No securities regulatory authority has expressed an opinion about these securities and it is an offence to claim otherwise. The funds and the securities of the funds offered under this Simplified Prospectus are not registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and they are sold in such jurisdiction only in reliance upon exemptions from registration.

PURPOSE FUNDS

PURPOSE INVESTMENTS

Simplified Prospectus dated July 10, 2018 of:

Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund *(formerly Redwood Floating Rate Income Fund)*	ETF units *(formerly called Class A units)* ETF non-currency hedged USD units *(formerly called Class U units)* ETF non-currency hedged CAD units Class A units Class A non-currency hedged units Class F units Class F non-currency hedged units

Amended and Restated Simplified Prospectus dated July 10, 2018, amending and restating the simplified prospectus dated June 25, 2018, of:

Purpose Global Financials Income Fund *(formerly Australian Banc Income Fund)*	ETF units *(formerly called Class A units)* Class A units Class F units

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

In this document, “we”, “us” and “our” refer to Purpose Investments Inc. (“Purpose” or the “manager”). We refer to all of the mutual funds listed on the front cover of this simplified prospectus as the “funds” and each individual mutual fund as a “fund”. Each of the funds is a mutual fund established as a trust under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The authorized capital of each fund includes one or more classes of exchange-traded units (each such class, “ETF Securities”) and one or more classes of mutual fund units (defined herein). An unlimited number of ETF Securities and the mutual fund units are authorized for issuance.

This simplified prospectus contains selected important information about the funds listed on the front cover to help you make an informed investment decision and to help you understand your rights.

This simplified prospectus is divided into two parts. Pages 1 to 39 of this simplified prospectus explain general information that applies to all of the funds as well as general information regarding mutual funds and their risks. Pages 40 to 53 contain specific information about each of the funds described in this simplified prospectus.

You will find more information about each fund in the following documents:

(a) the fund’s annual information form;

(b) the fund’s most recently filed fund facts (or, if applicable, the fund’s most recently filed ETF facts);

(c) the fund’s most recently filed annual financial statements;

(d) any interim financial statements filed after those annual financial statements;

(e) the fund’s most recently filed annual management report of fund performance; and

(f) any interim management 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 that they legally form part of this simplified prospectus just as if they were printed as part of this simplified prospectus. You can get a copy of these documents, at your request, and at no cost, by calling us toll-free at 1-877-789-1517, by emailing us at info@purposeinvest.com or by contacting your dealer.

You can also get copies of this simplified prospectus, the fund facts, the ETF facts, the annual information form, the management reports of fund performance and the financial statements from Purpose’s website at www.purposeinvest.com.

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

GLOSSARY

In this simplified prospectus:

"**adjusted cost base**" means, in general terms, the total price you paid for all the units of a class of a fund in your account, including reinvested distributions. The adjusted cost base per unit of a class is the weighted average price paid per unit of that class.

"**ADRs**" means American Depositary Receipts. An ADR is a type of negotiable financial security that is traded on a local stock exchange but which represents a security that is issued by a foreign publicly-listed company.

"**annual information form**" means a document filed by the funds with Canadian securities regulators which provides supplementary information about the funds.

"**basket of securities**" means a group of securities or assets determined by Purpose from time to time representing the constituent securities of a fund.

"**bond**" means a long-term debt security issued or guaranteed by a government or business entity wherein the issuer promises to pay the holder a specified amount of interest and return the principal amount when the bond matures. Bonds can be transferred from one owner to another.

"**business day**" means, for a fund, any day on which the Designated Exchange on which the fund's ETF Securities are listed is open for trading.

"**CDS**" means CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc.

"**CDS Participant**" means a participant in CDS that holds ETF Securities of a fund on behalf of beneficial owners of ETF Securities.

"**Class A Securities**" means the class A units and class A non-currency hedged units of a fund.

"**Class F Securities**" means the class F units and class F non-currency hedged units of a fund.

"**CLO**" means a collateralized loan obligation secured primarily by senior secured loans of U.S. and/or non-U.S. obligors.

"**dealer**" means a registered dealer (that may or may not be a designated broker), that has entered into a dealer agreement with Purpose, pursuant to which the dealer may subscribe for ETF Securities of a fund.

"**dealer agreement**" means an agreement between Purpose, on behalf of one or more funds, and a dealer, as amended from time to time.

"**debt securities**" means obligations to repay borrowed money within a certain time, with or without interest (for example bonds, debentures, commercial paper, asset-backed commercial paper, notes and treasury bills (*T-bills*)).

"**derivatives**" means a financial instrument that "derives" its value from the performance of an underlying asset, index or other investment.

"**designated broker**" means a registered dealer that has entered into a designated broker agreement with Purpose, on behalf of a fund, pursuant to which the designated broker agrees to perform certain duties in relation to the ETF Securities of the fund.

"**designated broker agreement**" means an agreement between Purpose, on behalf of a fund, and a designated broker, as amended from time to time.

"**Designated Exchange**" means, for a fund, the designated exchange on which the fund's ETF Securities are listed.

"**DPSP**" means a trust governed by a deferred profit sharing plan.

"**equity**" means, in relation to buying shares of a corporation, the purchase of "equity," or ownership rights, in such corporation. Shares of a corporation are often referred to as "equities".

"**ETF**" means an exchange-traded fund.

"**ETF Securities**" means the ETF units, the ETF non-currency hedged USD units and the ETF non-currency hedged CAD units of a fund.

"**forward contract**" means a commitment made to buy or sell a currency, commodity or security on a specific day in the future at a specified price. The terms of the contract are agreed upon when the commitment is made. Forward contracts are traded through an over-the-counter telephone or computer network.

"**funds**" means one or more of the following mutual funds offered in connection with this simplified prospectus: Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund and Purpose Global Financials Income Fund.

"**futures contract**" means a contract, similar to that of a forward contract (described above), except that the contract has standardized terms and conditions and is traded only on a futures exchange, not over-the-counter.

"**hedge**" or "**hedging**" means a strategy used to offset or reduce the risk associated with an investment or a group of investments.

"**leverage**" means using borrowed funds to help pay for an investment. Leveraging magnifies the amount you make or lose, because the gain or loss is measured against the portion of the investment you have not borrowed, not against the total investment.

"**liquidity**" means a liquid investment that can be bought and sold on a public market. Liquidity also refers to how easy it is to convert an investment to cash at a reasonable price.

"**management expense ratio**" means the total fees and expenses a fund paid during a year divided by its average assets for that year.

"**management fee rebate**" means an amount equal to the difference between the management fee otherwise chargeable and a reduced fee determined by Purpose, from time to time payable to certain securityholders of the funds who have signed an agreement with Purpose. Management fee rebates are reinvested in units unless otherwise requested.

"**mutual fund units**" means the Class A Securities and Class F Securities of a fund.

"**NAV per unit**" means, in relation to a class of units of a fund, the net asset value per unit of that class.

"**NI 81-102**" means National Instrument 81-102 – *Investment Funds*.

"**note**" means a debt security committing the issuer to pay a specific sum of money, either on demand or on a fixed date in the future, with or without interest.

"**option**" means the owner's right, but not its obligation, to buy or sell a security within a certain time period, at a specified price. A call option is the right to buy; a put option is the right to sell. The buyer of the option pays the seller a premium. Options can be traded on an exchange or over-the-counter.

"**other securities**" means ADRs or securities of investment funds other than constituent securities of a fund, including ETFs, mutual funds or other public investment funds or derivative instruments.

"**over-the-counter trading"** or **"OTC"** means trading in stocks or options through a computer or telephone network rather than through a public stock exchange.

"**plan agent**" means TSX Trust Company, plan agent for the dividend reinvestment plan.

"**portfolio turnover rate**" means the portfolio turnover rate which is calculated based on the lesser of the value of securities purchased or sold divided by the average market value of portfolio securities for the period, excluding short-term securities.

"**prescribed number of ETF Securities**" means the number of ETF Securities of a fund determined by Purpose from time to time for the purpose of subscription orders, exchanges, redemptions or for other purposes.

"**RDSP**" means a trust governed by a registered disability savings plan.

"**Registered Plan**" means a RRSP, RRIF, RESP, TFSA, RDSP or DPSP.

"**RESP**" means a trust governed by a registered education savings plan.

"**return of capital**" means the return of capital which occurs when a fund pays an amount to the unitholders that is part of the capital of the fund rather than being an income distribution paid out of amounts earned by the fund. This enables a fund to pay a set amount of distributions each year that may consist of, in part, income distributions and, in part, a return of capital. The main benefit of return of capital distributions is that they are not immediately taxable when received. This makes it different from other types of distributions such as income distributions.

"**RRIF**" means a trust governed by a registered retirement income fund.

"**RRSP**" means a trust governed by a registered retirement savings plan.

"**securities**" means investments or financial instruments such as shares, debt securities, units of an underlying fund and derivatives.

"**sub-advisor**" means for a fund, as applicable its sub-advisor as described under the heading "Organization and Management of the Funds - Sub-Advisors" below.

"**Tax Act**" means the *Income Tax Act* (Canada).

“**TFSA**” means a trust governed by a tax-free savings account.

“**trading day**” means a day on which: (i) a regular session of the Designated Exchange is held; (ii) the primary market or exchange for the majority of the securities held by the fund is open for trading; and (iii) if applicable, the index provider calculates and publishes data relating to the index.

“**treasury bills”** or **“T-bills”** means short-term debt securities issued or guaranteed by federal, provincial or other governments. T-bills are issued at a discount and do not pay any interest. The return on a T-bill is the difference between the price you pay and its “face” or par value.

“**TSX**” means the Toronto Stock Exchange.

“**units**” means the mutual fund units and ETF Securities of a fund.

“**U.S.**” means the United States of America.

“**valuation date**” means each trading day and any other day designated by Purpose on which the NAV per unit of each class of units of a fund will be calculated.

“**valuation time**” means 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) or such other time as Purpose may deem appropriate on each valuation date.

WHAT IS A MUTUAL FUND AND WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF INVESTING IN A MUTUAL FUND?

What is a mutual fund?

A mutual fund is a pool of investments made on behalf of people with a similar investment objective. When you invest in a mutual fund, your money is working together with that of many other investors. A professional investment manager invests this money on behalf of the whole group.

Investors share a mutual fund's income, expenses, gains and losses in proportion to their interest in the mutual fund. Mutual funds can give individuals the advantages of a simpler, more accessible, less expensive and less time-consuming method of investing in a portfolio of securities.

Mutual funds own different types of investments, depending on their investment objectives. These investments may include equities like shares, fixed-income securities like bonds and cash or cash equivalents like treasury bills, or units of other mutual funds, called "underlying funds". The value of these investments will change from day to day, reflecting changes in interest rates, economic conditions, financial markets and company news. As a result, the value of a mutual fund's units may go up and down, and the value of your investment in a mutual fund may be more or less when you redeem it than when you purchased it.

What do you own?

When you invest in a mutual fund, you are buying a portion of that mutual fund called a unit. Mutual funds keep track of all the individual investments by recording how many units each investor owns. The more money you put into a mutual fund, the more units you get. The price of a unit changes every day, depending on how the investments are performing. When the investments rise in value, the price of a unit goes up. When the investments drop in value, the price of the unit goes down.

