change management fee distributions at any time.
Independent Review Committee Fees	Each IRC member (other than the Chair) is paid, as compensation for his or her services, C$72,000 per annum plus C$1,500 for each meeting after the sixth meeting attended. The Chair is paid C$88,000 per annum plus C$1,500 for each meeting after the sixth meeting attended. Each year the IRC determines and discloses its compensation in its annual report to unitholders of the fund. We reimburse the fund for the fees and expenses of the IRC.
Underlying fund fees and expenses	The fund may invest all or substantially all of its assets in the Underlying exchange-traded fund (an "*Underlying ETF*") that charges a management fee ("*Underlying ETF Management Fee*") as well as operating and other expenses. We will absorb any Underlying ETF Management Fee that is incurred by the fund resulting from its investment in the Underlying ETF managed by us. Where the fund invests in the Underlying ETF that is not managed by us, the fee and expenses payable in connection with the management of the Underlying ETF are in addition to those payable by the fund. No management fees or incentive fees are payable by the fund that, to a reasonable investor, would duplicate a fee payable by the underlying ETF for the same service. No sales fees or redemption fees are payable by the fund in relation to its purchases or redemptions of securities of the Underlying ETF managed by us. Where the fund invests in the Underlying ETF managed by us, we have obtained exemptive relief to permit the fund to pay normal brokerage and trading expenses in connection with its investment in the Underlying ETF.

Fees and expenses payable directly by you	
Sales charge	
Initial sales charge option	You may have to pay your representative's firm a sales charge when you buy Series A units under the initial sales charge option. You can negotiate this charge with your representative, but it must not exceed 5% of the amount you invest. We collect the sales charge that you owe your representative's firm from the amount you invest and pay it to your representative's firm as a commission.
Standard deferred sales charge or intermediate deferred sales charge option	You do not pay a sales charge to your representative's firm when you buy Series A units under the standard deferred sales charge or intermediate deferred sales charge option. You will pay a redemption fee to us if you sell them within seven years of buying them, unless you qualify for a free redemption. The tables below shows the redemption fee schedule:

Standard deferred sales charge option

units sold during the following period	Redemption fee rate
within the first year of purchase	5.5%
within the second year of purchase	5.0%
within the third year of purchase	5.0%
within the fourth year of purchase	4.0%
within the fifth year of purchase	4.0%
within the sixth year of purchase	3.0%
within the seventh year of purchase	2.0%
after the seventh year of purchase	None

The redemption fee applies after you have sold all of your standard deferred sales charge units under the free redemption right and all of your standard deferred sales charge units that are no longer subject to the redemption fee. The redemption fee is calculated based on the cost of your original investment, and such fee is deducted from your redemption proceeds. See "*Purchases, Switches and Redemptions – How to sell your units – How we calculate the redemption fee"* for a description of how we calculate the redemption fee.

Intermediate deferred sales charge option

units sold during the following period	Redemption fee rate
within the first year of purchase	5.5%
within the second year of purchase	5.0%
within the third year of purchase	4.5%
within the fourth year of purchase	4.0%
within the fifth year of purchase	3.5%
within the sixth year of purchase	3.0%
within the seventh year of purchase	1.5%
after the seventh year of purchase	None

The redemption fee applies after you have sold all of your intermediate deferred sales charge units under the free redemption right and all of your intermediate deferred sales charge units that are no longer subject to the redemption fee. The redemption fee is calculated based on the cost of your original investment, and such fee is deducted from your redemption proceeds. See "*Purchases, Switches and Redemptions – How to sell your units – How we calculate the redemption fee"* for a description of how we calculate the redemption fee.

Low-load sales charge option

You do not pay a sales charge to your representative's firm when you buy Series A units under the low-load sales charge option. You will pay a redemption fee to us if you sell them within three years of buying them. The redemption fee is calculated based on the

cost of your original investment, and such fee is deducted from your redemption proceeds. The table below shows the redemption fee schedule:

units sold during the following period	Redemption fee rate
within the first year of purchase	3.0%
within the second year of purchase	2.5%
within the third year of purchase	2.0%
after the third year of purchase	None

Transfer fee	You may have to pay your representative's firm a transfer fee of up to 2% of the NAV of the units of the fund you are transferring to a different mutual fund. You can negotiate this fee with your representative (acting on behalf of the representative's firm). We collect the transfer fee on behalf of your representative's firm and pay it to your representative's firm. This fee does not apply to transfers that are systematic transactions, including such transactions that are part of the automatic rebalancing service. You pay no redemption fee when you transfer different fund securities you bought under a deferred sales charge option, but you may have to pay a redemption fee when you sell the new securities. We calculate the redemption fee based on the cost of the original securities and the date you bought the original securities.
Reclassification fee	If you are transferring Series A units to a different series of units of the same fund, you may have to pay to us a reclassification fee if you bought your Series A units under a deferred sales charge option. The reclassification fee is equal to the redemption fee you would pay if you redeemed your Series A units. See the redemption fee schedules, as well as the methods of calculation and collection, above.
Short-term trading fee	We may charge you a short-term trading fee on behalf of the fund of up to 2% of the NAV of the units you redeem or switch of such fund, if we determines that you have engaged in inappropriate short-term trading. The fee is collected by us by redeeming, without charges, a sufficient number of units from your account and paid to the fund from which you redeemed or switched. Please see "*Purchases, Switches and Redemptions – Short-term trading*" for more details. The short-term trading fee is in addition to any other fees you would otherwise be subject to under this simplified prospectus.
Registered plan fees	None
Other fees	
Pre-authorized chequing plan	None
Systematic redemption plan	None
Systematic transfer plan	None
Automatic rebalancing service	None
Distribution reinvestment plan	None
Investment advisory fee	For Series I and P units, you pay your representative's firm an investment advisory fee, which is negotiated between you and your representative (acting on behalf of your

representative's firm). Unless otherwise agreed, we collect the investment advisory fee on behalf of your representative's firm, by redeeming (without charges) a sufficient number of units of each applicable series of your fund from your account. The investment advisory fee is charged on a monthly or quarterly basis for Series I units , and on a quarterly basis for Series P units.

For Series I and P units, the negotiated investment advisory fee must not exceed 1.25% annually of the net asset value of each applicable series of your fund in your account.

For Series F units, you pay an investment advisory fee, which is negotiated between you and your representative (acting on behalf of your representative's firm) and paid to his or her firm directly.

In certain cases, for Series F units, we may have an arrangement to collect the investment advisory fee on behalf of your representative's firm by redeeming (without charges) a sufficient number of Series F units of your fund, from your account on a quarterly basis. In these cases, the negotiated investment advisory fee must not exceed 1.50% annually of the net asset value of Series F units of your fund in your account.

The negotiated investment advisory fee rate is as set out in an agreement between you and your representative's firm. It is the responsibility of your representative to disclose such fee to you before you invest. Note that an investment advisory fee of 0% will be applied by us if we do not receive an investment advisory fee agreement from your representative.

Note that such investment advisory fees are subject to applicable provincial and federal taxes and are in addition to any other fees that are separately negotiated with and directly payable to us. For further details, see "*Fees and Expenses*".

Series I Account Agreement Fee	For Series I units, you negotiate a fee with the Manager, up to a maximum of 1.35% annually of the NAV of Series I units of the fund in your account, depending on the asset class of the investments. This includes a management fee and an administration fee. Series I Account Agreement Fees are calculated and accumulated daily based on the NAV of Series I units of the fund in your account on the preceding business day. The accumulated fees are collected by the Manager monthly by the redemption (without charges) of a sufficient number of Series I units of the fund from your account.
Series P Management Fee	For Series P units, you are charged a management fee by the Manager and payable directly to the Manager quarterly by the redemption (without charges) of a sufficient number of Series P units of the fund in your account. The Series P Management Fee is paid in consideration of providing, or arranging for the provision of management, distribution, portfolio management services and oversight of any portfolio sub-advisory services provided in relation to the fund, as well as marketing and promotion of the fund. Series P Management Fees are calculated and accumulated daily based on the NAV of Series P units of the fund in your account on the preceding business day. The maximum annual rate of the Series P Management Fee is 0.40%.
Administrative fees	There is a $25 charge for all cheques returned because of insufficient funds.

Impact of sales charges

The table below shows the fees you would have to pay if you bought units of the fund under our different purchase options. It assumes that:

- you invest $1,000 in the fund for each period and sell all of your securities immediately before the end of that period;
- the sales charge under the initial sales charge option is 5%;

- the redemption fee under a deferred sales charge option applies only if you sell your units before the deferred sales charge schedule has expired. You can sell some of your standard deferred sales charge units each year without paying the redemption fee. See "*Fees and Expenses*" for the redemption fee schedule; and

you have not exercised your free redemption right under the standard deferred sales charge option.

	When you buy your securities	**1 year**	**3 years**	**5 years**	**10 years**
Initial sales charge option	$50.00	-	-	-	-
Standard deferred sales charge option	$0.00	$55.00	$50.00	$40.00	-
Intermediate deferred sales charge option	$0.00	$55.00	$45.00	$35.00	-
Low-load sales charge option	$0.00	$30.00	$20.00	-	-
No load option	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

In respect of Series A units of the fund, you have one option for new purchases: the initial sales charge option. You may only switch into Series A units of the fund under a deferred sales charge option if you already hold units purchased under a deferred sales charge option of a mutual fund managed by the Manager. Series F, I and P units can only be purchased through the no load option.

Dealer Compensation

This section explains how we compensate your representative's firm when you invest in the fund.

Sales commissions

Your representative's firm may receive a commission when you buy Series A units of the fund. The amount of the commission depends on the fund and the purchase option you choose:

- up to 5% of the amount you invest when you buy units of the fund under the initial sales charge option. The commission is paid by you and is deducted from your investment.
- 4% of the amount you invest when you buy units under the intermediate deferred sales charge option. The commission is not deducted from your investment – we pay your representative's firm directly.
- 5% of the amount you invest when you buy units under the standard deferred sales charge option. The commission is not deducted from your investment – we pay your representative's firm directly.
- Up to 2.5% of the amount you invest when you buy units under the low-load sales charge option. The commission is not deducted from your investment – we pay your representative's firm directly.

Transfer fees

You may have to pay your representative's firm a fee of up to 2% of the value of the units you are transferring to a different mutual fund managed by the Manager, which is deducted from the amount you transfer. This fee does not apply to transfers that are part of systematic transactions, including such transactions that are part of the automatic rebalancing service.

Trailing commissions and investment advisory fees

Series F, I and P units

For Series I and P units, you pay your representative's firm an investment advisory fee, which is negotiated between you and your representative (acting on behalf of your representative's firm). Unless otherwise agreed, we collect the investment advisory fee on behalf of your representative's firm, by redeeming (without charges) a sufficient number of units of each applicable series of your fund from your account. The investment advisory fee is charged on a monthly or quarterly basis for Series I units, and on a quarterly basis for Series P units. The negotiated investment advisory fee must not exceed 1.25% annually of the net asset value of each applicable series of your fund in your account.

For Series F units, you pay an investment advisory fee, which is negotiated between you and your representative (acting on behalf of your representative's firm) and paid to his or her firm directly.

In certain cases, for Series F units, we may have an arrangement to collect the investment advisory fee on behalf of your representative's firm by redeeming (without charges) a sufficient number of Series F units of your fund, from your account on a quarterly basis. In these cases, the negotiated investment advisory fee must not exceed 1.50% annually of the net asset value of Series F units of your fund in your account.

The negotiated investment advisory fee rate is as set out in an agreement between you and your representative's firm. It is the responsibility of your representative to disclose such fee to you before you invest. Note that an investment advisory fee of 0% will be applied by us if we do not receive an investment advisory fee agreement from your representative.

Note that such investment advisory fees are subject to applicable provincial and federal taxes and are in addition to any other fees that are separately negotiated with and directly payable to us. For further details, see "*Fees and Expenses*".

Series A units

We pay your dealer or representative's firm a trailing commission on Series A units for ongoing services they provide to investors, including investment advice, account statements and newsletter.

The maximum rates of the trailing commission for Series A units of the fund are set out below.

Fund	Annual trailing commission rate under Initial Sales Charge option (%) (up to)	Annual trailing commission rate under Standard or Low-Load Deferred Charge option (%) (up to)
CI Bitcoin Fund	0.50	0.25

The maximum annual trailing commission rate for the intermediate deferred sales charge option is 0.25%.

The low-load sales charge trailing commission paid to your representative's firm equals the standard deferred sales charge trailing commission rate for the first three years from the date of the investment.

The standard deferred sales charge, intermediate deferred sales charge and low-load sales charge trailing commission rate, as applicable, changes to the initial sales charge trailing commission rate upon expiry of the standard deferred sales charge schedule, intermediate deferred sales charge schedule or low-load sales charge schedule applicable to your units.

Upon the completion of the deferred sales charge schedule applicable to your units purchased under the deferred sales charge option, if we determine that your account(s) qualify for certain programs offered by the Manager, we may, on a quarterly basis, automatically redesignate your Series A deferred sales charge units as initial sales charge units, as applicable.

The trailing commissions are calculated monthly and payable monthly or quarterly based on the total client assets invested in Series A units of funds managed by CI held by all of a representative's clients throughout the month. We can change or cancel trailing commissions at any time, at our discretion and without prior notice.

You may ask us to change the units subject to your free redemption right from deferred sales charge units to initial sales charge units. If you do this, we will pay your representative's firm the initial sales charge trailing commission rate from the date that we receive your change request.

Co-operative marketing programs

We may reimburse your representative's firm for expenses incurred in selling the fund, including:

- advertising and other marketing expenses,
- educational and sales seminars attended by representatives or their clients, and
- other marketing programs.

We can change or cancel co-operative marketing programs at any time.

Disclosure of Equity Interests

Each of CI Investments Inc., Assante Capital Management Ltd., Assante Financial Management Ltd., CI Investment Services Inc. and Aligned Capital Partners Inc. is a subsidiary of CI Financial Corp. CI Financial Corp. is a diversified, global asset and wealth management company, the common shares of which are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Dealer compensation from management fees

We paid representatives' firms sales and service commissions equal to approximately 34.04% of the total management fees we received during the financial year ended December 31, 2020.

Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations for Investors

This section is a summary of how Canadian federal income taxes can affect your investment in the fund. It assumes that you:

- are an individual, other than a trust,
- are a Canadian resident,
- deal with the fund at arm's length, and
- hold your units directly as capital property or in a registered plan.

Everyone's tax situation is different. You should consult your tax adviser about your situation.

The Fund

In general, the fund pays no income tax as long as it distributes its net income and net capital gains to its unitholders. The fund generally intends to distribute enough of its net income and net realized capital gains each year so it will not have to pay ordinary income tax.

How Your Investment Can Generate Income

Your investment in the fund can generate income for tax purposes in two ways:

- **Distributions**. When the fund earns net income from its investments or realizes a net capital gain by selling securities, it may pass these amounts on to you as a distribution.
- **Capital gains (or losses).** You will realize a capital gain (or loss) when you sell or switch your units of the fund for more (or less) than you paid for them. Generally, you will not realize a capital gain (or loss) when you change or switch your units of one series to units of another series of the same fund unless the change or switch is processed as a redemption. For more information see "*Calculating your capital gain or loss*".

How Your Investment is Taxed

The tax you pay on your mutual fund investment depends on whether you hold your units of the fund in a registered plan or in a non-registered account.

Units of the Fund held in a registered plan

Units of the fund are qualified investments for registered plans, provided the fund is either a "*mutual fund trust*" or is a "*registered investment*" within the meaning of those terms in the Income Tax Act.

Units of the fund are not currently qualified investments for registered plans, as the fund is neither a registered investment nor a mutual fund trust within the meaning of such terms in the Income Tax Act. The fund will apply to be a registered investment under the Income Tax Act for registered retirement savings plans, registered retirement income funds and deferred profit sharing plans, effective from the date of its application. In addition, the fund is expected to qualify as a mutual fund trust under the Income Tax Act by the time it files its first tax return in which it will make an election to be deemed to be a mutual fund trust from the date it was established and it is expected to so qualify at all times in the future.

For these purposes, a registered plan means a trust governed by such plans as:

- Locked-in Retirement Accounts (LIRAs);
- Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs);
- Locked-in Registered Retirement Savings Plans (LRSPs);

- Registered Retirement Income Funds (RRIFs);
- Locked-in Retirement Income Funds (LRIFs);
- Life Income Funds (LIFs);
- Deferred Profit Sharing Plans (DPSPs);
- Registered Education Savings Plans (RESPs);
- Prescribed Retirement Income Funds (PRIFs);
- Tax-Free Savings Accounts (TFSAs);
- Registered Disability Savings Plans (RDSPs); or
- Québec Education Savings Incentive (QESI).

Note that not all registered plans are available in all provinces or territories.

Please note that the registered plans we offer are available only in Canadian dollars. Series F, I and P units of the fund may not be held within the Manager's RESPs. The fund may be eligible for other registered plans through your representative's firm.

If you hold units of the fund in a registered plan, you generally pay no tax on distributions paid from the fund on those units or on any capital gains that your registered plan realizes from selling or transferring units. However, withdrawals from registered plans (other than TFSAs and certain withdrawals from RESPs or RDSPs) are generally taxable at your personal tax rate. Holders of TFSAs and RDSPs, annuitants of RRSPs and RRIFs, and subscribers of RESPs should consult with their tax advisers as to whether units of the fund would be a "*prohibited investment*" under the Income Tax Act in their particular circumstances.

Under a safe harbor rule for new mutual funds, units of the fund will not be a prohibited investment for your registered plan at any time during the first 24 months of the fund's existence, provided the fund is, or are deemed to be, mutual fund trusts under the Income Tax Act during that time and are in substantial compliance with NI 81-102.

Fund held in a non-registered account

If you hold units of the fund in a non-registered account, you must include the following in computing your income each year:

- Any net income and the taxable portion of any net capital gains (computed in Canadian dollars) distributed to you by any fund, whether you receive the distributions in cash or they are reinvested in units of the fund.
- The taxable portion of any capital gains you realize from selling your units (including to pay fees described in this document) or transferring your units (other than a change or conversion between series of the same fund) when the value of the units is greater than their adjusted cost base plus reasonable costs of disposition (including any redemption fees). If the value of units sold is less than their adjusted cost base plus reasonable costs of disposition (including any redemption fees), you will have a capital loss. Generally, you may use capital losses you realize to offset capital gains.
- Generally, the amount of any management fee and any management fee distributions paid to you (which are out of the fund's income or capital gains).

The Manager will issue a tax slip to you each year for the fund(s) that shows you how much of each type of income the fund distributed to you and any return of capital. You can claim any tax credits that apply to that income. For example, if distributions by the fund include Canadian dividend income or foreign income, you will qualify for tax credits to the extent permitted by the Income Tax Act.

Dividends and capital gains distributed by the fund and capital gains realized on the disposition of units may give rise to alternative minimum tax.

The fees you pay for Series F, I, and P units consist of investment advisory fees that you pay to your representative's firm and management fees that you pay to the Manager. To the extent that such fees are collected by the redemption of units, you will realize gains or losses in non-registered accounts. The deductibility of these fees, for income tax

purposes, will depend on the exact nature of services provided to you and the type of investment held. Generally, fees paid by you to your representative's firm in respect of Series F, I and P units of the fund held in a non-registered account should be deductible for income tax purposes from income earned on the fund to the extent that the fees are reasonable and represent fees for advice to you regarding the purchase and sale of specific units (including units of the fund) by you directly. You should consult with your own tax advisers regarding the deductibility of management and investment advisory fees paid with respect to these series of units.

Distributions

Distributions from the fund (whether in the form of cash or in the form of reinvested units) may include a return of capital. **When the fund earns less income for tax purposes than the amount distributed, the difference is a return of capital.** A return of capital is not taxable, but will reduce the adjusted cost base of your units. If the adjusted cost base of your units becomes a negative amount at any time in a taxation year, you will be deemed to realize a capital gain equal to that amount and the adjusted cost base of your units will be reset to zero. The tax slip the Manager will issue to you each year will show you how much capital was returned to you in respect of your units.

Distributions may result from foreign exchange gains because the fund is required to report income and net realized capital gains in Canadian dollars for tax purposes.

The security price of the fund may include income and capital gains that the fund has earned, but not yet realized (in the case of capital gains) and/or paid out as a distribution or dividend. If you buy securities of the fund just before it makes a distribution or pays a dividend, you will be taxed on that distribution or dividend. For example, if the fund distributes its net income and net capital gains once a year in December and you buy securities late in the year, you may have to pay tax on the net income and net capital gains it earned for the whole year. Some funds make quarterly or monthly distributions. See "*Specific Information About the Fund – Distributions*" for more information.

The NAV per unit of the fund will, in part, reflect any income and gains of the fund that have been earned or been realized, but have not been made payable at the time units were acquired. Accordingly, a unitholder who acquires units, including on a reinvestment of distributions, may become taxable on the unitholder's share of such income and gains of the fund. In particular, an investor who acquires units at any time in the year but prior to a distribution being paid or made payable will have to pay tax on the entire distribution (to the extent it is a taxable distribution) notwithstanding that such amounts may have been reflected in the price paid by the unitholder for the units. See "*Specific Information About the Fund*" for the distribution policy of the fund.

Calculating your capital gain or loss

Your capital gain or loss for tax purposes is the difference between the amount you receive as proceeds of redemption when you sell or transfer your units (after deducting any redemption fees or other charges) and the adjusted cost base of those units.

A change between series of the same fund is not considered to be a disposition of securities for tax purposes. You will not realize a capital gain or loss upon a change between these series of the same fund unless units are redeemed to pay any fees or charges.

In general, the adjusted cost base of each of your units of a particular series of the fund at any time equals:

- your initial investment for all your units of that series of the fund (including any sales charges paid), **plus**
- your additional investments for all your units of that series of the fund (including any sales charges paid), **plus**
- reinvested distributions, dividends or management fee distributions in additional units of that series of the fund, **minus**
- any return of capital distributions by the fund in respect of units of that series of the fund, **minus**
- the adjusted cost base of any units of that series of the fund previously redeemed,

all divided by

- the number of units of that series of the fund that you hold at that time.

When units are redeemed to pay management fees and/or investment advisory fees, such redemption is considered a disposition for tax purposes. If those redeemed units are held outside a registered plan, you may realize a taxable capital gain.

You should keep detailed records of the purchase cost of your investments and distributions you receive on those units so you can calculate their adjusted cost base. All amounts (including adjusted cost base, distributions and proceeds of disposition) must be computed in Canadian dollars. Accordingly, you may realize a foreign exchange gain or loss if you invested units in U.S. dollars. Other factors may affect the calculation of the adjusted cost base and you may want to consult a tax adviser.

In certain situations where you dispose of units of the fund and would otherwise realize a capital loss, the loss will be denied. This may occur if you, your spouse or another person affiliated with you (including a corporation controlled by you) has acquired units of the fund (which are considered to be "*substituted property*") within 30 days before or after you dispose of your units. In these circumstances, your capital loss may be deemed to be a "*superficial loss*" and denied. The amount of the denied capital loss will be added to the adjusted cost base to the owner of the units which are substituted property.

Tax Information Reporting

The fund 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 Income Tax Act, collectively "*FATCA*") and the OECD's Common Reporting Standard (as implemented in Canada by Part XIX of the Income 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 representative or representative's firm with information related to their citizenship or tax residence and, if applicable, their foreign tax identification number. If a unitholder (or, if applicable, any of its controlling persons) (i) is identified as a U.S. Person (including a U.S. resident or a U.S. citizen), (ii) is identified as a tax resident of a country other than Canada or the U.S., or (iii) does not 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 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 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 you 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 your purchase within 48 hours of receiving confirmation of your order.

Securities legislation in some provinces and territories also allows you to cancel an agreement to buy mutual fund units and get your money back, or to make a claim for damages, if the simplified prospectus, annual information form, fund facts or financial statements misrepresent any facts about the fund. 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 a lawyer.

Specific Information About the Fund

The fund is established as a mutual fund trust created through declarations of trust under the laws of Ontario, as supplemented, amended and/or restated from time to time (the "*Declaration of Trust*"). The year-end of the fund for financial reporting purposes is March 31.

The head office of the Manager and the fund is located at 2 Queen Street East, 20th Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5C 3G7. The Manager is a wholly-owned subsidiary of CI Financial Corp. (TSX: CIX).