Some mutual funds offer units in more than one class. A multi-class structure recognizes that different investors may seek the same investment objective, yet require different investment advice and/or service. Each class represents an investment in the same investment portfolio of the mutual fund. However, each class may charge a different management fee and incur its own specific expenses. As a result, a separate NAV per unit is calculated for each class on a daily basis. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – How the securities of a fund are valued" on page 16.

What are the general risks of investing in a mutual fund?

As an investor, there is always a risk you could lose money. Mutual funds are no exception, but the degree of risk varies considerably from one mutual fund to the next. As a general rule, investments with the greatest risk have the greatest potential for gains, but also have the greatest potential for losses. The key is to recognize the risk involved with your investment, understand it, and decide whether it is a risk you are comfortable accepting.

Every investor has a different tolerance for risk. To be comfortable with your investments you should think about your risk comfort level before you invest.

This section and the section "What are the specific risks of investing in a mutual fund?" on page 7, describe the risks associated with investing in mutual funds. As you read the descriptions, keep in mind your risk comfort level and your various investments objectives to help determine which funds are right for you.

The general risks with investing in each fund include:

Price fluctuation

The price of a fund's units will generally vary with the value of the securities it holds. Changes in interest rates, economic and stock market conditions or new company information, for example, may influence the value of securities held by a fund. When you redeem or sell units of a fund, their value may be less than your original investment. Changes in rates and market conditions may also cause the value of a fund's units to change from day to day.

No guarantees

Your investment in a fund is not guaranteed. Unlike bank accounts or guaranteed investment certificates (GICs), each fund's units are not covered by Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government deposit insurer.

Suspension of redemptions

Under exceptional circumstances, a fund may suspend redemptions. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – When you may not be allowed to redeem your units" on page 25.

How can an investor in a mutual fund manage risk?

Although the value of your investments may drop in the short term, a longer investment horizon will help to lessen the effects of short-term market volatility. A shorter investment horizon may result in you having to sell your investments in adverse conditions. Ideally, investors in equity funds should have a minimum five- to nine-year investment horizon, which generally provides enough time for the investments to overcome any short-term volatility and grow.

At any given time, however, one mutual fund may outperform another. The key is to have a diversified portfolio of mutual funds to try to ensure that a decline in one mutual fund is offset by growth in another, helping to reduce risk and smooth out returns. Your advisor can help you build a portfolio that's right for you.

What are the specific risks of investing in a mutual fund?

Each fund also has specific risks. The description of each fund, starting on page 46, sets out the specific risks that apply to that fund or to the underlying fund in which it invests. Set forth below, in alphabetical order, is a description of each of those risks.

Absence of an active market for the ETF Securities risk

Although ETF Securities may be listed on a Designated Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active public market for the ETF Securities will develop or be sustained.

Asset class risk

The constituent securities may underperform the returns of other securities that track other countries, regions, industries, asset classes or sectors. Various asset classes tend to experience cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to the general securities markets.

Capital depreciation risk

Some units of the funds aim to make regular cash distributions. Such regular distributions may include returns of capital. Also, distributions of cash will reduce the net asset value of a fund, which may reduce the fund's ability to generate future income.

Cease trading of constituent securities

If constituent securities are cease-traded at any time by a securities regulatory authority or other relevant regulator or stock exchange, the manager may suspend the exchange or redemption of units until such time as the transfer of the securities is permitted by law.

Changes in legislation

There can be no assurance that tax, securities or other laws will not be changed in a manner that adversely affects the distributions received by the funds or by securityholders.

Collateral risk

Changes in the credit and interest rate risks associated with collateral securities may impact the value of the collateral securing a loan. The collateral value may decline, be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower, or be difficult to liquidate. As a result, a loan may not be fully collateralized and can decline significantly in value which may negatively affect a fund.

CLO risk

A fund may invest in CLOs. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. CLOs often involve risks that are different from or more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. Investing in CLOs may entail a variety of unique risks, such as prepayment risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, structural risk, legal risk and interest rate risk. In addition, the performance of a CLO will be affected by a variety of factors, including its priority in the capital structure of the issuer thereof, the availability of any credit enhancement, the level and timing of payments and recoveries on and the characteristics of the underlying loans or other assets that are being securitized, remoteness of those assets from the originator or transferor, the adequacy of and ability to realize upon any related collateral and the capability of the servicer or manager of the securitized assets. CLOs often represent a leveraged investment and may have significant volatility in value. The possibility of increased volatility and default rates in the structured finance sector may also adversely affect the price and liquidity of the CLOs included in the fund's investments.

Currency risk

Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons. As a result, a fund's investments in foreign currency denominated securities may reduce the returns of the fund.

A portion of the foreign currency exposure within the portfolio of a fund may be hedged back to the Canadian dollar by using derivatives, including currency forward contracts, in accordance with the investment objectives and investment strategies of the fund. However, with respect to the ETF non-currency hedged USD units, ETF non-currency hedged CAD units, class A non-currency hedged units and class F non-currency hedged units of Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund, the foreign currency exposure of the portion of the portfolio attributable to such units will not be hedged back to the Canadian dollar.

You may purchase class A non-currency hedged units and class F non-currency hedged units of Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund in U.S. dollars under the U.S. dollar purchase option. ETF non-currency hedged USD units of Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund are also offered in U.S. dollars under a separate, U.S. dollar denominated, ticker symbol on the Designated Exchange. The U.S. dollar purchase option is offered only as a convenience for investors and does not act as a currency hedge between the Canadian dollar and the U.S. dollar.

Debt securities risk

Investments in debt securities are subject to certain general investment risks in a manner similar to their effect on equity investments. In addition to credit risk and interest rate risk described elsewhere in this section, a number of factors may cause the price of a debt security to decline. For investments in corporate debt securities, this includes specific developments relating to the company and general financial, political and economic (other than interest rate) conditions in the country in which the company operates. For government debt securities, this includes general economic, financial and political conditions. The market value of a fund is affected by changes in the prices of the debt securities it holds.

Derivative risk

A derivative is a type of investment whose value is derived from the performance of other investments or from the movement of interest rates, exchange rates or market indices. As long as their use is consistent with the fund's investment objectives, a fund may use derivatives to limit or hedge potential gains or losses caused by changes in exchange rates, share prices or interest rates. The funds may also use derivatives for non-hedging purposes, such as reducing transaction costs, increasing liquidity, gaining exposure to financial markets or increasing speed and flexibility in making portfolio changes. If a fund uses derivatives, securities regulations requires that the fund hold enough assets or cash to cover its commitments in the derivatives. This limits the amount of losses that could result from the use of derivatives.

There are many different types of derivatives. They usually take the form of a contract to buy or sell a specific commodity, currency or security or market index. The most common types of derivatives are:

(a) **Futures or forward contract.** These types of contract are agreements made today to buy or sell a particular currency, security or market index on a specific day in the future at a specified price.

(b) **Option contract.** This type of contract gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell certain securities within a certain time period at a specified price.

(c) **Swap agreement.** This type of agreement is a negotiated contract between parties agreeing to exchange payments based on returns of different investments. The most common type is an interest rate swap. Under an interest rate swap, Party A agrees to pay Party B a fixed amount based on a pre-set interest rate. In return, Party B agrees to pay Party A a floating amount based on a reference rate such as bankers acceptances or the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate.

Any use of derivatives has risks. Some of these risks are set forth below.

(a) The hedging strategy may not be effective in preventing losses. The hedging strategy may also reduce the opportunity for gains due to the cost of the hedge and the nature of the derivative.

(b) There is no guarantee a market for the derivative contract will exist when a fund wants to buy or sell.

(c) There is no guarantee that the fund will be able to find an acceptable counterparty willing to enter into a derivative contract.

(d) The counterparty to the derivative contract may not be able to meet its obligations.

(e) A large percentage of the assets of a fund may be placed on deposit with one or more counterparties which would expose the fund to the credit risk of those counterparties.

(f) Securities exchanges may set daily trading limits or halt trading which would prevent a fund from being able to sell a particular derivative contract.

(g) The price of a derivative may not accurately reflect the value of the underlying asset.

Equity investment risk

Equities such as common shares give the holder part ownership in a company. The value of an equity security changes with the fortunes of the company that issued it. General market conditions and the health of the economy as a whole can also affect equity prices. Equity related securities that provide indirect exposure to the equity securities of an issuer, such as convertible debentures, can also be affected by equity risk.

Dividends on common shares are not fixed but are declared at the discretion of an issuer's board of directors. There is no guarantee that the issuers of the common shares in which a fund invests will declare dividends in the future or that if declared they will remain at current levels or increase over time.

Floating rate note risk

Floating rate notes generally are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. The liquidity of floating rate notes, including the volume and frequency of secondary market trading in such loans, varies significantly over time and among individual floating rate notes. During periods of infrequent trading, valuing a floating rate note can be more difficult, and buying and selling a floating rate note at an acceptable price can be more difficult and delayed. Difficulty in selling a floating rate note can result in a loss. A decline in the credit quality of a floating rate may reflect a decline in the financial condition of the issuer of the note. Credit ratings assigned by rating agencies are based on a number of factors and may not reflect the issuer's current financial condition or the volatility or liquidity of the floating rate note. In the event of bankruptcy of the issuer of the floating rate note, the funds investing in such notes could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing the note. In order to enforce their rights in the event of a default, bankruptcy or similar situation, such funds may be required to retain legal or similar counsel, which may increase operating expenses and adversely affect net asset values. In addition, floating rate notes generally can be prepaid before maturity. If this happens, the floating rate note can offer less income and/or potential for capital gains.

Fluctuations in NAV and NAV per unit risk

The NAV per unit will vary according to, among other things, the value of the securities held by a fund. Purpose and the funds have no control over the factors that affect the value of the securities held by the funds, including factors that affect the equity and bond markets generally such as general economic and political conditions, fluctuations in interest rates and factors unique to each constituent security

Foreign investment risk

Some of the funds invest in (or underlying funds invest in) securities issued by companies in, or governments of, countries other than Canada. Investing in foreign securities can be beneficial in expanding your investment opportunities and portfolio diversification, but there are risks associated with foreign investments, including the risks set forth below.

(a) Companies outside of Canada may be subject to different regulations, standards, reporting practices and disclosure requirements than those that apply in Canada.

(b) The legal systems of some foreign countries may not adequately protect investor rights.

(c) Political, social or economic instability may affect the value of foreign securities.

(d) Foreign governments may make significant changes to tax policies which could affect the value of foreign securities.

(e) Foreign governments may impose currency exchange controls that prevent a fund from taking money out of the country.

The foreign investment risk associated with securities in developing countries may be higher than the foreign investment risk associated with securities in developed countries as many developing countries tend to be less stable politically, socially and economically, may be more subject to corruption and may have less market liquidity and lower standards of business practices and regulation.

Interest rate risk

The value of a fund that holds fixed-income securities (or debt) will rise and fall as interest rates change. When interest rates fall, the value of an existing fixed-income security will rise. When interest rates rise, the value of an existing fixed-income security will fall. The value of fixed-income securities that pay a variable (or “floating”) rate of interest is generally less sensitive to interest rate changes.

Liquidity risk

A liquid asset trades on an organized market, such as a stock exchange, which provides price quotations for the asset. The use of an organized market means that it should be possible to convert the asset to cash at, or close to, the quoted price or the price used to calculate a fund’s net asset value.