Manager CI Investments Inc. 2 Queen Street East, Twentieth Floor Toronto, Ontario M5C 3G7	As Manager, we are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the fund and provide all general management and administrative services to the fund.
Promoter CI Investments Inc. Toronto, Ontario	CI is also the promoter of the fund. CI took the initiative in founding and organizing the fund and is, accordingly, the promoter of the fund within the meaning of securities legislation of certain provinces and territories of Canada.
Trustee CI Investments Inc. Toronto, Ontario	The trustee of the fund controls and has authority over the fund's investments and cash on behalf of unitholders. As trustee, we may also appoint governors to the fund to oversee the operations of the fund.
Custodian CIBC Mellon Trust Company Toronto, Ontario	The custodian holds the fund's investments and cash on behalf of the fund. The custodian is independent of the Manager.
Valuation Agent CIBC Mellon Global Securities Services Company Toronto, Ontario	The valuation agent provides accounting and valuation services in respect of the fund.
Registrar and Transfer Agent CI Investments Inc. Toronto, Ontario	As registrar and transfer agent for the fund, we keep a record of all unitholders of the fund, process orders and issues account statements and tax slips to unitholders.
Auditor Ernst & Young LLP Toronto, Ontario	The auditor of the fund prepares an independent auditor's report in respect of the financial statements of the fund. The auditor has advised us that it is independent with respect to the fund within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario.
Portfolio Adviser CI Investments Inc. Toronto, Ontario **Portfolio Sub-Adviser** Galaxy Digital Capital Management LP	As portfolio adviser, we are responsible for providing, or arranging to provide, investment advice to the fund. CI is the portfolio adviser for the fund, but may hire portfolio advisers to provide investment analysis and recommendations for the fund. Galaxy Digital Capital Management LP is independent of CI.

New York, New York	CI is responsible for the investment advice provided by the portfolio sub-advisers. It may be difficult to enforce any legal rights against Galaxy Digital Capital Management LP, because it is resident outside of Canada and most or all of its assets are outside of Canada. CI is responsible for any loss that arises out of the failure of Galaxy Digital Capital Management LP to meet standards prescribed by securities regulation.
Independent Review Committee	The independent review committee (the "*IRC*") provides independent oversight and impartial judgment on conflicts of interest involving the fund. Among other matters, the IRC prepares, at least annually, a report of its activities for investors in the fund which is available on our website at www.ci.com or upon request by any investor, at no cost, by calling: 1-800-792-9355 or e-mailing to: service@ci.com. The IRC currently is comprised of five members, each of whom is independent of CI, its affiliates and the fund. Additional information concerning the IRC, including the names of its members, and governance of the fund is available in the annual information form of the fund. If approved by the IRC, the fund may change its auditor by sending you a written notice of any such change at least 60 days before it takes effect. Likewise, if approved by the IRC, we may merge the fund into another mutual fund provided the merger fulfills the requirements of the Canadian securities regulators relating to mutual fund mergers and we send you a written notice of the merger at least 60 days before it takes effect. In either case, no meeting of unitholders of the fund is required to be called to approve the change.
Investments in underlying mutual funds	The fund invests in the underlying fund managed by us or any of our affiliates or associates and it will not vote any of the securities it holds in the underlying fund. However, we may arrange for you to vote your share of those securities.

CI BITCOIN FUND

Fund Details

Fund Type	Alternative Strategies
Date Started	
Series A	April 5, 2021
Series F	April 5, 2021
Series I	April 5, 2021
Series P	April 5, 2021
Securities Offered	Units of a mutual fund
Registered plan eligibility	Expected to be eligible for registered plans
Portfolio Adviser	CI Investments Inc.
Portfolio Sub-advisor	Galaxy Digital Capital Management LP

What Does the Fund Invest In?

Investment Objectives

The primary investment objective of the fund is to provide unitholders exposure to bitcoin through an institutional-quality fund platform.

Any change to the investment objectives must be approved by a majority of the votes cast by unitholders at a meeting called to consider the change.

Investment Strategies

To achieve its investment objective, the fund will invest all or substantially all of its assets in the CI Galaxy Bitcoin ETF (the "*ETF*"), an alternative mutual fund within the meaning of National Instrument 81-102 *Investment Funds* ("*NI 81-102*").

The ETF will invest directly in bitcoin and will utilize high-quality service providers in the digital assets sector (e.g., digital asset custodians, trading platforms and trading counterparties) in order to manage the assets of the ETF. The ETF's portfolio will be priced based on, and the net asset value of the ETF will be calculated using, the Bloomberg Galaxy Bitcoin Index ("*BTC*") or such other index as the manager may select from time to time, in its discretion. The BTC is designed to measure the performance of a single bitcoin traded in U.S. dollars and is owned and administered by Bloomberg Index Services Limited ("*Bloomberg*") and is co-branded with the ETF's sub-advisor, Galaxy Digital Capital Management LP. The BTC is calculated using Bloomberg Crypto Fixing ("*CFIX*") as its primary input. CFIX is a pricing algorithm that uses bid and ask quotes derived from multiple pricing sources approved by Bloomberg.

As it is the ETF's intention to invest in bitcoin on a passive basis, the ETF's holdings will not be actively managed and accordingly, will not be hedged or repositioned to attempt to take defensive positions if the price of bitcoin declines or is expected to decline. The ETF may also hold cash and cash equivalents or other money market instruments in order to meet its obligations.

The ETF does not intend to use derivatives in connection with its investment strategy. Generally, the ETF does not intend to borrow money or employ other forms of leverage to acquire bitcoin for its portfolio. The ETF may however borrow money on a temporary short-term basis to acquire bitcoin in connection with a subscription for the ETF units by a dealer. Any borrowing by the ETF will be made in accordance with the borrowing restrictions applicable to an alternative mutual fund under NI 81-102.

The fund may also hold cash and cash equivalents or other money market instruments in order to meet its obligations.

The fund may invest in underlying funds, including exchange-traded funds. In selecting underlying funds, we assess a variety of criteria, including:

- management style
- investment performance and consistency
- risk tolerance levels
- caliber of reporting procedures
- quality of the manager and/or portfolio adviser.

We review and monitor the performance of the underlying funds in which we invest. The review process consists of an assessment of the underlying funds. Factors such as adherence to the stated investment mandate, returns, risk-adjusted return measures, assets, investment management process, style, consistency and continued portfolio fit may be considered. This process may result in suggested revisions to weightings of the underlying funds, the inclusion of new underlying funds or the removal of one or more underlying funds.

The fund's portfolio turnover rate indicates how actively the fund's portfolio adviser manages its portfolio investments. A portfolio turnover rate of 100% is equivalent to the fund buying and selling all of the securities in its portfolio one time in the course of a year. The higher the fund's portfolio turnover rate in a year, the greater the trading costs payable by the fund in the year and the greater the likelihood that gains or losses will be realized by the fund. The trading costs associated with portfolio turnover may adversely affect the fund's performance.

What are the Risks of Investing in the Fund?

An investment in the fund may be subject to the following risks:

General risks

Capital depreciation risk

The fund and/or certain series of the fund may make distributions comprised in whole or in part, of return of capital. A return of capital distribution is a return of a portion of an investor's original investment and may, over time, result in the return of the entire amount of the original investment to the investor. This distribution should not be confused with yield or income generated by the fund. Return of capital distributions that are not reinvested will reduce the net asset value of the fund, which could reduce the fund's ability to generate future income. For more information on the tax implications of return of capital distributions, please refer to the section entitled "*Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations for Investors – Distributions*".

Possible Loss of Investment

An investment in the fund is appropriate only for investors who have the capacity to absorb a loss on their investment.

No Guarantee of a Return on Investment

There is no guarantee that an investment in the fund will earn any positive return in the short or long term as the net asset value of the fund will generally fluctuate with the price of its Underlying Fund and bitcoin, and no interest or dividends will be earned on bitcoin that is owned by the Underlying Fund.

Risks Related to Passive Investments

An investment in the fund should be made with an understanding that the net asset value of the fund and Underlying Fund will generally fluctuate in accordance with the price of bitcoin, based on the Bloomberg Galaxy Bitcoin Index. Because it is the Underlying Fund's objective to invest in bitcoin on a passive basis, the Underlying Fund's holdings will not be actively managed and accordingly, will not be hedged or repositioned to attempt to take defensive positions if the price of bitcoin declines or is expected to decline. The fund will invest substantially all of its assets in the Underlying Fund, which will in turn invest substantially all of its assets in bitcoin.

Concentration risk

The fund's investment objective is to provide its unitholders exposure to bitcoin, and the fund is not expected to have exposure to any other investments or assets. Other than cash or cash equivalents, the fund will invest substantially all of its assets in the Underlying Fund, which in turn invests substantially all of its assets in bitcoin. As a result, the fund's holdings are not diversified. The net asset value of the fund may be more volatile than the value of a more broadly diversified portfolio or investment fund and may fluctuate substantially over short or long periods of time. This may have a negative impact on the net asset value of the fund.

An investment in the fund may be deemed speculative and is not intended as a complete investment program. An investment in the fund should be considered only by persons financially able to maintain their investment and who can bear the risk of loss associated with an investment in the Underlying Fund. Investors should review closely the objective and strategy of the fund and its Underlying Fund and familiarize themselves with the risks associated with an investment in the fund as well as its Underlying Fund.

Changes in legislation risk

There can be no assurance that tax, securities and other laws or the interpretation and application of such laws by courts or government authorities will not be changed in a manner which adversely affects the fund's unitholders.

Cyber security risk

With the increased use of technologies, such as the Internet, to conduct business, the fund is susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks through breaches in cyber security. 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 the fund, the Manager or the fund's service providers (including, but not limited to, the fund's custodian) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact each of their respective business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the calculation of the net asset value of the fund or a series of the fund, impediments to trading the portfolio securities of the fund, the inability to process transactions in units of the fund, including purchases and redemptions of units of the fund, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs associated with the implementation of any corrective measures. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber incidents affecting bitcoin, the Underlying Fund and counterparties with which the fund engages in transactions.

The Manager has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks to the fund associated with cyber security. However, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed. Furthermore, the Manager and the fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems of the fund's service providers, the counterparties with which the fund engages in transactions, or any other third parties whose operations may affect the fund or its unitholders.

General economic conditions risk

General global economic conditions may affect the fund's activities. Interest rates, general levels of economic activity, fluctuations in the market prices of securities and other financial assets, and participation by other investors in the financial markets may affect the value of investments made by the fund. Instability in the securities markets may increase the risks inherent in portfolio investments made by the fund. Ongoing events in the fixed income markets have caused, and could cause, significant dislocations, illiquidity and volatility in the high-yield bond, leveraged loan and structured credit markets, as well as in the wider global financial markets. In addition, adverse economic events may impact the availability of credit to businesses generally and could lead to an overall weakening of the U.S. and global economies. Any resulting economic downturn could adversely affect the financial resources of the borrowers and their ability to make principal and interest payments on, or refinance, outstanding debt when due. In the event of borrower defaults, the fund could incur losses. In addition, global economic conditions may materially and adversely affect (i) the ability of the fund, the borrowers or their respective affiliates to access the credit markets on favorable terms or at all in connection with the financing or refinancing of investments; (ii) the ability or willingness of certain counterparties to do business with the fund or its affiliates; (iii) the fund's exposure to the credit risk of others in its dealings with various counterparties (for example, in connection with loan syndicates or the maintenance with financial institutions of reserves in cash or cash equivalents); (iv) demand for the products and services offered by the

issuers or borrowers; (v) overall prospects of the fund's investments; and (vi) the fund's ability to exit its investments at desired times, on favorable terms or at all.

Large redemption risk

The fund may have particular investors who own a large proportion of its NAV of the fund. For example, other institutions such as banks and insurance companies or other mutual fund companies may purchase units of the fund for their own mutual funds, segregated funds, structured notes or discretionary managed accounts. Retail investors may also own a significant amount of the fund.

Large redemptions may result in (a) large sales of portfolio securities, impacting market value; (b) increased transaction costs (e.g., commission); and/or (c) capital gains being realized, which may increase taxable distributions to investors. If this should occur, the returns of investors (including other mutual funds that invest in the fund) may also be adversely affected.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity is a measure of how easy it is to convert an investment into cash. An investment may be less liquid if it is not widely traded or if there are restrictions on the exchange where the trading takes place. Investments with low liquidity can have dramatic changes in value.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that a mutual fund's investments (whether they are equity or debt securities) will go down in value, including the possibility that such investments will go down sharply or unpredictably. Such decline may be based on company-specific developments, industry-specific developments and/or market trends. Several factors can influence market trends, such as general economic conditions, changes in interest rates, political changes, global pandemics, and catastrophic events. All funds and all investments are subject to market risk.

Operational risk

The fund's day to day operations may be adversely affected by circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the Manager, such as failure of technology or infrastructure, natural disasters or global pandemics that affect the productivity of the Manager's or its service providers' workforce.