An asset is considered illiquid if it is more difficult to convert it to a liquid investment such as cash. A company’s securities may be illiquid if the company is not well known, there are few outstanding shares of that company, there are few potential buyers or the shares of that company cannot be resold because of a promise or agreement.

Also, in highly volatile markets, securities, especially debt securities, that were considered liquid may suddenly and unexpectedly become illiquid.

The value of a fund that holds illiquid securities may rise and fall substantially because the Fund may not be able to sell the securities for the value that we use in calculating the net asset value of the Fund. There are restrictions on the amount of illiquid securities a fund may hold.

Multi-class risk

Each funds offers more than one class of units. Each class of a fund has its own fees and expenses which the fund tracks separately. If a fund cannot pay the expenses of one class using that classes' proportionate share of the assets of the fund, the fund will have to pay those expenses out of the other classes' proportionate share of the assets, which would lower the investment return of those other classes. This is because a fund as a whole is legally responsible for the financial obligations of all of its classes.

Reliance on the manager and portfolio advisor risk

Holders of units of the funds will be dependent on the ability of the manager and, if applicable, the sub-advisor of such funds to effectively manage the funds in a manner consistent with the investment objectives, investment strategies and investment restrictions of the funds. There is no certainty that the individuals who are principally responsible for providing administration and portfolio management services to the funds will continue to be employed by the manager or the sub-advisor, as the case may be.

Risk of loss

An investment in a fund is not guaranteed by any entity. Unlike bank accounts or guaranteed investment certificates, an investment in the funds is not covered by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government deposit insurer.

Securities lending risk

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

To minimize this risk, the other party must provide collateral that is worth at least 102% of the value of the fund's securities loaned under a securities lending transaction or sold under a repurchase transaction and of the type permitted by NI 81-102. The value of the collateral is monitored daily and adjusted appropriately by the securities lending agent of the funds.

For more information about how the funds engage in these transactions, see "How the funds engage in securities lending" on page 41 in "Specific Information About Each of the Mutual Funds Described in This Document", below.

Senior loan risk

There is less readily available, reliable information about most senior loans than is the case for many other types of securities. An economic downturn generally leads to a higher non-payment rate, and a senior loan may lose significant value before a default occurs. Moreover, any specific collateral used to secure a senior loan may decline in value or become illiquid, which would adversely affect the senior loan's value.

Furthermore, increases in interest rates may result in greater volatility of senior loans and average duration may fluctuate with fluctuations in interest rates. No active trading market may exist for certain senior loans, which may impair the ability of a fund to realize full value in the event of the need to sell a senior loan and which may make it difficult to value senior loans. Although senior loans generally are secured by specific collateral, there can be no assurance that liquidation of such collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. To the extent that a senior loan is collateralized by stock in the borrower or its subsidiaries, such stock may lose all of its value in the event of the bankruptcy of the borrower. Uncollateralized senior loans involve a greater risk of loss. Senior loans are usually rated below investment grade.

Portfolio transactions in senior loan, may take up to two or three weeks to settle, and in some cases much longer. Unlike the securities markets, there is no central clearinghouse for loan trades, and the loan market has not established enforceable settlement standards or remedies for failure to settle.

Short selling risk

The funds may engage in a limited amount of short selling. A "short sale" is where a fund borrows securities from a lender, which are then sold in the open market (or "sold short"). At a later date, the same number of securities are repurchased by the fund and returned to the lender. In the interim, the proceeds from the first sale are deposited with the lender and the fund pays interest to the lender. If the value of the securities declines between the time that the fund borrows securities and the time it repurchases and returns the securities, the fund makes a profit for the difference (less any interest the fund is required to pay to the lender). Short selling involves certain risks. There is no assurance that securities will decline in value during the period of the short sale sufficient to offset the interest paid by the fund and make a profit for the fund, and securities sold short may instead appreciate in value. The fund may also experience difficulties repurchasing and returning the borrowed securities if a liquid market for the securities does not exist. The lender from whom the fund has borrowed securities may go bankrupt and the fund may lose the collateral it has deposited with the lender. Each fund that engages in short selling will adhere to controls and limits that are intended to offset these risks by short selling only those securities of larger issuers for which a liquid market is expected to be maintained and by limiting the amount of exposure for short sales. The funds will also deposit collateral only with lenders that meet certain criteria for creditworthiness and only up to certain limits.

Tax risk

There can be no assurance that the tax laws applicable to the funds under the Tax Act or under foreign tax regimes, or the administration thereof, will not be changed in a manner which could adversely affect the funds or securityholders.

If a fund does not or ceases to qualify as a "mutual fund trust" under the Tax Act, the income tax considerations described under the heading "Income tax considerations for investors" would be materially and adversely different in certain respects.

The Tax Act contains tax loss restriction rules that apply to trusts such as the funds. These loss restriction rules generally apply at any time when any person, together with other persons with whom that person is affiliated within the meaning of the Tax Act, or any group of persons acting in concert, acquires units of a fund having a fair market value that is greater than 50% of the fair market value of all the units of the fund. If such circumstances occur, the fund will have a deemed taxation year end and any undistributed income and realized capital gains (net of any applicable losses) would be expected to be made payable to all unitholders of the fund as a distribution on their units (or tax thereon paid by the fund in respect of such year). Accordingly, in such event, distributions on the units in the form of units (which will be automatically consolidated) and/or cash may be declared and paid to unitholders. In addition, accrued capital losses and certain other realized losses of the fund would be unavailable for use by the fund in future years. Given the manner in which units are distributed, there will be or may have been circumstances in which it will not be possible to control or identify whether a fund has become subject to the loss restriction event rules. As a result, there can be no assurance that a fund has not or will not in the future be subject to the loss restriction event rules and no assurance as to when and to whom any such distributions will be made, or that a fund will not be required to pay tax on such undistributed income and taxable capital gains. Relief from the application of the loss restriction event rules may be available to a trust that qualified as a "mutual fund trust" for the purposes of the Tax Act and meets certain asset diversification requirements.

Certain tax rules apply to direct and indirect investments by Canadian residents in non-resident trusts (the "NRT Rules"). It is not expected that the NRT Rules will be applied in respect of investments, if any, made by the funds in non-resident funds that are trusts; however no assurances can be given in this regard.

Trading price of ETF Securities risk

ETF Securities may trade in the market at a premium or discount to their NAV per unit. There can be no assurance that the ETF Securities will trade at prices that reflect their NAV per unit. The trading price of the ETF Securities will fluctuate in accordance with changes in the fund's net asset value, as well as market supply and demand on the Designated Exchange on which the ETF Securities of the fund may be traded from time to time. However, given that generally only a prescribed number of ETF Securities are issued to designated brokers and dealers, and that holders of a prescribed number of ETF Securities (or an integral multiple thereof) may redeem such ETF Securities at their NAV per unit, Purpose believes that large discounts or premiums to the net asset value of the ETF Securities should not be sustained.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

This section tells you about the companies that are involved in managing or providing services to the funds.

Manager: Purpose Investments Inc. 130 Adelaide Street West Suite 1700 P.O. Box 83 Toronto, Ontario M5H 3P5	Purpose is the manager, portfolio manager and promoter of the funds. Purpose manages the day-to-day business and operations of the funds, provides all general management and administrative services.
Trustee: Purpose Investments Inc. Toronto, Ontario	The trustee holds actual title to the property in the fund on behalf of the securityholders of the fund.

Portfolio Advisor: Purpose Investments Inc. Toronto, Ontario	The portfolio advisor is responsible for the investment portfolio of the funds. The portfolio advisor conducts research, selects, purchases, sells, and makes all investment decisions with regard to the portfolio securities of the funds. The portfolio advisor is responsible for any loss that arises out of any failure of the portfolio advisor: (i) to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of its office honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the fund; or (ii) to exercise the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in the circumstances.
Sub-Advisor: Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC New York, New York	The sub-advisor has been hired by Purpose to provide investment advice to Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund. The sub-advisor is located outside of Canada which may make it difficult to enforce legal rights against it. Purpose is responsible for any investment advice given to such fund by the sub-advisor.
Custodian: CIBC Mellon Trust Company Toronto, Ontario State Street Trust Company Canada Toronto, Ontario	The custodian holds the assets of the funds. CIBC Mellon Trust Company is the custodian of Purpose Global Financials Income Fund, and State Street Trust Company Canada is the custodian of Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund.
Registrar and Transfer Agent of the mutual fund units: CIBC Mellon Global Securities Services Company Toronto, Ontario	CIBC Mellon Global Securities Services Company, at its principal office in Toronto, Ontario, is the registrar and transfer agent for the mutual fund units. The register of each of the funds for these units is kept in Toronto.
Registrar and Transfer Agent and Plan Agent of the ETF Securities: Computershare Investor Services Inc. Toronto, Ontario	Computershare Investor Services Inc., at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario, is the registrar and transfer agent and dividend reinvestment plan agent for the ETF Securities. The register of each of the funds for the ETF Securities is kept in Toronto.
Auditor: Ernst & Young LLP Toronto, Ontario	As auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants, annually audit the financial statements of the funds to determine whether they fairly present, in all material respects, the funds' financial position, results of operations and changes in net assets in accordance with applicable generally accepted accounting principles. Ernst & Young LLP is independent of the funds in accordance with the rules of professional conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario.
Securities Lending Agent: CIBC Mellon Trust Company Toronto, Ontario State Street Trust Company Canada, Toronto, Ontario	The securities lending agent acts on behalf of the funds in administering the securities lending transactions, repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions entered into by the funds. CIBC Mellon Trust Company is the securities lending agent of Purpose Global Financials Income Fund, and State Street Trust Company Canada is the securities lending agent of Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund.
Independent Review Committee:	Under Canadian securities laws, the funds are required to have an independent review committee. Purpose is advised by an independent review committee ("IRC") consisting of 3 individuals, each of whom is independent of Purpose, the funds and entities related to Purpose. In fulfilling its duties, the IRC reviews and provides input on conflict of interest matters in respect of Purpose and the funds. The IRC also provides advice to Purpose on other issues relating to the management of the funds. The IRC prepares, at least annually, a report for securityholders of its activities. This report will be available, at no cost, on the Purpose website at

www.purposeinvest.com or upon request, at no cost, by contacting Purpose by email at info@purposeinvest.com.

Additional information about the independent review committee, including the names of its members, is available in the funds' annual information form.

Investments in underlying funds

The funds may invest in underlying funds, subject to certain conditions. Purpose, as manager, will either not vote the securities of the underlying funds if the underlying funds are managed by Purpose or an affiliate or will pass the voting rights directly to securityholders of such funds. Purpose may, in some circumstances, choose not to pass the vote to securityholders because of the complexity and costs associated with doing so.

PURCHASES, SWITCHES AND REDEMPTIONS

You can buy or sell units of the funds through a qualified financial advisor or broker. Selling may also be known as "redeeming". ETF Securities may be sold over the Designated Exchange for the price then available in the market.

When you are buying or selling units of the funds directly with the funds, we base the transaction on the price of the unit. The price per unit is called the net asset value or "NAV" per unit. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – How the securities of a fund are valued" on page 16.

How the securities of a fund are valued

Each fund's units are divided into several classes. Each class is divided into units of equal value. When you invest in a fund, you are actually purchasing units of a specific class of the fund.

All transactions are based on the class net asset value per unit ("unit value"). We usually calculate the unit value for each class of each fund on each business day after the Designated Exchange closes, but in some circumstances, we may calculate it at another time. The NAVs per unit can change daily. A separate NAV per unit is calculated for each class of units.

The unit value is the price used for all purchases and redemptions of units of that class (including purchases made on the reinvestment of distributions). The price at which units are issued or redeemed is based on the next applicable unit value determined after the receipt of the purchase or redemption order.

The NAV per unit of each class of a fund is calculated as follows:

(a) First, we determine the fair value of all of the investments and other assets allocated to the class.

(b) Second, we subtract the liabilities allocated to that class from the fair value of such class. The difference between the fair value and the liabilities expressed in Canadian dollars at the applicable exchange rate on such date of a class is the net asset value for that class.

(c) Lastly, we divide the net asset value for the class by the total number of units of that class that investors in the fund are holding, which gives us the NAV per unit for that class.

(d) In respect of mutual fund units denominated in U.S. dollars, we calculate the NAV in Canadian dollars and convert it to U.S. dollars using that day's exchange rate. Please see "Optional Services – U.S. dollar purchase option" on page 30 for more details.

You can determine the worth of your investment in the fund by multiplying the NAV attributable to the class of units you own by the number of units you own.

Although the purchases and redemptions of units are recorded on a class basis, the assets attributable to all of the classes of a fund are pooled to create one fund for investment purposes. Each class pays its proportionate share of fund costs in addition to its management fee. The difference in fund costs and management fees between each class means that each class has a different NAV per unit.

You may obtain the NAV per unit of the respective class of a fund by visiting by visiting Purpose's website at www.purposeinvest.com or by calling 1-877-789-1517.

How to buy, redeem and switch

It is up to you or your investment professional, if applicable, to determine which class is appropriate for you. Different funds or classes, as applicable, may have different minimum investment levels and may require you to pay different fees. The choice of different purchase options requires you to pay different fees and expenses and affects the amount of compensation received by your dealer. See "Fees and expenses" on page 30 and "Dealer compensation" on page 34.

Issuance of mutual fund units

Class A Securities

Class A Securities are available to all investors through authorized dealers.

If the fund offers both Class A units and Class A non-currency hedged units and the fund invests in securities that are denominated in a currency other than Canadian dollars, then where possible (i) all foreign currency exposure of the fund's portfolio attributable to its Class A units will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar and (ii) none of the foreign currency exposure of the fund's portfolio attributable to its Class A non-currency hedged units will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar.

Class A Units purchased in Canadian dollars are Canadian dollar denominated and Class A Units purchased in U.S. dollars are U.S. dollar denominated.

Class F Securities

Class F Securities are available to investors who have fee based accounts with their dealer. The manager has designed the Class F Securities to offer investors an alternative means of paying their dealer for investment advice and other services. Instead of paying sales charges, investors buying Class F Securities pay fees to their dealer for investment advice and other services. The manager does not pay any commissions to dealers in respect of the Class F Securities which allows it to charge a lower management fee.

If the fund offers both Class F units and Class F non-currency hedged units and the fund invests in securities that are denominated in a currency other than Canadian dollars, then where possible (i) all foreign currency exposure of the fund's portfolio attributable to its Class F units will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar and (ii) none of the foreign currency exposure of the fund's portfolio attributable to its Class F non-currency hedged units will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar.

Class F Units purchased in Canadian dollars are Canadian dollar denominated and Class F Units purchased in U.S. dollars are U.S. dollar denominated.

If a securityholder ceases to be eligible to hold Class F Securities, the manager may switch a securityholder's Class F Securities into Class A Securities of the fund after providing the securityholder with 5 days' notice, unless the securityholder notifies the manager during the notice period and the manager agrees that such securityholder is once again eligible to hold Class F Securities. Securityholders may be charged a sales commission in connection with the switch by their dealer.

Initial investment

An investment in mutual fund units of the funds requires you to invest and maintain a minimum balance. The table below outlines these minimums along with the minimum requirements for additional investments, pre-authorized purchase plans and redemptions of Class A Securities and Class F Securities. See "Optional services" on page 26.

Class	**Minimum Balance(1)(2)(3)**	**Minimum Additional Investments/ Pre-authorized purchase plans/Redemptions(1)(2)**
A	$5,000	$100
F...	$5,000	$100

Notes:

(1) Amounts in Canadian and U.S. dollars, as applicable.

(2) Investors purchasing through dealers may be subject to higher minimum initial or additional investment/redemption amounts.

(3) Minimums are per transaction in Canadian and U.S. dollars, as applicable.

Mutual fund units

If your balance falls below the minimum required balance for a particular fund or class, as the case may be, or you otherwise become ineligible to hold a particular fund or class, as applicable, we may redeem or switch your units. Where a securityholder is or becomes a citizen or resident of the U.S. or a resident of any other foreign country, we may require such securityholder to redeem their units if their participation has the potential to cause adverse regulatory or tax consequences for a fund or other securityholders of a fund. We may redeem your units if we are permitted or required to do so, including in connection with the termination of the fund, in accordance with applicable law. If we redeem or switch your units, the effect will be the same as if you initiated the transaction. For redemptions in non-registered accounts, we may transfer the proceeds to you, and for redemptions in Registered Plans, we may transfer the proceeds to a registered savings deposit within the plan. We will not give you or your dealer notice prior to taking any action.

For us to act on an order to buy or redeem units, the branch, telephone salesperson or dealer must send the order to us on the same day it is received before 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) or such other time as indicated on the website for each fund ("order cut-off time") and assume all associated costs.

When you place your order through a financial advisor, the financial advisor sends it to us. If we receive your order before the order cut-off time your order will be processed using that day's NAV. A separate NAV is calculated for each class of units. If we receive your order after the order cut-off time, your order will be processed using the next business day's NAV. If the manager determines that the NAV will be calculated at a time other than after the usual closing time of the Designated Exchange, the NAV paid or received will be determined relative to that time. All orders are processed within two business days. You will find more information about buying and redeeming units of the funds in the annual information form of the funds. A dealer may establish earlier cut-off times. Check with your dealer for details.

You have to pay for your units when you buy them. If we do not receive payment in full, we will cancel your order and redeem the units. If we redeem the units for more than the value for which they were issued, the difference will go to the fund. If we redeem the units for less than the value for which they were issued, we will pay the difference to the fund and collect this amount, plus the cost of doing so, from your dealer. Your dealer may require you to reimburse the amount paid if it suffers a loss as a result.

We have the right to refuse any order to buy units. We must do so within one business day from the time we receive the order. If we refuse your order to buy, we will immediately return any monies we received with your order.

Issuance of ETF Securities

The ETF Securities of each fund (other than the ETF non-currency hedged CAD units of Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund) currently trade on the Designated Exchanges under the ticker symbols listed below:

Fund	Designated Exchange	Class	Ticker Symbol
Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund	TSX	ETF units	FLOT
		ETF non-currency hedged USD units	FLOT.U
Purpose Global Financials IncomeFund	TSX	ETF units	PFG

If the fund offers both ETF units and ETF non-currency hedged USD units or ETF non-currency hedged CAD units and the fund invests in securities that are denominated in a currency other than Canadian dollars, then where possible (i) all foreign currency exposure of the fund's portfolio attributable to its ETF units will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar and (ii) none of the foreign currency exposure of the fund's portfolio attributable to its ETF non-currency hedged USD units and ETF non-currency hedged CAD units will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar.

The ETF Securities are being issued and sold on a continuous basis and there is no maximum number of ETF Securities that may be issued. An investor is able to buy or sell such securities on the Designated Exchanges in Canada through registered brokers and dealers in the Province or Territory where the investor resides. Investors will incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling the ETF Securities.

All orders to purchase ETF Securities directly from a fund must be placed by designated brokers or dealers. The funds reserve the absolute right to reject any subscription order placed by a designated broker or dealer. No fees will be payable by a fund to a designated broker or dealer in connection with the issuance of ETF Securities. On the issuance of ETF Securities, Purpose may, in its discretion, charge an administrative fee to a designated broker or dealer to offset the expenses (including any applicable additional listing fees) incurred in issuing the ETF Securities. There is no minimum investment required for ETF Securities of a fund.

Purpose, on behalf of each of the funds, has entered or will enter, as the case may be, into a designated broker agreement with one or more designated brokers pursuant to which the designated broker agrees, or will agree, to perform certain duties relating to the ETF Securities of the funds including, without limitation: (i) to subscribe for a sufficient number of ETF Securities, as the case may be, to satisfy the Designated Exchange's original listing requirements; (ii) to subscribe for ETF Securities on an ongoing basis in connection with the rebalancing of and adjustments to the portfolio of the fund; (iii) to post a liquid two-way market for the trading of ETF Securities on the Designated Exchange. Purpose may, in its discretion from time to time, reimburse any designated broker for certain expenses incurred by the designated broker in performing these duties.

The designated broker agreement provides that Purpose may from time to time require the designated broker to subscribe for ETF Securities, as the case may be, of a fund for cash in a dollar amount not to exceed 0.30% of the NAV of the ETF Securities of a fund per quarter. The number of ETF Securities issued will be the subscription amount divided by its NAV per unit next determined following the delivery by Purpose of a subscription notice to the designated broker. Payment for the ETF Securities must be made by the designated broker, and the ETF Securities will be issued, by no later than the second trading day after the subscription notice has been delivered.

On any trading day, a designated broker or dealer may place a subscription order for the prescribed number of ETF Securities, as applicable, (or an integral multiple thereof) of a fund. If a subscription order is received by the fund by 9:00 a.m. (Toronto time) on a trading day (or such later time on such trading day as Purpose may permit), the fund will issue to the designated broker or dealer the prescribed number of ETF Securities (or an integral multiple thereof) by no later than the second trading day following the effective date of the subscription order or on such other day as mutually agreed between Purpose and the designated broker or dealer, provided that payment for such ETF Securities has been received.

For each prescribed number of ETF Securities issued, a designated broker or dealer must deliver payment consisting of, in Purpose's discretion: (i) a basket of securities and cash in an amount sufficient so that the value of the securities and the cash received is equal to the NAV of the units of the fund next determined following the receipt of the subscription order and cash subscription fee if applicable; (ii) cash in an amount equal to the NAV of the units of the fund next determined following the receipt of the subscription order and cash subscription fee, if applicable; or (iii) a combination of securities and cash, as determined by Purpose, in an amount sufficient so that the value of the securities and cash received is equal to the NAV of the units of the fund next determined following the receipt of the subscription order prior to the subscription cut-off time and cash subscription fee, if applicable.

Purpose may, in its discretion, increase or decrease the prescribed number of ETF Securities from time to time.

ETF Securities may be issued by a fund to designated brokers in connection with the rebalancing of and adjustments to the fund or its portfolio when cash redemptions of ETF Securities occur. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – Redemptions – ETF Securities" on page 23.

Short-term trading

Mutual fund units

Most mutual funds are considered long-term investments, so we discourage investors from buying or redeeming units frequently.

Some investors may seek to trade fund units frequently in an effort to benefit from differences between the value of a fund's units and the value of the underlying securities ("market timing"). Frequent trading in order to time the market or otherwise can negatively impact the value of the fund to the detriment of other securityholders. Excessive short-term trading can also reduce a fund's return because the fund may be forced to hold additional cash to pay redemption proceeds or, alternatively, to sell portfolio holdings, thereby incurring additional trading costs.