Series risk

The fund issues different series of units. Each series has its own fees and expenses, which the fund tracks separately. However, if one series is unable to meet its financial obligations, the other series are legally responsible for making up the difference.

Tax risk

In order to qualify as a mutual fund trust under the Income Tax Act, the fund must comply with various requirements contained in the Income Tax Act, including to restrict its undertaking to the investment of its fund in property. If the fund were to cease to qualify as a mutual fund trust (whether as a result of a change in law or administrative practice, or due to its failure to comply with the current Canadian requirements for qualification as a mutual fund trust), it may experience various potential adverse consequences, including: becoming subject to a requirement to withhold tax on distributions made to non-resident unitholders of any taxable capital gains; units not qualifying for investment by registered plans; and units ceasing to qualify as "*Canadian securities*" for the purposes of the election provided in subsection 39(4) of the Income Tax Act.

The Underlying Fund in which the fund invests generally will treat gains (or losses) as a result of any disposition of bitcoin as capital gains (or capital losses). The Canada Revenue Agency ("*CRA*") has stated that it generally treats cryptocurrency (which includes bitcoin) like a commodity for purposes of the Income Tax Act. The CRA has also expressed the opinion that gains (or losses) of mutual fund trusts resulting from transactions in commodities should generally be treated for income tax purposes as ordinary income rather than as capital gains, although the treatment in each particular case remains a question of fact to be determined having regard to all the circumstances. In addition, bitcoin may become subject to network forks and/or certain related occurrences such as air drops (See "*Network Forks*" and "*Air Drops*" in this section for more information). The tax treatment of forks, air drops and other occurrences affecting bitcoin is subject to considerable uncertainty, and the CRA may disagree with positions taken

by the Underlying Fund in this regard. If any transactions of the Underlying Fund are reported by it on capital account, but are subsequently determined by the CRA to be on income account, or if the CRA were to disagree with positions taken by the Underlying Fund in relation to forks, air drops or other occurrences affecting bitcoin, there may be an increase in the net income of the Underlying Fund, which is distributed by the Underlying Fund to the fund; with the result that the fund could be reassessed by the CRA to increase its taxable income by the amount of such increase.

The CRA could also assess the Underlying Fund for a failure of the Underlying Fund to withhold tax on distributions made by it to non-resident unitholders that are subject to withholding tax. Any such re-determination by the CRA may result in the Underlying Fund being liable for unremitted withholding taxes on prior distributions made to unitholders who were not resident in Canada for the purposes of the Income Tax Act at the time of the distribution. As the Underlying Fund may not be able to recover such withholding taxes from the non-resident unitholders whose units are redeemed, payment of any such amounts by the Underlying Fund would reduce the net asset value of the Underlying Fund.

There can be no assurance that tax laws applicable to the fund, including the treatment of certain gains and losses as capital gains and losses, will not be changed in a manner which could adversely affect the fund or the unitholders of the fund. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that CRA will agree with the Manager's characterization of the gains and losses of the fund as capital gains and losses or ordinary income and losses in specific circumstances. If any transactions of the fund are reported by it on capital account, but are subsequently determined by the CRA to be on income account, there may be an increase in the net income of the fund, which is automatically distributed by the fund to its unitholders under the terms of its declaration of trust at the fund's taxation year end; with the result that Canadian-resident unitholders could be reassessed by the CRA to increase their taxable income by the amount of such increase, and non-resident unitholders potentially could be assessed directly by the CRA for Canadian withholding tax on the amount of net gains on such transactions that were treated by the CRA as having been distributed to them. The CRA could assess the fund for a failure of the fund to withhold tax on distributions made by it to non-resident unitholders that are subject to withholding tax, and typically would do so rather than assessing the non-resident unitholders directly. Accordingly, any such re-determination by the CRA may result in the fund being liable for unremitted withholding taxes on prior distributions made to unitholders who were not resident in Canada for the purposes of the Tax Act at the time of the distribution. As the fund may not be able to recover such withholding taxes from the non-resident unitholders whose units are redeemed, payment of any such amounts by the fund would reduce the Net Asset Value of the fund.

If the fund experiences a "*loss restriction event*", the fund will: (i) be deemed to have a year-end for tax purposes (which would result in an allocation of the fund's taxable income at such time to unitholders so that the fund is not liable for income tax on such amounts), and (ii) become subject to the loss restriction rules generally applicable to corporations that experience an acquisition of control, including a deemed realization of any unrealized capital losses and restrictions on their ability to carry forward losses. Generally, the fund will be subject to a loss restriction event when a person becomes a "*majority-interest beneficiary*" of the fund, or a group of persons becomes a "*majority-interest group of beneficiaries*" of the fund, as those terms are defined in the affiliated persons rules contained in the Income Tax Act, with appropriate modifications. Generally, a majority-interest beneficiary of the fund will be a beneficiary who, together with the beneficial interests of persons and partnerships with whom the beneficiary is affiliated, has a fair market value that is greater than 50% of the fair market value of all the interests in the income or capital, respectively, in the fund. There can be no assurance that the fund will not become subject to the loss restriction rules and there can be no assurance when distributions resulting from a loss restriction event will be made.

U.S. Currency Exposure

The fund's functional and presentation currency is and its investment will be made in U.S. dollars. The Underlying Fund, which functional and presentation currency is also in U.S. dollars, will purchase bitcoin with U.S. dollars.

No Direct Ownership Interest in Bitcoin

An investment in the fund does not constitute a direct investment by unitholders in bitcoin included in the Underlying Fund's portfolio. Unitholders will not own bitcoin, cash, or cash equivalents held by the Underlying Fund.

Risk Factors Relating to Bitcoin

Speculative Nature of Bitcoin

Investing in bitcoin is speculative, prices are volatile, and market movements are difficult to predict. Supply and demand for bitcoin can change rapidly and is affected by a variety of factors, including regulation and general economic trends.

Unforeseeable Risks

Bitcoin has gained commercial acceptance only within recent years and, as a result, there is little data on its long-term investment potential. Additionally, due to the rapidly evolving nature of the bitcoin market, including advancements in the underlying technology, changes to bitcoin may expose investors in the fund to additional risks which are impossible to predict as of the date of this simplified prospectus. This uncertainty makes an investment in the fund very risky.

Access Loss or Theft

The fund invests in the Underlying Fund that holds bitcoin. There is a risk that some or all of the Underlying Fund's holdings of bitcoin could be lost, stolen, destroyed or inaccessible, potentially by the loss or theft of the private keys held by the Underlying Fund's bitcoin sub-custodian associated with the public addresses that hold the Underlying Fund's bitcoin and/or destruction of storage hardware. Multiple thefts of bitcoin and other digital assets from other holders have occurred in the past. Because of the decentralized process for transferring bitcoin, thefts can be difficult to trace, which may make bitcoin particularly attractive targets for theft. The Underlying Fund has adopted or will adopt security procedures intended to protect its assets, but there can be no assurance that those procedures will be successful in preventing such loss, theft or restriction on access. You should not invest unless you understand the risk that the Underlying Fund may lose possession or control of its assets. Access to bitcoin held by the Underlying Fund could be restricted by natural events (such as an earthquake or flood) or human actions (such as a terrorist attack). The bitcoin held in custody accounts of the Underlying Fund will likely be an appealing target for hackers or malware distributors seeking to destroy, damage or steal bitcoin or private keys of the Underlying Fund.

Security breaches, cyber-attacks, computer malware and computer hacking attacks have been a prevalent concern for the digital asset trading platforms on which bitcoin trade. Any cyber security breach caused by hacking, which involves efforts to gain unauthorized access to information or systems, or to cause intentional malfunctions or loss or corruption of data, software, hardware or other computer equipment, and the inadvertent transmission of computer viruses, could harm the Underlying Fund's business operations or reputation, resulting in loss of the Underlying Fund's assets. Digital asset trading platforms may in particular be at risk of cyber security breaches orchestrated or funded by state actors. For example, it has been reported that South Korean digital asset trading platforms have been subject to cybersecurity attacks by North Korean state actors with the intent of stealing digital assets possibly with the intention of evading international economic sanctions. Any problems relating to the performance and effectiveness of security procedures used by the Underlying Fund and its bitcoin sub-custodian to protect the Underlying Fund's bitcoin, such as algorithms, codes, passwords, multiple signature systems, encryption and telephone call-backs, will have an adverse impact on the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units. Furthermore, if and as the Underlying Fund's holdings of bitcoin grow, the Underlying Fund and its bitcoin sub-custodian may become a more appealing target for cyber security threats such as hackers and malware. Furthermore, cybersecurity attacks orchestrated or funded by state actors may be particularly difficult to defend against because of the resources that state actors have at their disposal.

No storage system is impenetrable, and storage systems employed by the Underlying Fund and its bitcoin sub-custodian may not be free from defect or immune to force majeure events. Any loss due to a security breach, software defect or force majeure event generally will be borne by the Underlying Fund, which will adversely affect the value of its units.

Such storage systems and operational infrastructure may be breached due to the actions of outside parties, error or insider malfeasance of an employee of the Underlying Fund's manager, subadvisor or custodians, or otherwise, and, as a result, an unauthorized party may obtain access to the Underlying Fund's, or the Underlying Fund's manager's, subadvisor's, or sub-custodian's storage systems, private keys, data or bitcoin. Additionally, outside parties may attempt to fraudulently induce employees of the Underlying Fund's manager, custodian, sub-custodian, or the subadvisor to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to the Underlying Fund's infrastructure. The Underlying Fund's manager, subadvisor, custodian, sub-custodian or any technological consultant engaged by them may periodically examine and propose modifications to storage systems, protocols and internal controls to address the use of new devices

and technologies to safeguard the Underlying Fund's systems and bitcoin. As the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently, or may be designed to remain dormant until a predetermined event and often are not recognized until launched against a target, the Underlying Fund's manager or subadvisor may be unable to anticipate these techniques or implement adequate preventative measures. If an actual or perceived breach of a storage system occurs, a loss of confidence in the bitcoin network may decrease the market price of the Underlying Fund's investments. An actual or perceived breach may also cause unitholders of the Underlying Fund to seek redemption of or sell its units, which may harm the Underlying Fund's investment performance.

If the Underlying Fund's holdings of bitcoin are lost, stolen or destroyed under circumstances rendering a party liable to the Underlying Fund, the responsible party may not have the financial resources sufficient to satisfy such Underlying Fund's claim. For example, as to a particular event of loss, the only source of recovery for the Underlying Fund may be limited to the relevant custodian or, to the extent identifiable, other responsible third parties (for example, a thief or terrorist), any of which may not have the financial resources (including liability insurance coverage) to satisfy a valid claim of the Underlying Fund. Similarly, as noted below, the Underlying Fund's custodian and sub-custodian have limited liability to the Underlying Fund, which will adversely affect the Underlying Fund's ability to seek recovery from them, even when they are at fault.

Bitcoin Investment Risks

The further development and acceptance of bitcoin is subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. The slowing or stopping of the development or acceptance of bitcoin may adversely affect the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units.

The use of bitcoin to, among other things, buy and sell goods and services is part of the new, experimental and rapidly evolving cryptocurrency industry. While bitcoin is a prominent part of this industry, it is not the only part. The growth of this industry, as well as bitcoin's market shares, are subject to a high degree of uncertainty. The factors affecting bitcoin's further growth and development include, but are not limited to:

- continued worldwide growth in the adoption and use of bitcoin;
- government and quasi-government regulation of bitcoin and its use, or restrictions on or regulation of access to and operation of the bitcoin network;
- changes in consumer demographics, demand and preferences;
- the maintenance and development of the open-source software protocol of the bitcoin network;
- the availability and popularity of other forms or methods of buying and selling goods and services, including other cryptocurrencies and new means of using fiat currencies;
- the further development of additional applications and scaling solutions; and
- general economic conditions and the regulatory environment relating to bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies; and negative consumer or public perception of bitcoin or cryptocurrencies generally.

Bitcoin is loosely regulated and there is no central marketplace for bitcoin. Supply is determined by a computer code, not by a central bank, and prices can be extremely volatile. Additionally, digital asset trading platforms may suffer from operational issues, such as delayed execution, that could have an adverse effect on the Underlying Fund. Some digital asset trading platforms have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches.

Several factors may affect the price of bitcoin, including, but not limited to supply and demand, investors' expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, interest rates, currency exchange rates or future regulatory measures (if any) that restrict the trading of bitcoin or the use of bitcoin as a form of payment. There is no assurance that bitcoin will maintain its long-term value in terms of purchasing power in the future, or that mainstream retail merchants will accept bitcoin as a form of payment.

Bitcoin is created, issued, transmitted, and stored according to protocols run by computers in the bitcoin network. It is possible the bitcoin protocol has undiscovered flaws which could result in the loss of some or all of the assets held by the Underlying Fund. There may also be network-scale attacks against the bitcoin protocol, which could result in the loss of some or all of the bitcoin held by the Underlying Fund. Advancements in quantum computing could break bitcoin's cryptographic rules. The Manager and the Underlying Fund's manager and subadvisor make no guarantees about the reliability of the cryptography used to create, issue, or transmit bitcoin which will be held by the Underlying Fund.

Short History Risk

Bitcoin is a new technological innovation with a limited history. Due to this short history, it is not clear how all elements of bitcoin will unfold over time, specifically with regard to governance between miners, developers and users, as well as the long-term security model as the rate of inflation of bitcoin decreases. There is no assurance that usage of bitcoin and its blockchain will continue to grow. A contraction in the use of bitcoin or its blockchain may result in increased volatility or a reduction in the price of bitcoin which could have a material adverse effect on the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units.

Risks Related to the Pricing Source

The bitcoin held by the Underlying Fund are valued, including for purposes of determining the net asset value of the Underlying Fund, based upon the Underlying Fund's reference index. The portfolio of CI Galaxy Bitcoin ETF, the underlying fund for the CI Bitcoin Fund, will be priced based on, and the net asset value of that fund will be calculated using, the Bloomberg Galaxy Bitcoin Index ("*BTC*"). The BTC is calculated using Bloomberg Crypto Fixing ("*CFIX*") as its primary input. CFIX is a pricing algorithm that uses bid and ask quotes derived from multiple pricing sources approved by Bloomberg Index Services Limited ("*Bloomberg*").

As BTC is calculated as an average of those pricing sources selected by Bloomberg, it will not necessarily be reflective of the price of bitcoin available on any given trading platform or other venue where the Underlying Fund's trades are executed. In addition, the BTC is available once per day, whereas bitcoin trades 24 hours a day. As such, the BTC may not be reflective of market events and other developments that occur after its pricing window and thus the BTC may not be reflective of the then-available market price of bitcoin in periods between its calculations. The Manager does not intend, and disclaims any obligation, to determine whether the BTC reflects the realizable market value of bitcoin or the price at which market transactions in bitcoin could be readily affected at any given time.

Because the net asset value of the fund will be based almost entirely on the value of the Underlying Fund's bitcoin as determined by reference to the BTC, and redemptions and subscriptions of the fund will be valued based on the net asset value per unit of such Underlying Fund, if the BTC does not reflect the realizable market value of bitcoin, at a given time, redemption or subscriptions will be effected at prices that may adversely affect unitholders and the fund.

Volatility

Bitcoin's value has historically been highly volatile. The market for bitcoin is sensitive to new developments, and since volumes are still maturing, any significant changes in market sentiment (by way of sensationalism in the media or otherwise) can induce large swings in volume and subsequent price changes.

The value of the bitcoin held by the Underlying Fund could decline rapidly in future periods, including to zero.

Settlement of Transactions on the Bitcoin Network

There is no central clearing house for cash-to-bitcoin transactions. Current practice is for the purchaser of bitcoin to send fiat currency to a bank account designated by the seller, and for the seller to broadcast the transfer of bitcoin to the purchaser's public bitcoin address upon receipt of the cash. The purchaser and seller monitor the transfer with a transaction identification number that is available immediately upon transfer and is expected to be included in the next block confirmation. When the Underlying Fund purchases bitcoin from a bitcoin source, there is a risk that the bitcoin source will not initiate the transfer on the bitcoin network upon receipt of cash from the Underlying Fund, or that the bank where the bitcoin source's account is located will not credit the incoming cash from the Underlying Fund for the account of the bitcoin source. The Underlying Fund seeks to mitigate this risk by transacting with regulated bitcoin sources that have undergone due diligence and by confirming the solvency of the bitcoin source and the bank designated by each bitcoin source based on publicly available information.

Momentum Pricing

The market value of the units in the Underlying Fund may be affected by momentum pricing of bitcoin due to speculation about future price appreciation. Momentum pricing typically is associated with growth stocks and other assets whose valuation, as determined by the investing public, is impacted by anticipated future appreciation in value. Momentum pricing may result in speculation regarding future appreciation in the value of digital assets, which inflates prices and may lead to increased volatility.

Limited Use

Use of bitcoin as a means of payment for goods and services remains limited. Price volatility undermines bitcoin's utility as a medium of exchange and its use as a medium of exchange and payment method may always be low. A lack of continued growth as a medium of exchange and payment method, or a contraction of such use, may result in increased volatility or a reduction in the value of bitcoin, either of which could adversely impact the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units. There can be no assurance that such acceptance will grow, or not decline, in the future.

Scaling Obstacles

Many digital asset networks face significant scaling challenges. As the use of digital asset networks increases without a corresponding increase in throughput of the networks, average fees and settlement times can increase significantly. The bitcoin network has been, at times, at capacity, which has led to increased transaction fees and decreased settlement speeds. For example, bitcoin transaction fees increased from $0.32 per bitcoin transaction on January 1, 2017, on average, to a high of $8.03 per transaction on August 25, 2017, on average. At its highest peak, the average transaction fee increased to $53.39 on December 22, 2017. The average transaction fee was at $19.12 on March 16, 2021.

Increased fees and decreased settlement speeds could preclude certain use cases for bitcoin and could reduce demand for and the price of bitcoin, which could adversely impact the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units.

There is no guarantee that any of the mechanisms in place or being explored for increasing the scale of settlement of transactions in bitcoin will be effective, or how long these mechanisms will take to become effective, which could adversely impact the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units.

Private Keys

Bitcoin's private keys are or will be stored in two different forms: "hot wallet" storage, whereby the private keys are connected to the internet; and "cold" storage, where private keys are stored completely offline. Bitcoin held by the sub-custodian for the Underlying Fund is or will be stored generally offline in cold storage only. Private keys for bitcoin held by the Underlying Fund must be safeguarded and kept private in order to prevent a third-party from accessing the digital asset while held in such wallet. To the extent a private key is lost, destroyed or otherwise compromised and no backup of the private key is accessible, the Underlying Fund will be unable to access, and will effectively lose, bitcoin held in the related digital wallets. Any loss of private keys by a sub-custodian of the Underlying Fund relating to digital wallets used to store the Underlying Fund's bitcoin would adversely affect the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units.

Irrevocable Nature of Blockchain-Recorded Transactions

Bitcoin transactions recorded on the bitcoin blockchain are not, from an administrative perspective, reversible without the consent and active participation of the recipient of the transaction or, in theory, control or consent of a majority of the bitcoin network's aggregate hashrate. Once a transaction has been verified and recorded in a block that is added to the bitcoin blockchain, an incorrect transfer of bitcoin or a theft of bitcoin generally will not be reversible, and the Underlying Fund may not be capable of seeking compensation for any such transfer or theft. It is possible that, through computer or human error, or through theft or criminal action, the Underlying Fund's bitcoin could be transferred from custody accounts in incorrect quantities or to unauthorized third parties. To the extent that the manager or subadvisor of the Underlying Fund is unable to seek a corrective transaction with such third-party or is incapable of identifying the third-party that has received the Underlying Fund's bitcoin through error or theft, the Underlying Fund will be unable to revert or otherwise recover incorrectly transferred bitcoin. To the extent that the Underlying Fund is unable to seek redress for such error or theft, such loss could adversely affect the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units.

Internet Disruptions

A significant disruption in Internet connectivity could disrupt the bitcoin network's operations until the disruption is resolved, and such disruption could have an adverse effect on the price of bitcoin. In particular, some digital assets have experienced a number of denial-of-service attacks, which have led to temporary delays in block creation and digital asset transfers. While in certain cases in response to an attack, an additional "hard fork" has been introduced to increase the cost of certain network functions, the bitcoin network has continued to be the subject of additional

attacks. Moreover, it is possible that as bitcoin increases in value, they may become bigger targets for hackers and subject to more frequent hacking and denial-of-service attacks.

Gateway Protocol Hijackings

Digital assets are also susceptible to Border Gateway Protocol hijacking, or BGP hijacking. Such an attack can be a very effective way for an attacker to intercept traffic en route to a legitimate destination. BGP hijacking impacts the way different nodes and miners are connected to one another to isolate portions of them from the remainder of the network, which could lead to a risk of the network allowing double-spending and other security issues. If BGP hijacking occurs on the bitcoin network, participants may lose faith in the security of bitcoin, which could affect bitcoin's value and consequently the value of the units of the Underlying Fund.

Any future attacks that impact the ability to transfer bitcoin could have a material adverse effect on the price of bitcoin and the value of an investment in the units of the Underlying Fund.

Malicious Attacks on the Bitcoin Network

Digital asset networks, including the bitcoin network, are subject to control by entities that capture a significant amount of the network's processing power or a significant number of developers important for the operation and maintenance of such network.

Control of Processing Power

The bitcoin network is secured by a proof-of-work algorithm, whereby the collective strength of the bitcoin network participants' processing power protects the network. If a malicious actor or botnet (i.e., a volunteer or hacked collection of computers controlled by networked software coordinating the actions of the computers) obtains a majority of the processing power dedicated to mining on the network, it may be able to construct fraudulent blocks or prevent certain transactions from completing, either in a timely manner or at all. The malicious actor or botnet could control, exclude or modify the ordering of transactions. While a malicious actor would not be able to generate new bitcoin interests or transactions using such control, it could "double-spend" its own bitcoin interests (i.e., spend the same bitcoin interests in more than one transaction) and prevent the confirmation of other users' transactions for so long as it maintained control. To the extent that such malicious actor or botnet did not yield its control of the processing power on the bitcoin network or the community did not reject the fraudulent blocks as malicious, reversing any changes made to the blockchain may not be possible. Further, a malicious actor or botnet could create a flood of transactions in order to slow down confirmations of transactions on the bitcoin network.

Some digital asset networks have been subject to malicious activity achieved through control of over 50% of the processing power on the network. For example, on May 24, 2018, it was reported that attackers compromised the Bitcoin Gold network in this manner and were successfully able to double-spend interests of Bitcoin Gold in a series of transactions over the course of at least one week and in a total amount of at least $18 million. Other digital assets such as Verge, Monacoin and Electoneum have also suffered similar attacks. The possible crossing of the 50% threshold indicates a greater risk that a single mining pool could exert authority over the validation of digital asset transactions, and this risk is heightened if over 50% of the processing power on the network falls within the jurisdiction of a single governmental authority. For example, it is believed that more than 50% of the processing power on the bitcoin network at one time was located in China. Because the Chinese government has subjected digital assets to heightened levels of scrutiny recently, forcing several digital asset trading platforms to shut down and has begun to crack down on mining activities, there is a risk that the Chinese government could also achieve control over more than 50% of the processing power on the bitcoin network. To the extent that the bitcoin ecosystem, including the core developers and the administrators of mining pools, do not act to ensure greater decentralization of mining processing power, the feasibility of a malicious actor obtaining control of the processing power on the network will increase, which may adversely affect the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units.

Control of Developers

A malicious actor may also obtain control over the bitcoin network through its influence over core or influential developers. For example, this could allow the malicious actor to block legitimate network development efforts or attempt to introduce malicious code to the network under the guise of a software improvement proposal by such a developer. Any actual or perceived harm to the network as a result of such an attack could result in a loss of confidence in the source code or cryptography underlying the network, which could negatively impact the demand for bitcoin and therefore adversely affect net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units.

Faulty Code

In the past, flaws in the source code for digital assets have been exposed and exploited, including those that exposed users' personal information and/or resulted in the theft of users' digital assets. Several errors and defects have been publicly found and corrected, including those that disabled some functionality for users and exposed users' personal information. Discovery of flaws in, or exploitations of, the source code that allow malicious actors to take or create money in contravention of known network rules have occurred. In addition, the cryptography underlying bitcoin could prove to be flawed or ineffective, or developments in mathematics and/or technology, including advances in digital computing, algebraic geometry and quantum computing, could result in such cryptography becoming ineffective. In any of these circumstances, a malicious actor may be able to steal the Underlying Fund's bitcoin which would adversely affect an investment in its units. Even if the affected digital asset is not bitcoin, any reduction in confidence in the source code or cryptography underlying digital assets generally could negatively impact the demand for bitcoin and therefore adversely affect the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units.