Depending on the fund and the particular circumstances, Purpose will employ a combination of preventative and detective measures to discourage and identify excessive short-term trading in the funds, including:

(a) imposition of short-term trading fees; and

(b) monitoring of trading activity and refusal of trades.

ETF Securities

At the present time, we are of the view that it is not necessary to impose any short-term trading restrictions on the funds as the ETF Securities are generally traded by investors on an exchange in the secondary market in the same way as other listed securities. In the few situations where ETF Securities are not purchased in the secondary market, purchases usually involve a designated broker or a dealer upon whom Purpose may impose a subscription or redemption fee, which is intended to compensate the applicable fund for any costs and expenses incurred in relation to the trade.

Short-term trading fees for mutual fund units

If you redeem mutual fund units within 30 days of purchase, we may charge a short-term trading fee on behalf of the fund in circumstances where we determine that the trading activity represents market timing or excessive short-term trading. See "Fees and Expenses – Fees and expenses payable directly by you" on page 32. No short-term trading fees are charged on redemptions made under a systematic withdrawal plan or redemptions that may occur when an investor fails to meet the minimum investment amount for the funds. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions" on page 16.

Fees charged will be paid directly to the fund, and are designed to deter excessive trading and offset its associated costs. For the purposes of determining whether the fee applies, we will consider the units that were held the longest to be the units which are redeemed first. The fee will not apply in certain circumstances, including:

(a) pre-authorized or systematic withdrawal plans;

(b) redemptions of units purchased by the reinvestment of distributions; or

(c) redemptions initiated by Purpose or a fund where redemption notice requirements have been established by Purpose.

Monitoring of trading activity

We regularly monitor transactions in all of the funds. We have established criteria for each fund that we apply fairly and consistently in an effort to eliminate trading activity that we deem potentially detrimental to long-term securityholders. We have the right to restrict or reject any purchase order without any prior notice, including transactions accepted by your dealer.

Generally speaking, your trading may be considered excessive if you sell your units of a fund within 30 days of buying them on more than one occasion.

We have the right to consider trading activity in multiple accounts under common ownership, control or influence as trading in a single account when exercising our right to reject a purchase. **Whether your trading is considered excessive will be determined by Purpose in its sole discretion.**

Purchases

Each fund may have an unlimited number of classes of units and may issue an unlimited number of units of each class. See “Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch” on page 17.

Each class of units is intended for different types of investors. The money that you and other investors pay to purchase units of any class is tracked on a class-by-class basis in your fund’s administration records. However, the assets of all classes of any fund are combined in a single pool to create one portfolio for investment purposes.

When you buy units of a fund, the price you pay is the net asset value of those units. Each class of units has a separate net asset value. See “Purchases, switches and redemptions – How the securities of a fund are valued” on page 16.

When you buy Class A Securities, you may pay a fee. You and your dealer negotiate that fee, which may be up to 5% of the cost of the Class A Securities, as applicable, and you pay it to your dealer when you buy the units. Purpose is not involved in determining, collecting or paying any fees negotiated directly with your advisor.

We may limit or “cap” the size of a fund by restricting new purchases. We will continue redemptions and the calculation of the fund’s value for each class. We may subsequently decide to start accepting new purchases to that fund at any time.

Switches

Subject to the restriction noted below, you can switch your investment in mutual fund units from one fund into another fund. A switch is a redemption of mutual fund units of the fund that you own and a purchase of mutual fund units of the new fund and is a disposition for tax purposes.. You must maintain a minimum account balance of $1,000 and you must switch at least $500 worth of units. These minimum investment amounts may be adjusted or waived in the absolute discretion of the manager. Another restriction is that mutual fund units of one class cannot be switched for mutual fund units of another class within the same fund unless you meet the criteria for the new class. You cannot switch mutual fund units for ETF Securities, or vice versa, and you cannot switch between ETF Securities of different funds.

If you switch your mutual fund units of one class for a mutual fund units of a different class of the same fund, or if you switch the type of account in which you hold your mutual fund units (for example, switching from an investment account to an RRSP), your dealer or financial advisor may charge you a fee of up to 2% of the amount you switch. You and your advisor negotiate the fee. In general, your dealer may receive a switch fee or a sales commission for your switch, but not both.

Switching mutual fund units of a fund for mutual fund units of another fund (or vice versa) is accomplished by redeeming mutual fund units of one fund and purchasing mutual fund units of the other fund and is considered to result in a disposition for tax purposes. Switching between classes of mutual fund units of the same fund (other than a switch between a currency hedged and a non-currency hedged unit of the same fund) is generally not considered to result in a disposition for tax purposes, except to the extent that mutual fund units are redeemed to pay for a switching fee. A switch between a currency hedged and a non-currency hedged unit of the same fund (and vice versa) will constitute a taxable disposition at fair market value and may result in a capital gain or capital loss. See “Income Tax Considerations for Investors” for more information.

Redemptions

Mutual fund units

You can sell some or all of your mutual fund units at any time. This is called a redemption. Redemptions will only be permitted in certain minimum amounts. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch" on page 17 for details. Your dealer must send your redemption request on the same day it is received. The dealer must assume all associated costs. Redemption requests for a fund are processed in the order in which they are received. We will not process redemption requests specifying a forward date or specific price.

Redemption orders which are received by Purpose before 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) or such other order cut-off time as specified by Purpose on any valuation date will be priced using that day's NAV. Redemption orders which are received by Purpose after 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) or such other cut-off time as specified by Purpose on a valuation date will be priced on the next valuation date. If Purpose decides to calculate NAV at a time other than after the usual closing time of the Designated Exchange, the NAV value received will be determined relative to that time. Note that your dealer may establish an earlier cut-off time.

Redemption requests for mutual fund units of the funds must be for an amount of at least $1,000 (unless the account balance is less than $1,000).

Within two business days following each valuation date, we will pay to each securityholder who has requested a redemption the value of the units determined on the valuation date. Payments will be considered made upon deposit of the redemption proceeds in the securityholder's bank account or the mailing of a cheque in a postage prepaid envelope addressed to the securityholder unless the cheque is not honoured for payment.

Your redemption transaction will not be processed until your dealer has received all documentation. Your dealer will inform you of the documentation it requires. Your dealer must provide all required documents within 10 business days of the date your redemption order is processed. If not, we will repurchase the units for your account. If the cost of repurchasing the units is less than the redemption proceeds, the fund will keep the difference. If the cost of repurchasing the units is more than the redemption proceeds, your dealer must pay the difference and any related costs. Your dealer may require you to reimburse the amount paid if the dealer suffers a loss.

If you redeem units of a fund, you can tell us to mail you a cheque or transfer the proceeds to your bank account with any financial institution. **For non-registered accounts, you are responsible for tracking and reporting to the Canada Revenue Agency any capital gains or losses that you realize from redeeming units of a fund.** If you hold your funds in a Registered Plan, withholding tax may apply if you withdraw money from the plan.

ETF Securities

On any trading day, holders of ETF Securities may redeem ETF Securities of any fund for cash at a redemption price per ETF Security equal to the lesser of (a) 95% of the market price of the ETF Securities on the effective date of redemption and (b) the net asset value per ETF Security. "Market price" means the weighted average trading price of the ETF Securities on the Canadian marketplaces on which the ETF Securities have traded on the effective date of the redemption. Because holders of ETF Securities will generally be able to sell ETF Securities at the market price on the Designated Exchange through a registered broker or dealer subject only to customary brokerage commissions, holders of ETF Securities are advised to consult their brokers, dealers or investment advisors before redeeming their ETF Securities for cash.

In order for a cash redemption to be effective on a trading day, a cash redemption request in the form prescribed by Purpose from time to time must be delivered to Purpose at its registered office by 9:00 a.m. (Toronto time) on the trading day (or such later time on such trading day as Purpose may permit). If a cash redemption request is not received by the delivery deadline noted immediately above on a trading day, the cash redemption request will be effective on the next trading day. Payment of the redemption price will be made by no later than the second trading day after the effective day of the redemption. Cash redemption request forms may be obtained from your registered broker or dealer.

Securityholders that redeem ETF Securities prior to the record date for any distribution will not be entitled to receive that distribution.

Exchange of ETF Securities for baskets of securities

On any trading day, a holder of ETF Securities may exchange the prescribed number of ETF Securities (or an integral multiple thereof) for baskets of securities and cash.

To effect an exchange of a prescribed number of ETF Securities, a holder of ETF Securities must submit an exchange request in the form prescribed by Purpose from time to time to Purpose at its registered office by 9:00 a.m. (Toronto time) on a trading day (or such later time on such trading day as Purpose may permit). The exchange redemption request forms may be obtained from any registered broker or dealer. The exchange price will be equal to the NAV of the ETF Securities of the applicable fund on the effective day of the exchange request, payable by delivery of baskets of securities and cash. The ETF Securities will be redeemed in the exchange.

If an exchange request is not received by the submission deadline noted immediately above on a trading day, the exchange order will be effective on the next trading day. Settlement of exchanges for baskets of securities and cash will be made by no later than the second trading day after the effective day of the exchange request. The securities to be included in the baskets of securities delivered on an exchange shall be selected by Purpose in its discretion.

Holders of ETF Securities should be aware that the NAV per ETF Security of a fund will decline by the amount of the distribution on the ex-distribution date, which is two trading days or such other day as announced by the manager prior to the distribution record date. A securityholder that is no longer a holder of record on the applicable distribution record date will not be entitled to receive that distribution.

Costs associated with exchange and redemption

Purpose may charge to a holder of ETF Securities, in its discretion, an administrative fee of up to 2% of the exchange or redemption proceeds of a fund to offset certain transaction costs associated with the exchange or redemption of ETF Securities of such fund.

Exchange and redemption of ETF Securities through CDS Participants

The exchange and redemption rights described above must be exercised through the CDS Participant through which the holder of ETF Securities holds its ETF Securities. Beneficial owners of ETF Securities should ensure that they provide exchange and/or redemption instructions to the CDS Participants through which they hold ETF Securities sufficiently in advance of the cut-off times described above to allow such CDS Participants to notify CDS and for CDS to notify us prior to the relevant cut-off time.

When you may not be allowed to redeem your units

Under extraordinary circumstances, you may not be allowed to redeem your units. We may suspend your right to redeem if:

(a) normal trading is suspended on any stock exchange or market where more than 50% of the assets of a fund are listed or traded; or

(b) we get permission from the Canadian Securities Administrators to allow us to temporarily suspend the redemption of units.

Special considerations for holders of ETF Securities

The provisions of the so-called "early warning" requirements set out in Canadian securities legislation do not apply in connection with the acquisition of ETF Securities. The funds obtained exemptive relief from the securities regulatory authorities to permit holders of ETF Securities to acquire more than 20% of any class of ETF Securities of any fund through purchases on the Designated Exchange without regard to the take-over bid requirements of Canadian securities legislation, provided that any such holder, and any person acting jointly or in concert with the holder, undertakes to the manager not to vote more than 20% of the ETF Securities of that class of the fund at any meeting of securityholders.