Network Development and Support

The bitcoin network operates based on open-source protocol maintained by a group of core developers. As the bitcoin network protocol is not sold and its use does not generate revenues for development teams, core developers may not be directly compensated for maintaining and updating the bitcoin network protocol. Consequently, developers may lack a financial incentive to maintain or develop the network, and the core developers may lack the resources to adequately address emerging issues with the network. There can be no guarantee that developer support will continue or be sufficient in the future. Additionally, some development and developers are funded by companies whose interests may be at odds with other participants in the bitcoin network or with the Underlying Fund. To the extent that material issues arise with the bitcoin network protocols and the core developers and open-source contributors are unable or unwilling to address the issues adequately or in a timely manner, the bitcoin network, the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units may be adversely affected.

Network Governance

Governance of decentralized networks, such as the bitcoin network, is achieved through voluntary consensus and open competition. In other words, bitcoin has no central decision-making body or clear manner in which participants can come to an agreement other than through overwhelming consensus. The lack of clarity on governance may adversely affect bitcoin's utility and ability to grow and face challenges, both of which may require solutions and directed effort to overcome problems, especially long-term problems.

Should a lack of clarity in the bitcoin network's governance slow the network's development and growth, the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units may be adversely affected.

Network Forks

Bitcoin software is open source, meaning that any user can download the software, modify it and then propose that the users and miners of bitcoin adopt the modification. When a modification is introduced and a substantial majority of users and miners consent to the modification, the change is implemented and the bitcoin network remains uninterrupted. However, if less than a substantial majority of users and miners consent to the proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, the result is a so-called "fork" of the bitcoin network. In other words, two incompatible networks would then exist: (1) one network running the pre-modified software and (2) another network running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two versions of bitcoin running in parallel, yet lacking interchangeability.

Forks occur for a variety of reasons and have occurred with bitcoin as well as other cryptocurrencies. First, forks may occur after a significant security breach. For example, in 2016, a smart contract using the Ethereum Network was hacked by an anonymous hacker, who syphoned approximately $50 million worth of Ether held by the DAO, a distributed autonomous organization, into a segregated account. As a result of this event, most participants in the Ethereum ecosystem elected to adopt a proposed fork designed to effectively reverse the hack. However, a minority of users continued to develop the old blockchain, now referred to as "Ethereum Classic", with the digital asset on that blockchain now referred to as Classic Ether or ETC. Classic Ether remains traded on several digital asset exchanges.

Second, forks could be introduced by an unintentional, unanticipated software flaw in the multiple versions of otherwise compatible software users run. Such a fork could adversely affect the digital asset's viability. It is possible, however, that a substantial number of users and miners could adopt an incompatible version of the digital asset while resisting community-led efforts to merge the two chains. This would result in a permanent fork, as in the case of Ether

and Classic Ether, as detailed above. If a permanent fork were to occur, then the Underlying Fund could hold amounts of bitcoin and the new alternative. As described below, the Underlying Fund will hold bitcoin, the new alternative, or both, based on its manager and subadvisor's sole discretion as to whether the new alternative is an appropriate medium for investment. The manager and subadvisor of the Underlying Fund will retain full discretion as it relates to the handling of forks.

Third, forks may occur as a result of disagreement among network participants as to whether a proposed modification to the network should be accepted. For example, in July 2017, bitcoin "forked" into bitcoin and a new digital asset, Bitcoin Cash, as a result of a several-year dispute over how to increase the rate of transactions that the bitcoin network can process. Since then, bitcoin has been forked several times to launch new digital assets, such as Bitcoin Gold, Bitcoin Silver and Bitcoin Diamond.

Furthermore, certain forks can introduce new security risks. For example, when Ether and Classic Ether split in 2016, "replay attacks" (i.e., attacks in which transactions from one network were rebroadcast to nefarious effect on the other network) plagued digital asset platforms for a period of at least a few months.

Another possible result of a hard fork is an inherent decrease in the level of security. After a hard fork, it may become easier for an individual miner or mining pool's hashing power to exceed 50% of the processing power of the digital asset network, thereby making digital assets that rely on proof of work more susceptible to attack. See "*Malicious Attacks on the Bitcoin Network*".

If bitcoin were to fork into two digital assets, the Underlying Fund would be expected to hold an equivalent amount of bitcoin and new asset following the hard fork. However, the Underlying Fund may not be able, or it may not be practical, to secure or realize the economic benefit of the new asset for various reasons. For instance, the Underlying Fund's the custodian, sub-custodian or a security service provider may not agree to provide the Underlying Fund access to the new asset. In addition, the Underlying Fund may determine that there is no safe or practical way to custody the new asset, or that trying to do so may pose an unacceptable risk to the Underlying Fund's holdings in bitcoin, or that the costs of taking possession and/or maintaining ownership of the new digital asset exceed the benefits of owning the new digital asset.

The timing of any such occurrence is uncertain, and the Underlying Fund's manager and subadvisor has sole discretion whether to claim a new asset created through a fork of the bitcoin network, subject to certain restrictions that may be put in place by the Underlying Fund's service providers.

Forks in the bitcoin network could adversely affect the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units or the ability of the Underlying Fund to operate. Additionally, laws, regulation or other factors may prevent the Underlying Fund from benefitting from the new asset even if there is a safe and practical way to custody and secure the new asset. For example, it may be illegal for the Underlying Fund to sell the new asset, or there may not be a suitable market into which the Underlying Fund can sell the new asset (either immediately after the fork or ever).

Air Drops

Bitcoin, similar to other cryptocurrencies, may become subject to an occurrence similar to a fork, which is known as an "air drop." In an air drop, the promoters of a new digital asset announce to holders of another digital asset that they will be entitled to claim a certain amount of the new digital asset for free. For example, in March 2017 the promoters of Stellar Lumens announced that anyone that owned Bitcoin as of June 26, 2017 could claim, until August 27, 2017, a certain amount of Stellar Lumens. For the same reasons as described above with respect to hard forks, the Underlying Fund may or may not choose, or be able, to participate in an air drop, or may or may not be able to realize the economic benefits of holding the new digital asset. The timing of any such occurrence is uncertain, and the manager of the Underlying Fund has sole discretion whether to claim a new asset created through an airdrop.

Intellectual Property

Code underlying the bitcoin network is available under open source licenses and as such the code is generally open to use by the public. Nonetheless, other third parties may assert intellectual property claims relating to the holding and transfer of bitcoin and its source code. Regardless of the merit of any intellectual property or other legal action, any threatened action that reduces confidence in long-term viability or the ability of end-users to hold and transfer bitcoin may adversely affect the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units. Additionally, a meritorious intellectual property claim could prevent the Underlying Fund and other end-users from accessing, holding, or transferring bitcoin, which could force the liquidation of the Underlying Fund's holdings of bitcoin (if

such liquidation is possible). As a result, an intellectual property claim against the Underlying Fund or other large network participants could adversely affect the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units.

Mining Incentives

Miners generate revenue from both newly created bitcoin, known as the "block reward" and from fees taken upon verification of transactions. If the aggregate revenue from transaction fees and the block reward is not sufficient to support the miner's ongoing operating costs, the miner may cease operations. If the award of new bitcoin for solving blocks declines and/or the difficulty of solving blocks increases, and transaction fees voluntarily paid by participants are not sufficiently high, miners may not have an adequate incentive to continue mining and may cease their mining operations.

The current fixed reward for solving a new block on the bitcoin network is 6.25 Bitcoins per block, which decreased from 12.5 bitcoins per block on May 11, 2020. This reduction may result in a reduction in the aggregate hashrate of the bitcoin network as the incentive for miners decreased.

If miners cease operations, that would reduce the collective processing power on the bitcoin network, which would adversely affect the confirmation process for transactions (i.e., temporarily decreasing the speed at which blocks are added to the blockchain until the next scheduled adjustment in difficulty for block solutions) and make the bitcoin network more vulnerable to a malicious actor or botnet obtaining sufficient control to manipulate the blockchain and hinder transactions. Any reduction in confidence in the confirmation process or processing power of the bitcoin network may adversely affect the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units.

Mining Collusion

Miners, functioning in their transaction confirmation capacity, collect fees for each transaction they confirm. Miners validate unconfirmed transactions by adding the previously unconfirmed transactions to new blocks in the blockchain. Miners are not forced to confirm any specific transaction, but they are economically incentivized to confirm valid transactions as a means of collecting fees. Miners have historically accepted relatively low transaction confirmation fees. If miners collude in an anticompetitive manner to reject low transaction fees, then bitcoin users could be forced to pay higher fees, which could result in reduced confidence in, and use of, the bitcoin network. Any collusion among miners may adversely impact the attractiveness of the bitcoin network and may adversely impact the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units or the ability of the Underlying Fund to operate.

Competitors to Bitcoin

A competitor to bitcoin which gains popularity and greater market share may precipitate a reduction in demand, use and price of bitcoin, which may adversely impact the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units. Similarly, bitcoin and the price of bitcoin could be reduced by competition from incumbents in the credit card and payments industries, which may adversely impact the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units.

Significant Energy Consumption to Run the Bitcoin Network

Mining bitcoin requires significant computing power and the bitcoin network's energy consumption may be deemed to be, or indeed become, unsustainable (barring improvements in efficiency which could be designed for the protocol). This could pose a risk to broader and sustained acceptance of the bitcoin network as a peer-to-peer transactional platform, which may adversely impact the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units.

Unregulated Market Venues

Digital asset trading platforms are not regulated as securities exchanges or commodity futures exchanges under the securities or commodity futures laws of Canada, the United States or other global jurisdictions. The venues through which bitcoin and other digital assets trade are new and, in many cases, largely unregulated. Furthermore, many such venues, including digital asset platforms and over-the-counter market venues, do not provide the public with significant information regarding their ownership structure, management teams, corporate practices or regulatory compliance. As a result, the marketplace may lose confidence in, or may experience problems relating to, these venues. These market venues may impose daily, weekly, monthly or customer-specific transaction or withdrawal limits or suspend withdrawals entirely, rendering the exchange of bitcoin for fiat currency difficult or impossible. Participation in these market venues requires users to take on credit risk by transferring bitcoin from a personal account to a third party's account.

Over the past several years, a number of digital asset trading platforms have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. In many of these instances, the customers of such digital asset trading platforms were not compensated or made whole for the partial or complete losses of their account balances in such digital asset trading platforms. While smaller digital asset trading platforms are less likely to have the infrastructure and capitalization that make larger digital asset trading platforms more stable, larger digital asset trading platforms are more likely to be appealing targets for hackers and "malware" (i.e., software used or programmed by attackers to disrupt computer operation, gather sensitive information or gain access to private computer systems).

Furthermore, many digital asset trading platforms lack certain safeguards put in place by more traditional exchanges to enhance the stability of trading on the platform and prevent flash crashes, such as limit-down circuit breakers. As a result, the prices of digital assets such as bitcoin on digital asset trading platforms may be subject to larger and/or more frequent sudden declines than assets traded on more traditional exchanges.

A lack of stability in digital asset trading platforms, manipulation of bitcoin markets by digital asset trading platform customers and/or the closure or temporary shutdown of such platforms due to fraud, business failure, hackers or malware, or government-mandated regulation may reduce confidence in bitcoin generally and result in greater volatility in the market price of bitcoin. Furthermore, the closure or temporary shutdown of a digital asset trading platform may impact a Underlying Fund's ability to determine the value of its bitcoin holdings or to purchase or sell bitcoin. These potential consequences of a digital asset trading platform's failure or failure to prevent market manipulation could adversely affect the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units.

Liquidity Constraints on Digital Asset Trading Platforms

While the liquidity and traded volume of bitcoin are continually growing, it is still a maturing asset. The Underlying Fund may not always be able to acquire or liquidate its assets at a desired price. It may become difficult to execute a trade at a specific price when there is a relatively small volume of buy and sell orders in the marketplace, including on digital asset trading platforms. When transacting in bitcoin's markets, the Underlying Fund will be competing for liquidity with other large investors, including speculators, miners, other investment funds and institutional investors.

Unexpected market illiquidity, and other conditions beyond the control of the Underlying Fund's manager, may cause major losses to the holders of a cryptocurrency or digital asset, including bitcoin. The large position in bitcoin that the Underlying Fund may acquire increases the risks of illiquidity by making bitcoin difficult to liquidate. In addition, liquidation of significant amounts of bitcoin by the Underlying Fund may impact the market price of bitcoin.