Non-resident securityholders

At no time may: (i) non-residents of Canada; (ii) partnerships that are not Canadian partnerships; or (iii) a combination of non-residents of Canada and such partnerships (all as defined in the Tax Act), be the beneficial owners of a majority of the units of a fund. The manager may require declarations as to the jurisdictions in which a beneficial owner of units is resident and, if a partnership, its status as a Canadian partnership. If the manager becomes aware, as a result of requiring such declarations as to beneficial ownership or otherwise, that the beneficial owners of 40% of the units of a fund then outstanding are, or may be, non-residents and/or partnerships that are not Canadian partnerships, or that such a situation is imminent, the manager may make a public announcement thereof. If the manager determines that more than 40% of such units are beneficially held by non-residents and/or partnerships that are not Canadian partnerships, the manager may send a notice to such non-resident unitholders and partnerships, chosen in inverse order to the order of acquisition or in such manner as the manager may consider equitable and practicable, requiring them to sell their units or a portion thereof within a specified period of not less than 30 days. If the unitholders receiving such notice have not sold the specified number of units or provided the manager with satisfactory evidence that they are not non-residents or partnerships other than Canadian partnerships within such period, the manager may on behalf of such unitholders sell such units and, in the interim, shall suspend the voting and distribution rights attached to such units. Upon such sale, the affected holders shall cease to be beneficial holders of units and their rights shall be limited to receiving the net proceeds of sale of such units.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the manager may determine not to take any of the actions described above if the manager has been advised by legal counsel that the failure to take any of such actions would not adversely impact the status of the fund as a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act or, alternatively, may take such other action or actions as may be necessary to maintain the status of the fund as a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act.

International information reporting

Each fund is a "Reporting Canadian financial institution" for purposes of intergovernmental agreement between the governments of Canada and the United States (the IGA) and Part XVIII of the Tax Act, and intends to satisfy its obligations under Canadian law for enhanced tax reporting to the Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA"). As a result of such status, certain securityholders may be requested to provide information to the fund or their registered dealer relating to their citizenship, residency and, if applicable, a U.S. federal tax identification number ("TIN") or such information relating to the controlling person(s) in the case of certain entities. If a securityholder or any of the controlling person(s) of certain entities is identified as a U.S. taxpayer (including a U.S. citizen who is a resident in Canada) or if the securityholder does not provide the requested information, the IGA and Part XVIII of the Tax Act will generally require information about the securityholder's investment in the fund to be reported to the CRA, unless the investment is held in a Registered Plan. The CRA will then exchange the information with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service pursuant to the provisions of the Canada-U.S. Income Tax Treaty.

The Tax Act also includes provisions that require procedures to be in place to identify accounts held by residents of foreign countries (other than the U.S.) or by certain entities the "controlling persons" of which are resident in a foreign country (other than the U.S.) and to report required information to the CRA. Such information would be exchanged on a reciprocal, bilateral basis with the countries that have agreed to a bilateral information exchange with Canada in which the account holders or such controlling persons are resident. Securityholders are required to provide certain information regarding their investment in the funds for the purposes of such information exchange, unless the investment is held within a Registered Plan.

Registration and transfer through CDS – ETF Securities

Registration of interests in, and transfers of, ETF Securities will be made only through CDS. ETF Securities must be purchased, transferred and surrendered for exchange or redemption only through a CDS Participant. All rights of an owner of ETF Securities must be exercised through, and all payments or other property to which such owner is entitled will be made or delivered by, CDS or the CDS Participant through which the owner holds such ETF Securities. Upon purchase of any ETF Securities you will receive only the customary confirmation; physical certificates evidencing your ownership will not be issued. References in this prospectus to a holder of ETF Securities mean, unless the context otherwise requires, the beneficial owner of such ETF Securities.

Neither the funds nor the manager will have any liability for: (i) records maintained by CDS relating to the beneficial interests in the ETF Securities or the book entry accounts maintained by CDS; (ii) maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests; or (iii) any advice or representation made or given by CDS and made or given with respect to the rules and regulations of CDS or any action taken by CDS or at the direction of the CDS Participants.

The ability of a beneficial owner of ETF Securities to pledge such ETF Securities or otherwise take action with respect to such owner's interest in such ETF Securities (other than through a CDS Participant) may be limited due to the lack of a physical certificate.

The funds have the option to terminate registration of the ETF Securities through the book-based system in which case certificates for ETF Securities in fully registered form will be issued to beneficial owners of such ETF Securities or to their nominees.

OPTIONAL SERVICES

This section tells you about the optional services we offer to investors.

Distribution reinvestment plan

Mutual fund units

The funds may earn income from their investments. They may also realize capital gains when investments are sold at a profit. A fund pays out its income (less expenses) and net realized capital gains to investors in the form of distributions and may also pay amounts as returns of capital to investors. We call all of these types of payments distributions.

Distributions payable on mutual fund units are automatically reinvested in additional mutual fund units Holders of mutual fund units who wish to receive cash as of a particular distribution record date should speak with their broker, dealer or investment advisor for details.

ETF Securities

Each fund has adopted a reinvestment plan, which provides that a holder of ETF Securities (an "ETF plan participant") may elect to automatically reinvest all distributions paid on the ETF Securities held by that ETF plan participant in additional ETF Securities ("ETF plan securities") of such funds in accordance with the terms of the reinvestment plan and the distribution reinvestment agency agreement between Purpose, on behalf of the fund, and the plan agent, as it may be amended. The key terms of the reinvestment plan are as described below.

Holders of ETF Securities who are not residents of Canada may not participate in the reinvestment plan and any holder of ETF Securities who ceases to be a resident of Canada will be required to terminate its participation in the reinvestment plan. No fund will be required to purchase ETF plan securities if such purchase would be illegal.

A holder of ETF Securities who wishes to enrol in the reinvestment plan as of a particular distribution record date should notify the CDS Participant through which the holder holds its ETF Securities sufficiently in advance of that distribution record date to allow such CDS Participant to notify CDS by 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) on the distribution record date.

Distributions that ETF plan participants are due to receive will be used to purchase ETF plan securities on behalf of such ETF plan participants in the market.

No fractional ETF plan securities will be purchased under the reinvestment plan. Any funds remaining after the purchase of whole ETF plan securities will be credited to the plan participant via its CDS Participant in lieu of fractional ETF plan securities.

The automatic reinvestment of the distributions under the reinvestment plan will not relieve ETF plan participants of any income tax applicable to such distributions. See "Income tax considerations for investors" on page 35.

ETF plan participants may voluntarily terminate their participation in the reinvestment plan as of a particular distribution record date by notifying their CDS Participant sufficiently in advance of that distribution record date. ETF plan participants should contact their CDS Participant to obtain details of the appropriate procedures for terminating their participation in the reinvestment plan. Beginning on the first distribution payment date after such notice is received from an ETF plan participant and accepted by a CDS Participant, distributions to such ETF plan participant will be made in cash. Any expenses associated with the preparation and delivery of such termination notice will be borne by the ETF plan participant exercising its right to terminate participation in the reinvestment plan. Purpose may terminate the reinvestment plan, in its sole discretion, upon not less than 30 days' notice to: (i) the CDS Participants through which the ETF plan participants hold their ETF Securities; (ii) the plan agent; and (iii) if necessary, the TSX (or such other Designated Exchange on which the ETF Securities of a fund may be listed from time to time).

Purpose may amend, modify or suspend the reinvestment plan at any time in its sole discretion, provided that it gives notice of that amendment, modification or suspension to: (i) the CDS Participants through which the ETF plan participants hold their ETF Securities; (ii) the plan agent; and (iii) if necessary, the Designated Exchange.

Pre-authorized cash contribution

Mutual fund units

If you want to invest in mutual fund units of a fund on a regular basis, you can use our pre-authorized purchase plan so that money is automatically withdrawn from your bank account at regular intervals and invested in the funds that you choose. This plan allows you to take advantage of dollar-cost averaging.

Here is how the plan works:

(a) See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch" for the minimum initial investment and the minimum additional investments required for each fund or class, as the case may be.

(b) You must have at least $5,000 in your account to set up a pre-authorized cash contribution.

(c) You can invest weekly, bi-weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually, depending on the kind of account you have. For more information, please ask your dealer.

(d) We will automatically transfer money from your bank account with any financial institution to purchase units in the fund you choose.

(e) We will cancel your participation in the plan if your payment is returned because there are not sufficient funds in your bank account.

You may choose this option when you first buy mutual fund units or at any time afterwards. You must set up your pre-authorized purchase plan through your advisor. We must receive at least five business days' notice to set up a pre-authorized purchase plan.

We do not charge a fee for setting up your pre-authorized purchase plan. However, your initial investment must meet the minimum initial investment and the minimum additional investments required for each fund or class, as the case may be. You can only buy mutual fund units in Canadian dollars through your pre-authorized purchase plan.

You may change your pre-authorized purchase plan instructions or cancel such plan at any time as long as we receive at least two business days' notice. If you redeem all of the units in your account, we will terminate your pre-authorized purchase plan unless you tell us otherwise.

Pre-authorized cash contributions are also available under the U.S. dollar purchase option. See "Optional Services – U.S. dollar purchase option" on page 30 for more details.

ETF Securities

ETF plan participants may also make pre-authorized cash contributions under the reinvestment plan by notifying their CDS Participant sufficiently in advance to allow such CDS Participant to notify the plan agent by 5:00 p.m. (Toronto time) at least ten business days before the last business day of the month. An ETF plan participant may invest a minimum of $100 and a maximum of $5,000 per pre-authorized cash contribution no more frequently than monthly. The manager reserves the right to reject any request for pre-authorized cash contributions.

Distributions due to ETF plan participants, along with any pre-authorized cash contributions, will be applied, on behalf of ETF plan participants, to purchase ETF plan securities in the market. ETF plan securities will be allocated pro rata based on the number of ETF Securities held by ETF plan participants. ETF plan securities will be credited for the benefit of ETF plan participants to the account of the CDS Participant through whom that ETF plan participant holds ETF Securities.

Systematic withdrawal plan

Mutual fund units

If you would like to make regular withdrawals from your non-registered investment in a fund, you can open a systematic withdrawal plan. Here is how the plan works:

(a) You must have at least $15,000 in your non-registered account to set up a systematic withdrawal plan.

(b) You can choose to withdraw a minimum of $100 weekly, bi-weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually, depending on the kind of account you have. For more information, please ask your dealer.

(c) We will deposit the money directly to your bank account.

(d) If you decide to discontinue your systematic withdrawal plan and your investment is below the minimum balance for a fund, we may ask you to increase your investment to the minimum amount or to redeem your remaining investment in the fund.

We must receive at least five business days' notice to set up a systematic withdrawal plan. We do not charge a fee for such plan. However, we may set a minimum withdrawal amount.

You may change your systematic withdrawal plan instructions or cancel such plan at any time as long as we receive at least two business days' notice. Most changes must be made through your advisor or dealer.

It is important to remember that if you withdraw more than your investment is earning, you will reduce and eventually use up your original investment. Remember, a systematic withdrawal plan is like a redemption. You are responsible for tracking and reporting to the Canada Revenue Agency any capital gains or losses you realize on mutual fund units disposed of.