Risks of Political or Economic Crises

Political or economic crises may motivate large-scale sales of bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies, which could result in a reduction in the price of bitcoin and adversely affect the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units. As an alternative to fiat currencies that are backed by central governments, cryptocurrencies, such as bitcoin, which are relatively new, are subject to supply and demand forces based upon the desirability of an alternative, decentralized means of buying and selling goods and services, and it is unclear how such supply and demand will be affected by geopolitical events. Nevertheless, political or economic crises may motivate large-scale acquisitions or sales of bitcoin either globally or locally. Large-scale sales of bitcoin would result in a reduction in the price and adversely affect the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units.

Banking Services

A number of companies that provide bitcoin-related services have been unable to find banks that are willing to provide them with bank accounts and banking services. Similarly, a number of such companies have had their existing bank accounts closed by their banks. Banks may refuse to provide bank accounts and other banking services to bitcoin-related companies or companies that accept bitcoin for a number of reasons, such as perceived compliance risks or costs. The difficulty that many businesses that provide bitcoin-related services have and may continue to have in finding banks willing to provide them with bank accounts and other banking services may be currently decreasing the usefulness of bitcoin as a payment system and harming public perception of bitcoin or could decrease its usefulness and harm its public perception in the future. Similarly, the usefulness of bitcoin as a payment system and the public perception of bitcoin could be damaged if banks were to close the accounts of many or of a few key businesses providing bitcoin-related services. This could decrease the value of the digital assets held by the Underlying Fund and therefore adversely affect the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units.

Insurance

Neither the Underlying Fund nor its custodian will maintain insurance against risk of loss of bitcoin held by the Underlying Fund, as such insurance is not currently available in Canada on economically reasonable terms. Gemini Trust Company, LLC, the sub-custodian of the Underlying Fund, currently maintains $200 million in specie coverage for digital assets held in its cold storage system, as well as commercial crime insurance in respect of digital assets held in hot storage. However, the amounts and continuous availability of such coverage are subject to change at the Underlying Fund's sub-custodian's sole discretion. The Underlying Fund's bitcoin will generally be held in cold storage vaults only. To date, the Underlying Fund's sub-custodian has not experienced a loss due to unauthorized access from its hot wallet or cold storage vaults.

Technological Change

Large holders of bitcoin and digital asset trading platforms must adapt to technological change in order to secure and safeguard client accounts. The ability of the Underlying Fund's custodians to safeguard bitcoin that the Underlying Fund hold from theft, loss, destruction or other issues relating to hackers and technological attack is based upon known technology and threats. As technological change occurs, such threats will likely adapt, and previously unknown threats may emerge. Furthermore, the Underlying Fund may become more appealing targets of security threats as the size of the Underlying Fund's bitcoin holdings grow. If the Manager, the Underlying Fund, its subadvisor or custodian is unable to identify and mitigate or stop new security threats, the Underlying Fund's bitcoin may be subject to theft, loss, destruction or other attack, which could have a negative impact on the performance of its units or result in loss of such Underlying Fund's assets.

Effects of Blockchain Analytics

Bitcoin utilizes a public blockchain on which all transactions are publicly viewable and which contain certain information about the transactions, such as the public wallet addresses and amounts involved. Accordingly, individual bitcoin can be traced through statistical analysis, big data and by imposing an accounting convention such as "last in, first out" or "first in, first out." These methods are commonly referred to as "blockchain analytics." The fact that blockchain analytics can be performed implies that bitcoin is not perfectly fungible because prospective purchasers can theoretically discriminate against bitcoin by making certain assumptions about its particular transaction history in light of any legal risks associated with holding "tainted" currency, as the legal framework protecting fungibility of government-issued currency does not clearly apply to bitcoin. Potential risks include (i) a holder being exposed to conversion tort liability if bitcoin was previously stolen or (ii) a digital asset trading platform refusing to exchange bitcoin for government-issued currency on anti-money laundering or economic sanctions grounds. These concerns are exacerbated by the publication of bitcoin address "blacklists," such as the one published by the U.S. Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC).

Though the market currently does not apply discounts or premia to bitcoin in this manner, if the risks noted above, or similar risks, begin to materialize, then blockchain analytics could lead to disruptions in the market. For example, if a digital asset trading platform begins to discriminate based on transaction history, individual units of another bitcoin could begin to have disparate value, possibly based on "grades" that are calculated based on factors such as age, transaction history and/or relative distance from flagged transactions or blacklisted addresses. Such developments could become a substantial limiting factor on bitcoin's usefulness as a currency, and serve to reduce the value of, or restrict the Underlying Fund's ability to liquidate, the bitcoin held in its portfolio.

Bans or Prohibitions Affecting Bitcoin

Digital assets including bitcoin currently face an uncertain regulatory landscape in many jurisdictions. Various foreign jurisdictions may, in the near future, adopt laws, regulations or directives that affect bitcoin and other digital assets. Such laws, regulations or directives may conflict with those of Canada or the United States and may negatively impact the acceptance of bitcoin by users, merchants and service providers in such jurisdictions and may therefore impede the growth or sustainability of the digital asset economy or otherwise negatively affect the value of bitcoin and therefore the value of the Underlying Fund's units.

Additionally, regulators and legislatures have taken action against digital asset businesses or enacted restrictive regimes in response to adverse publicity arising from hacks, consumer harm, or criminal activity stemming from digital asset activity. Furthermore, it has been reported that certain South Korean digital asset trading platforms have experienced cybersecurity attacks by North Korean state actors with the intent of stealing digital assets. Cybersecurity attacks by state actors, particularly for the purpose of evading international economic sanctions, are likely to attract

additional regulatory scrutiny to the acquisition, ownership, sale and use of digital assets, including bitcoin. Such adverse publicity or regulatory scrutiny could adversely affect the value of bitcoin, and therefore the value of the Underlying Fund's units.

Control of Outstanding Bitcoin

Approximately 5.7% of bitcoin which is currently outstanding is held by 15 bitcoin addresses as of December 31, 2020. While concentration in respect of bitcoin holdings has decreased significantly over the past couple years, it is still concentrated. If one of these top holders of bitcoin were to liquidate its position, this could cause volatility in the price of bitcoin and in turn adversely affect the net asset value per unit of the Underlying Fund.

Demand for Bitcoin may Exceed Supply

The demand for bitcoin may develop at a pace which exceeds supply which may frustrate users and cause them to lose faith in the bitcoin network, which may in turn adversely affect the net asset value per unit of the Underlying Fund and/or lead to volatile net asset value per unit.

Risk Factors Relating to an Investment in the Underlying Fund

Liquidity Risk

On any day on which the TSX is open for business, unitholders of the Underlying Fund may redeem their units, in any number, for cash at a redemption price per unit equal to 95% of the closing price for the units on the TSX on the effective day of the redemption, subject to certain conditions. To fund the payment of the redemption price, the Underlying Fund may dispose of bitcoin. The ability of the Underlying Fund to so dispose of bitcoin may be restricted by an event beyond its control, such as wars, interference by civil or military authorities, civil insurrections, local or national emergencies, blockades, seizures, riots, sabotage, vandalism, terrorism, storms, earthquakes, floods or nuclear or other explosions, or unexpected market illiquidity. During such events, the Underlying Fund may experience a delay in the receipt of the proceeds of disposition until such time as it is able to dispose of bitcoin or may be able to do so only at prices which may not reflect the fair value of such investments.

Reliance on the Manager, the Subadvisor and the Sub-Custodian of the Underlying Fund

The fund will be dependent on the abilities of the manager, the subadvisor and the sub-custodian of the Underlying Fund to effectively administer the affairs and implement the investment objective and strategy of the Underlying Fund and on its sub-custodian to safely custody the Underlying Fund's bitcoin. The subadvisor of the Underlying Fund depends, to a great extent, on a very limited number of individuals in the administration of its activities as subadvisor of the Underlying Fund. The loss of the services of any one of these individuals for any reason could impair the ability of the subadvisor to perform its duties as subadvisor on behalf of the Underlying Fund. In addition, the manager and the subadvisor of the Underlying Fund may have additional conflicts of interests. If the sub-custodian of the Underlying Fund has not adequately safeguarded the Underlying Fund's bitcoin, the Underlying Fund could suffer significant losses.

Other Bitcoin Investment Funds

The Underlying Fund will compete with other current and future financial vehicles and investment funds that offer economic exposure to the price of bitcoin. Such competitors may invest in bitcoin, including through securities backed by or linked to bitcoin, such as exchange-traded products (or ETPs). Other competitors may invest in derivative financial products, which utilize bitcoin as the underlying asset. Market and financial conditions, and other conditions beyond the Underlying Fund's control, may make it more attractive for investors to redeem or sell units of the Underlying Fund in order to invest in other such financial vehicles, which could adversely affect the fund, which continue to hold the units of the Underlying Fund. Furthermore, more attractive investment products not currently on the market could develop, which may also lead to investors redeeming or selling their units of the Underlying Fund.

If other financial vehicles or investment funds tracking the price of bitcoin are formed and come to represent a significant proportion of the demand for bitcoin, large redemptions of the securities of such competitors could result in large scale liquidations of bitcoin. This could, in turn, negatively affect bitcoin prices, the Underlying Fund's holding of bitcoin, and the net asset value of the Underlying Fund. In addition, these financial vehicles and other entities with substantial holdings in bitcoin may engage in large-scale hedging, sales or distributions which could also negatively impact the net asset value of the Underlying Fund. See "*Large-Scale Sales or Distributions*".

Large-Scale Sales or Distributions

Some entities hold large amounts of bitcoin relative to other market participants, and to the extent such entities engage in large-scale hedging, sales or distributions on non-market terms, or sales in the ordinary course, it could result in a reduction in the price of bitcoin and adversely affect the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units. Additionally, political or economic crises may motivate large-scale acquisitions or sales of such digital assets, including bitcoin, either globally or locally. Such large-scale sales or distributions could result in selling pressure that may reduce the price of bitcoin and adversely affect the net asset value of the Underlying Fund and an investment in its units.

Price Fluctuation

The price of a security of an investment fund will generally vary with the value of the assets it holds. The Underlying Fund is designed to mirror as closely as possible the performance of the price of bitcoin. The price of bitcoin has fluctuated significantly over the past several years. Changes in global supply and demand, global or regional political, economic or financial events and situations, especially those unexpected in nature, pandemics, investor expectations with respect to inflation, currency exchange rates, investment and trading activities of commodity funds may influence the value of bitcoin held by the Underlying Fund. When the fund redeems units of the Underlying Fund, their value may be less than the fund's original investment.

Trading Price of Units of the Underlying Fund

Units of the Underlying Fund may trade in the market at a discount to their net asset value per unit, and there can be no assurance that its units will trade at a price equal to (or greater than) the net asset value per unit of the Underlying Fund. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the fund's net asset value per unit will equal to the net asset value per unit of the Underlying Fund.

Valuation of the Underlying Fund's Assets

The valuation of the Underlying Fund's assets may involve uncertainties and judgement determinations, and, if such valuations should prove to be incorrect, the net asset value per unit of the Underlying Fund could be adversely affected. The Manager may face a conflict of interest in valuing bitcoin held by the Underlying Fund because the value assigned will affect the calculation of the management fee payable by the Underlying Fund to it.

Standard of Care

The Underlying Fund's manager, subadvisor, custodian and sub-custodian are subject to a contractual standard of care in carrying out its duties with respect to the Underlying Fund. If the Underlying Fund suffers a loss of its bitcoin, and each of its manager, subadvisor, custodian and sub-custodian satisfied its respective standard of care, the Underlying Fund will bear the risk of such loss with respect to such parties.

Under the terms of its custody agreement with the Underlying Fund, the custodian is required to exercise the standard of care applicable to custodians under NI 81-102. However, the custodian will not be liable to the Underlying Fund for any loss of its bitcoin held by the sub-custodian unless such loss is directly caused by the custodian's gross negligence, fraud, willful default, or the breach of its standard of care. In the event of such loss, the custodian is required to take reasonable steps to enforce such rights as it may have against the sub-custodian of the Underlying Fund pursuant to the terms of the sub-custodian agreement and applicable law.

Residency of the Subadvisor and the Sub-Custodian of the Underlying Fund

Each of the Underlying Fund's subadvisor and the sub-custodian are resident outside of Canada and all or a substantial portion of their assets are located outside Canada. As a result, anyone, including the Underlying Fund, seeking to enforce legal rights against the Underlying Fund's subadvisor or the sub-custodian in Canada may find it difficult to do so.