ETF Securities

Under the reinvestment plan, holders of ETF Securities will also be able to elect to systematically withdraw units by selling a specific dollar amount of ETF Securities (in minimum amounts of $100 and maximum amounts of $5,000) owned by such holder in respect of each subsequent payment date. A holder of an ETF Security may elect to sell ETF Securities by notifying the plan agent via the applicable CDS Participant through which such holder holds its ETF Securities of its intention to so sell ETF Securities. In this regard, the CDS Participant must, on behalf of such securityholder, (i) provide a systematic withdrawal notice directly to the plan agent that the securityholder wishes to sell ETF Securities in this manner until the fund is otherwise notified by 5:00 p.m. (Toronto time) on the applicable record date for which the securityholder no longer wishes to sell ETF Securities or there remain no further ETF Securities to be sold on behalf of such securityholder, whichever comes first and (ii) specify the specified dollar amount of units to be sold in respect of each subsequent payment date.

A holder of ETF Securities who makes pre-authorized cash contributions may not deliver a systematic withdrawal notice under the reinvestment plan.

U.S. dollar purchase option

You may purchase Class A non-currency hedged units and Class F non-currency hedged units of Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund in U.S. dollars. ETF non-currency hedged USD units of Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund may also be purchased in U.S. dollars under a U.S. dollar denominated ticker symbol on the Designated Exchange.

Registered Plans

Each of the funds may be purchased within all Registered Plans subject to tax rules that deal with prohibited investments. See "Income tax considerations for investors – For units held in a Registered Plan" on page 36.

Registered Plans receive special treatment under the Tax Act. A key benefit is that you do not pay tax on the money you earn in these plans until you withdraw it; however, withdrawals from a TFSA and certain withdrawals from RESPs and RDSPs are not taxable. In addition, contributions to an RRSP are deductible from your taxable earnings up to your allowable limit. You should consult your tax advisor for more information about the tax implications of Registered Plans.

FEES AND EXPENSES

The table set forth below outlines the fees and expenses that you may have to pay directly or indirectly when you invest in the funds. The funds may have to pay some of these fees and expenses, which you pay indirectly, because those fees and expenses will reduce the value of your investment in the funds.

Fees and expenses payable by the funds

Management fees	Purpose, as manager of the funds, is entitled to a management fee payable by each fund. The management fee varies for each class of units of a fund. See the "Fees and expenses" in the fund details table for each fund in this simplified prospectus for information on the maximum percentage of the management fee which you will be required to pay as an investor in the funds. Purpose is the manager, portfolio manager and promoter of the funds. Purpose manages the day-to-day business and operations of the funds and provides all general management and administrative services. No management fees or administration fees are payable by a fund that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by the underlying funds of that fund for the same service. In addition, the fund will not pay any sales fees or redemption fees upon a purchase or redemption of securities of an underlying fund. Any service fees paid by Purpose to your dealer, will be paid out of the

management fee payable to Purpose.

Management fee rebates

To achieve effective and competitive management fees, Purpose may reduce the management fee borne by certain securityholders who have signed an agreement with Purpose. Purpose will pay out the amount of the reduction in the form of a management fee rebate directly to the eligible securityholder. Management fee rebates are reinvested in units unless otherwise requested. The decision to pay management fee rebates will be in Purpose's discretion and will depend on a number of factors, including the size of the investment and a negotiated fee agreement between the securityholder and Purpose. Purpose reserves the right to discontinue or change management fee rebates at any time.

Operating expenses

Each fund pays all its own operating expenses. These include but are not limited to brokerage commissions and fees, taxes, audit fees, legal fees and expenses, safekeeping, registrar and transfer agent fees, trustee and custodial fees, interest expenses, administrative costs, regulatory participation fees, investor servicing costs and costs of financial and other reports to investors, as well as prospectuses.

Each fund also pays the costs and any expenses related to the IRC. The compensation and other expenses of the IRC, including the costs of complying with National Instrument 81-107 *Independent Review Committee for Investment Funds*, are paid pro rata by the fund and the other investment funds managed by the manager or its affiliates for which the IRC acts as the independent review committee. Such fees and expenses include compensation payable to each IRC member and travel expenses in connection with meeting attendance. Each IRC member receives an annual retainer of $5,000, as well as a meeting fee of $400 per investment fund per meeting attended. Other fees and expenses payable by the fund in connection with the IRC include insurance costs, legal fees, and attendance fees for educational seminars. These retainers, fees and expenses are allocated amongst the reporting issuer investment funds managed by the manager in a manner that is fair and reasonable to such investment funds.

Operating expenses and other costs of the fund are subject to applicable taxes. The fund's share of the IRC's compensation will be disclosed in the fund's financial statements.

Effect of HST on MERs

A fund is required to pay HST on management fees and administration fees charged to the fund. In general, the HST rate depends on the residence of a fund's securityholders at a certain point in time. Changes in existing HST rates, changes to which provinces impose HST and changes in the breakdown on the residence of a fund's securityholders will have an impact on the management expense ratio of a fund year over year.

Fund of funds fees and expenses

The funds can invest in underlying funds managed by Purpose or an affiliate of Purpose or by third parties. In accordance with applicable laws, we cannot charge management fees to both the funds and the underlying funds where, to a reasonable person, that would result in the duplication of a fee for the same services.

In addition, no sales charges or redemption fees are payable by the funds in relation to their purchases or redemptions of securities of an underlying fund if the underlying fund is managed by Purpose or an affiliate.

Fees and expenses payable directly by you

Sales charges	Your dealer, investment advisor or financial advisor may charge a sales charge and you may have to pay your dealer at the time of purchase up to 5% of the purchase price of the Class A Securities you buy. We deduct the sales charge from the amount you invest and pay it to your dealer as a commission.
Switch fees	The sales charges, as described above, apply when you switch between funds. If you switch your mutual fund units of one class for mutual fund units a different class of the same fund, or if you switch the type of account in which you hold your mutual fund units, your dealer or financial advisor may charge you a fee of up to 2% of the amount you switch. In general, your dealer may receive a switch fee or a sales commission for your switch, but not both.
Redemption fees	There are no redemption fees payable upon the redemption of units of a fund (subject to the short-term trading fee, if applicable).
Short-term trading fees	If a holder of mutual fund units redeems mutual fund units within 30 days of purchasing such mutual fund units, the manager may charge a short-term trading fee on behalf of the fund of up to 2% of the value of such units in circumstances where it determines that the trading activity represents market timing or excessive short-term trading. No short-term trading fees are charged on redemptions made under a systematic withdrawal plan or redemptions that may occur when an investor fails to meet the minimum investment amount for the fund. At the present time, the manager is of the view that it is not necessary to impose any short-term trading restrictions on the ETF Securities. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – Short term trading – Short-term trading fees for mutual fund units" on page 21.
Registered tax plan fees	Fees may be payable to your dealer if you transfer an investment within a Registered Plan to another financial institution. None of these fees are paid to Purpose.
Other fees and expenses	You may have to reimburse your dealer if it suffers a loss as a result of our having to redeem your units, as the case may be, for insufficient payment. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch" on page 17.
ETF Security administrative fee	You may have to pay the fund an administrative fee of up to 2% of the value of any ETF Securities you redeem to offset certain transaction costs associated with the exchange or redemption of ETF Securities.

Impact of sales charges

The following table shows the fees that you would pay if:

(a) you invested $1,000 in units of a fund; and

(b) you held that investment for one, three, five or 10 years and you redeemed the entire investment immediately before the end of that period.

	Redemption fee before end of:

	Fee at time of purchase	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
ETF Securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Class A Securities	$50[1]	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Class F Securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note:

(1) Assumes the maximum initial sales charge of 5%. The actual amount of the initial sales charge will be negotiated by you and your dealer. Purpose does not receive a sales charge or commission when you buy or redeem units.

PRICE RANGE AND TRADING VOLUME OF ETF SECURITIES

The following table sets out the market price range and monthly trading volume of the ETF Securities of the funds on the Designated Exchange for the calendar periods indicated.

Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund – ETF Units

	Price ($)		
	High	**Low**	**Volume**
2017			
January	9.30	9.11	282,579
February	9.42	9.10	163,697
March	9.98	9.09	184,831
April	9.40	9.13	182,186
May	9.40	9.08	228,454
June	9.37	9.00	169,172
July	9.15	8.97	134,254
August	9.11	8.95	173,430
September	9.14	8.79	227,390
October	9.05	8.86	393,196
November	9.01	8.92	285,091
December	9.10	8.59	341,356
2018			
January	9.04	8.83	477,453
February	9.06	8.88	357,666
March	8.96	8.86	305,243
April	8.98	8.78	501,630
May	8.97	8.78	288,141
June	8.84	8.73	397,915
July 1-9	8.87	8.82	88,952

Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund – ETF Non-Currency Hedged USD Units

	Price (US$)		
	High	**Low**	**Volume**
2017			
January	8.70	8.36	12,563
February	8.50	8.37	7,150
March	8.45	8.37	17,725
April	8.52	8.15	13,802
May	8.24	8.15	24,800
June	8.16	8.11	31,900
July	8.16	8.12	32,017
August	8.14	8.08	21,463
September	8.50	7.90	22,162
October	8.08	7.90	39,718
November	8.10	7.93	107,966

Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund – ETF Non-Currency Hedged USD Units			
	Price (US$)		
	High	**Low**	**Volume**
December	8.05	7.91	160,863
2018			
January	8.70	7.90	513,012
February	8.05	7.95	28,404
March	8.26	8.00	55,573
April	8.24	7.89	121,233
May	8.20	7.89	15,075
June	7.95	7.86	15,508
July 1-9	7.86	7.82	5,000

Purpose Global Financials Income Fund – ETF Units			
	Price ($)		
	High	**Low**	**Volume**
2017			
January	11.46	10.52	41,814
February	11.40	10.65	44,360
March	11.70	11.13	76,596
April	11.77	11.27	49,552
May	12.00	10.61	52,700
June	11.40	10.70	46,473
July	11.09	10.66	135,622
August	11.13	10.90	62,092
September	10.90	10.51	19,286
October	11.16	10.28	78,240
November	11.20	10.80	80,906
December	10.98	10.65	42,077
2018			
January	11.00	10.65	54,497
February	10.70	10.10	63,674
March	11.08	10.33	26,635
April 1	10.35	9.96	60,991
May 1	11.08	9.96	55,347
June	10.49	10.06	112,771
July 1-9	10.56	10.13	294,547

DEALER COMPENSATION

How your investment professional and dealer are paid

Your investment professional usually is the person through whom you purchase the funds. Your investment professional could be a broker, financial planner or advisor who is registered to sell mutual funds. Your dealer is the firm for which your investment professional works.

Class A Securities

If you buy Class A Securities, the commission you negotiate (up to 5% of your purchase amount) is deducted from your purchase amount and paid by you, through us, to your dealer. In addition, we pay your dealer a service fee when you hold Class A Securities. The funds may also charge a short-term trading fee if you redeem your units within 30 days of buying them. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – Short term trading – Short-term trading fees for mutual fund units" on page 21.

Trailing Commission

We pay a service fee known as a "trailing commission" to your dealer either monthly or quarterly for ongoing services your dealer may provide to you on your Class A Securities of the funds. The service fee is a percentage of the value of the units you hold (see the table below for further details). Purpose pays your dealer the service fee out of the management fee payable to Purpose for as long as you hold units of the fund. We may change the terms of the service fee including the manner and frequency with which it is paid at any time. We may do this without informing you. Dealers typically pay a portion of the service fee they receive to their investment professionals for the services they provide to their clients.