Conflicts of Interest

The Underlying Fund's subadvisor currently manages a private fund that invests in bitcoin, and the Underlying Fund's manager, subadvisor and their respective directors and officers and their affiliates and associates may engage in the promotion, management or investment management of one or more investment funds or trusts which invest in bitcoin or other cryptocurrencies in the future.

Although officers, directors and professional staff of the Underlying Fund's manager and subadvisor will devote as much time to the Underlying Fund as the manager or the subadvisor, as applicable, deems appropriate to perform its duties, the staff of the manager and the subadvisor may have conflicts in allocating their time and services among the Underlying Fund and the other portfolios of the manager or the subadvisor, as applicable.

SOC 2 Type 2 Report of the Sub-Custodian

The sub-custodian of the Underlying Fund has advised the Underlying Fund's manager that a SOC 2 Type 2 Report of its internal controls will be available for review by the auditor of the Underlying Fund in connection with the audit of the annual financial statements of the Underlying Fund. However, there is a risk that such SOC 2 Type 2 Report of the sub-custodian will not be available. In the event that the SOC 2 Type 2 Report is not available, the manager of the Underlying Fund will request confirmation from the sub-custodian in writing to permit the auditor of the Underlying Fund to test its internal controls. Although the manager of the Underlying Fund has received reasonable assurances from the custodian and the sub-custodian that such written confirmation will be provided in the event that a SOC 2 Type 2 report of the sub-custodian is not available, there is a risk that such written confirmation will not be provided and/or that the auditor will not be able to test the internal controls of the custodian and the sub-custodian directly. The Underlying Fund will file an undertaking with applicable securities regulatory authorities that provides that while it remains a reporting issuer, the Underlying Fund will obtain from the sub-custodian of the Underlying Fund either a SOC 2 Type 2 Report or written confirmation from the sub-custodian to permit the auditor of the Underlying Fund to test its controls.

In the event that the auditor of the Underlying Fund cannot: (i) review a SOC 2 Type 2 Report of the sub-custodian; or (ii) test the internal controls of the sub-custodian directly in connection with its audit of the Underlying Fund's annual financial statements, the auditor would not be able to complete its audit of the annual financial statements of the Underlying Fund in accordance with the current guidance of the Canadian Public Accountability Board.

Limited Designated Brokers Trade in Bitcoin

There are limited designated brokers and dealers operating in the digital assets sector that trade in bitcoin. As the Underlying Fund will only issue units directly to designated brokers and dealers, the inability to enter into agreements with designated brokers and dealers that trade in bitcoin could adversely affect the Underlying Fund.

Exchange Risk

In the event that the TSX closes early or unexpectedly on any day that it is normally open for trading, the fund will be unable to purchase or sell units of the Underlying Fund on the TSX until it reopens and there is a possibility that, at the same time and for the same reason, the exchange and redemption of units of the Underlying Fund may be suspended until the TSX reopens.

Multi-Series Risk

The Underlying Fund offer more than one series of units. If the Underlying Fund cannot pay the expenses or satisfy the obligations entered into by the Underlying Fund for the sole benefit of one of those series of units using such series of Underlying Fund's proportionate share of the assets, the Underlying Fund may have to pay those expenses or satisfy those obligations out of another series of units' proportionate share of the assets, which would lower the investment return of such other series of units. In addition, a creditor of the Underlying Fund may seek to satisfy its claim from the assets of the Underlying Fund as a whole, even though its claim or claims relate only to a particular series of units.

Service Providers are Not Fiduciaries

The service providers, including custodians and sub-custodians, that the Underlying Fund employs or may employ in the future are not trustees for, and owe no fiduciary duties to, the Underlying Fund or the fund. In addition, service providers employed by the Underlying Fund has no duty to continue to act as a service provider to the Underlying Fund. Current or future service providers, including the custodians, can terminate their role for any reason whatsoever upon the notice period provided under the relevant agreement. A service provider may also be terminated by the manager of the Underlying Fund.

Lack of Arbitrage Transactions

If the processes of creation and redemption of units of the Underlying Fund encounters any unanticipated difficulties, potential market participants, such as broker-dealers and their customers, who would otherwise be willing to purchase or redeem units of the Underlying Fund to take advantage of any arbitrage opportunity arising from discrepancies between the price of units of the Underlying Fund and the price of bitcoin, may not take the risk that, as a result of those difficulties, they may not be able to realize the profit they expect. If this is the case, the liquidity of the units of the Underlying Fund may decline and the trading price of the Underlying Fund may fluctuate independently of the price of bitcoin and may fall or otherwise diverge from the net asset value of the units of the Underlying Fund.

Operational Risk

The Underlying Fund will depend on its manager and subadvisor to develop the appropriate systems and procedures to control operational risk. Operational risks arising from mistakes made in the confirmation or settlement of transactions, from transactions not being properly booked, evaluated, or accounted for, or other similar disruptions in the Underlying Fund's operations may cause the Underlying Fund to suffer financial loss, the disruption of its business, liability to investors or third parties, regulatory intervention, or reputational damage. The Underlying Fund will rely heavily on its manager and subadvisor and other service providers' financial, accounting, IT infrastructure systems and services and other data processing systems and a failure by any one or more of them could result in losses to the Underlying Fund.

Systems Risks

The Underlying Fund will depend on its manager and subadvisor to develop and implement appropriate systems for the Underlying Fund's activities. The Underlying Fund will rely extensively on computer programs and systems to monitor its portfolio and net capital and to generate reports that are critical to the oversight of the Underlying Fund's activities. In addition, certain of the operations of the manager and subadvisor interface with or depend on systems operated by third parties, including market counterparties and other service providers, and the Underlying Fund, its manager or the subadvisor may not be in a position to verify the risks or reliability of such third-party systems. These programs or systems may be subject to certain defects, failures, or interruptions, including, but not limited to, those caused by worms, viruses, and power failures. Any such defect or failure could have a material adverse effect on the Underlying Fund.

Limited Operating History

The Underlying Fund is a recently organized investment trust with limited operating history as an exchange-traded fund. Although units of the Underlying Fund are listed on the TSX, there can be no assurance that an active public market for such units will develop or be sustained.

Potential purchasers may wish to consult with their own investment advisers for advice in connection with an investment in the fund.

Risk classification methodology

We determine the risk level for the fund in accordance with a standardized risk classification methodology in NI 81-102 that is based on the mutual fund's historical volatility as measured by the 10-year standard deviation of the returns of the mutual fund. Standard deviation is a common statistic used to measure the volatility and risk of an investment. Mutual funds with higher standard deviations are generally classified as being more risky. Just as historical performance may not be indicative of future returns, the fund's historical volatility may not be indicative of its future volatility. You should be aware that other types of risk, both measurable and non-measurable, also exist.

Where the fund has offered units to the public for less than 10 years, the standardized methodology requires that the standard deviation of a reference mutual fund or index that reasonably approximates or, for a newly established fund, is reasonably expected to approximate, the standard deviation of the fund be used to determine the risk rating of the fund. As the fund is new, the Bloomberg Galaxy Bitcoin Index is used to determine the risk rating for the fund. The Bloomberg Galaxy Bitcoin Index is designed to measure the performance of a single bitcoin traded in U.S. dollars.

The fund is assigned an investment risk rating in one of the following categories:

- **Low** – this level of risk is typically associated with investments in money market funds and Canadian fixed income funds;
- **Low to Medium** – this level of risk is typically associated with investments in balanced funds and global and/or corporate fixed income funds;
- **Medium** – this level of risk is typically associated with investments in equity portfolios that are diversified among a number of large-capitalization Canadian and/or international equity securities;
- **Medium to High** – this level of risk is typically associated with investments in equity funds that may concentrate their investments in specific regions or in specific sectors of the economy; and
- **High** – this level of risk is typically associated with investment in equity portfolios that may concentrate their investments in specific regions or in specific sectors of the economy where there is a substantial risk of loss (e.g., emerging markets, precious metals).

There may be times when we believe the standardized methodology produces a result that does not reflect the fund's risk based on other qualitative factors. As a result, we may place the fund in a higher risk rating category, as appropriate. We review the risk rating for the fund on an annual basis or if there has been a material change to the fund's investment objectives or investment strategies. As part of our annual review, we also review our investment risk classification methodology and ensure that the reference funds or indices used for our calculations are appropriate.

The manner in which we identify risk is available on request, at no cost, by calling 1-800-792-9355 or by emailing service@ci.com.

Who Should Invest in this Fund?

The fund is suitable for investors who:

- want exposure to bitcoin;
- want capital growth over the long term; and
- can tolerate high risk.

You will find an explanation of the risk classification under the heading "*Specific Information About the Fund – What are the Risks of Investing in the Fund? – Risk Classification Methodology*" in the simplified prospectus.

Distribution Policy

Income and capital gains are distributed annually, if any, in December. For more information, see "*Specific Information About the Fund– Distribution Policy*" in the simplified prospectus.

If the fund pays a distribution, it will be paid in the same currency in which you hold the fund units. Generally, distributions are automatically reinvested, without charges, in additional units of the fund unless you ask in writing to have them invested in another mutual fund managed by CI. You can ask to receive your distributions in cash for the fund if you hold it in non-registered accounts. Cash distributions are not subject to redemption fees. We may change the distribution policy at our discretion. For more information about distributions, see "*Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations for Investors*" in the simplified prospectus.

Year-End Distributions

If, in any taxation year, after the ordinary distributions, there would remain in the fund additional net income or net realized capital gains, the fund will be required to pay or make payable such net income and net realized capital gains as one or more special year-end distributions in such year to unitholders as is necessary to ensure that the fund will not be liable for non-refundable income tax on such amounts under Part I of the Income Tax Act (after taking into account all available deductions, credits and refunds). Such special distributions may be paid in the form of units and/or cash. Any special distributions payable in units of the fund will increase the aggregate adjusted cost base of a unitholder's units.

Fund Expenses Indirectly Borne by Investors

This section is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. While you do not pay these costs directly, they have the effect of reducing the fund's returns. It assumes that the management expense ratio ("*MER*") of the fund was the same throughout each period shown as it was during the last completed financial year and that you earned a total annual return of 5% over the indicated time period. Investors in certain series of units are charged fees directly by their representative's firm or us that are not included in this section. Information on the fund's expenses is not available, as the fund is new.

Additional Information

Some terms used in this simplified prospectus

We have written this document in plain language, but this simplified prospectus includes financial terms that may be new to you. This section explains a number of these terms.

Bonds – fixed income securities issued by governments and corporations to finance their operations or pay for major projects. When you buy a bond you are in effect lending money to the issuer. In return you receive interest payments and the face amount of the bond on a future date called the maturity date.

Commercial paper - short-term fixed income securities that generally mature in less than one year. They are generally issued by banks, corporations and other borrowers and are usually not backed by any assets.

Debentures - fixed income securities issued by a government or corporation usually backed only by the general credit of the issuer.

Derivative - an investment that derives its value from another investment, which is called the underlying investment. This could be a stock, bond, currency or market index. Derivatives usually take the form of a contract with another party to buy or sell an asset at a later time. Some examples of derivatives are options, futures and forward contracts.

Exchange-traded funds – exchange-traded funds are investment funds whose securities are listed for trading on an exchange.

Equity securities - securities representing part ownership of a company. A typical example is common shares.

Equity-related securities - securities that behave like equity securities. They include warrants and convertible securities.

Fixed income securities - securities that generate interest or dividend income, such as bonds, debentures, commercial paper, treasury bills and other money market instruments and preferred shares.

Forward contract – an agreement for the future delivery or sale of a foreign currency, commodity or other asset, with the price set at the time the agreement is made.

Maturity - the date on which a fixed income security repays the face amount of the investment. Also known as the date the security comes due.

Money market instruments - short-term fixed income securities that mature in less than a year. They include government treasury bills, commercial paper and bankers' acceptances.

Options - the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell specific securities or properties at a specified price within a specified time.

Preferred share - a security that usually entitles the owner to a fixed dividend ahead of a company's common shares and to a maximum stated dollar value per share if the company is dissolved.

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CI Global Asset Management is a registered business name of CI Investments Inc.

You can find additional information about the fund in its annual information form, fund facts, management reports of fund performance and financial statements. These documents are incorporated by reference into this simplified prospectus. That means they legally form part of this document just as if they were printed in it.

You can get a copy of these documents at your request, and at no cost, by calling 1-800-792-9355, by e-mailing service@ci.com, or by asking your representative.

The documents and other information about the fund, such as information circulars and material contracts, are also available on our website at www.ci.com or at www.sedar.com.

To request an alternative format of this document, please contact us through our website at www.ci.com, or by calling 1-800 –792-9355.

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