Fund	**Annual Trailing Commission (Class A Securities)**
Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund	0.50%[(1)]
Purpose Global Financials Income Fund	1.00%[(1)]

<u>Note:</u>

(1) Plus applicable HST.

We do not pay service fees on Class F Securities or ETF Securities.

Class F Securities

We do not pay your dealer a commission if you buy Class F Securities. Investors who buy Class F Securities pay a negotiated fee to their dealer for investment advice and other services. The funds may also charge a short-term trading fee if you redeem your units within 30 days of buying them. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – Short term trading – Short-term trading fees for mutual fund units" on page 21.

ETF Securities

We do not pay your dealer a commission if you buy ETF Securities. At the present time, we are of the view that it is not necessary to impose any short-term trading restrictions on the ETF Securities. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – Short-term trading – ETF Securities" on page 21.

Other forms of dealer support

We may participate in co-operative advertising programs with dealers to help them market the funds. We may use part of the management fee to pay up to 50% of the cost of these advertising programs in accordance with rules set out in National Instrument 81-105 – *Mutual Fund Sales Practice*s.

DEALER COMPENSATION FROM MANAGEMENT FEES

During the financial year ended December 31, 2017, we paid or caused to be paid total cash compensation (sales commissions, trailing commissions or other kinds of dealer compensation such as promotional activities) to dealers who distributed securities of the mutual funds managed by the manager representing approximately 27.9% of the total management fees received by the manager from the funds managed by the manager during such periods.

INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS FOR INVESTORS

This section contains a general summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations that generally apply to individuals who, for the purposes of the Tax Act, are resident in Canada, are not affiliated and deal at arm's length with the funds and hold units of a fund as capital property. This summary is not intended to be legal or tax advice. You should consult with your own tax advisor to assess the tax implications of acquiring, holding, or disposing of units of a fund based on your own unique circumstances.

For more detailed information, refer to "Income Tax Considerations for Investors" in the Annual Information Form.

This summary is based on a number of assumptions, as more particularly set out under the heading "Income Tax Considerations for Investors" in the Annual Information Form. If a fund were not to qualify, at all times, as a "mutual fund trust", the income tax considerations described in this summary would, in some respects, be materially different.

The higher a fund's portfolio turnover rate in a year, the greater the chance it will generate gains and losses in that year, which may result in the acceleration of the recognition of taxable capital gains if net gains are realized. There is not necessarily a relationship between a high turnover rate and the performance of a fund.

How you earn income from a fund

For Canadian income tax purposes, you must compute and report all income, capital gains, and other amounts in respect of your investment in a fund in Canadian dollars.

If you have invested in a fund, you earn income for tax purposes on your investment when the fund distributes its income and capital gains to you and when you redeem or dispose of your units for an amount greater than the amount you paid for them, subject to certain adjustments.

The amount you paid for your units of a fund is directly relevant to the computation of your "adjusted cost base" of the units. The calculation of the adjusted cost base is described under the subheading "Redeeming your units" below.

Units held in a Registered Plan

Provided that a fund qualifies as a "mutual fund trust" for the purposes of the Tax Act or the units are listed on a Designated Exchange, units of the fund will be qualified investments for trusts governed by a Registered Plan. Annuitants of RRSPs, RRIFs, subscribers of RESPs and holders of TFSAs and RDSPs should consult with their own tax advisors as to whether units of a fund would be a "prohibited investment" within the meaning of the Tax Act in their particular circumstances.

If you hold your units of a Fund in a Registered Plan, you generally do not have to pay taxes on distributions or on redeeming your units within such a plan. Taxes will generally be payable when you take money out of such a plan (other than a TFSA and certain withdrawals from an RESP or RDSP).

Any securities received on the redemption of ETF Securities of a fund may not be qualified investments for registered plans.

Units not held in a Registered Plan

<u>Distributions</u>

If you hold units of a fund outside of a Registered Plan, you are required to include in computing your income for tax purposes any net income and the taxable portion of any net capital gains (computed in Canadian dollars) distributed to you by the fund, whether you receive the distributions in cash or they are reinvested in additional units of the fund. The gross-up and dividend tax credit rules that apply to taxable dividends received from a taxable Canadian corporation, including the enhanced gross-up and dividend tax credit rules applicable to "eligible dividends," will apply to such dividends that are designated to you by the fund. A fund may also designate to you any of its realized capital gains. Such designated capital gains paid by the fund will be treated as realized capital gains to you. Distributions may include foreign exchange gains because the funds are required to report income and net realized capital gains in Canadian dollars for tax purposes. The taxation of capital gains is described under the subheading "Taxation of Capital Gains and Capital Losses" below. A fund may also designate to you its foreign source income which will, effectively, retain its character for tax purposes and be treated as foreign source income earned by you. Foreign source income received by a fund will generally be net of any taxes withheld in the foreign jurisdiction. The taxes so withheld will be included in the determination of the fund's income under the Tax Act. To the extent that a fund so designates, you will, for the purpose of computing foreign tax credits, be entitled to treat your proportionate share of such taxes withheld as though they were foreign taxes paid by you. Distributions by a fund of management fee rebates will generally be paid out of net income or net realized capital gains of the fund.

Generally, gains realized by a fund from the use of derivative securities will result in the distribution of income rather than capital gains unless the derivative is used to hedge capital items in accordance with the CRA's published administrative practices and jurisprudence.

Each fund may pay a return of capital. For example, in the case of a fund, where distributions are in excess of the amount of income and capital gains distributed by the fund, the excess is a return of capital. A return of capital received from a fund is not taxable, but will reduce the adjusted cost base of your units on which the return of capital was paid. 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 those units will be reset to zero. The amount of any distributions reinvested in units of any fund will be added to the adjusted cost base of those units.

The value of your units may be attributable to income or capital gains that a fund has earned, accrued or realized, but not yet distributed. If you purchase units before a fund makes a distribution of such retained income or capital gains, you will have to include the amount of such distribution in computing your income for tax purposes for the year, even though it may include income or capital gains that the fund earned before you acquired units. That means you may have to pay tax on your proportionate share of the net income or net realized capital gains the fund earned for the whole year, even though you were not invested in the fund during the whole year. This consideration may be particularly relevant to you if you purchase units late in the year since some of the funds generally pay their only or largest distributions at the end of a year.

Redeeming your units

Upon the disposition or deemed disposition of a unit of a fund, including a redemption, sale, transfer or a switch of units between the funds a securityholder will realize a capital gain (or a capital loss) to the extent that the proceeds of disposition of the unit exceed (or are less than) the aggregate of the adjusted cost base of the unit and any reasonable costs of disposition. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a switch between classes of the same fund (unless it is a switch between a currency hedged and non-currency hedged class of vice versa) are generally not considered to be dispositions for tax purposes (except to the extent units are redeemed to pay a switching fee). In the case of such tax-deferred switches, the securityholder's adjusted cost base of the units received on the switch will equal the adjusted cost base of the original units held by the securityholder.

In general, the aggregate adjusted cost base of your units of a particular fund equals:

- your initial investment in units of the fund (including any sales charges paid);
- plus the cost of any additional investments in units of the fund (including any sales charges paid);
- plus reinvested distributions;
- less the capital returned as part of any distributions;
- less the adjusted cost base of any units previously disposed of.

Each fund will provide you with details regarding your proceeds of disposition from a redemption of your units of the fund. However, in order to calculate your capital gain (or capital loss) resulting from a redemption or other disposition of units, you need to know the aggregate adjusted cost base of your units before the disposition.

Calculating your capital gains or losses

Generally, one-half of a capital gain (a "taxable capital gain") is included in computing income and one-half of a capital loss (an "allowable capital loss") is deductible against taxable capital gains in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Act. All amounts relevant to such computation must be determined in Canadian dollars for tax purposes.

In certain situations where you dispose of units of a 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 same 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.

Alternative minimum tax

Individuals who receive distributions as taxable dividends or capital gains from funds or who realize net capital gains from the disposition of units of a fund may be subject to alternative minimum tax under the Tax Act.

WHAT ARE YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS?

Mutual fund units

Securities legislation in some provinces 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 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 your lawyer.

ETF Securities

Securities legislation in certain of the provinces and territories of Canada provides purchasers with the right to withdraw from an agreement to purchase mutual fund securities offered in a distribution within two (2) business days after receipt of a prospectus and any amendment. In addition, securities legislation in certain of the provinces of Canada provides purchasers of mutual fund securities with a limited right to rescind the purchase within 48 hours after receipt of a confirmation of such purchase. If the purchase of mutual fund securities is made under a contractual plan, the time period during which the right to rescind is exercisable may be longer. In most of the provinces and territories of Canada, the securities legislation further provides a purchaser with remedies for rescission or damages, or, in Québec, revision of the price, if the prospectus and any amendment is not delivered to the purchaser, provided that the remedies for rescission, damages or revision of the price are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, purchasers of securities of the funds will not have the right to withdraw from an agreement to purchase the securities after the receipt of a prospectus and any amendment, and will not have remedies for rescission, damages or revision of the price for non-delivery of the prospectus or any amendment, if the dealer receiving the purchase order has obtained an exemption from the prospectus delivery requirement under a decision pursuant to National Policy 11-203 *Process for Exemptive Relief Applications in Multiple Jurisdictions* ("NP 11-203"). However, purchasers of securities of the funds will, in the applicable provinces of Canada, retain their right under securities legislation to rescind their purchase within 48 hours (or, if purchasing under a contractual plan, such longer time period as applicable) after the receipt of a confirmation of purchase.

In several of the provinces and territories of Canada, the securities legislation further provides a purchaser with remedies for rescission or damages if the prospectus, together with any amendment to the prospectus, contains a misrepresentation, provided that such remedies are exercised by the purchaser within the time limits prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory. Any remedies under securities legislation that a purchaser of securities may have for rescission or damages, if the prospectus and any amendment to the prospectus contains a misrepresentation, remain unaffected by the non-delivery of the prospectus pursuant to reliance by a dealer upon the decision referred to above.

However, Purpose has obtained exemptive relief from the requirement in securities legislation to include an underwriter's certificate in the prospectus under a decision pursuant to NP 11-203. As such, purchasers of securities of the funds will not be able to rely on the inclusion of an underwriter's certificate in the prospectus or any amendment for the statutory rights and remedies that would otherwise have been available against an underwriter that would have been required to sign an underwriter's certificate.

Purchasers should refer to the applicable provisions of the securities legislation and the decisions referred to above for the particulars of their rights or consult with a legal advisor.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Exemptions and Approvals

The funds have received exemptive relief from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities to permit the following:

(a) the purchase by a securityholder of a fund of more than 20% of a class of the ETF Securities of that fund through purchases on a stock exchange without regard to the take-over bid requirements of Canadian securities legislation;

(b) to relieve the funds from the requirement that a prospectus contain a certificate of the underwriters;

(c) to relieve the funds from the requirement to include in the prospectus a statement respecting purchasers' statutory rights of withdrawal and remedies of rescission as prescribed in Item 11 of Part A of Form 81-101F1 – *Contents of Simplified Prospectus*;

(d) to relieve the funds from the requirement to prepare and file a long form prospectus in accordance with National Instrument 41-101 – *General Prospectus Requirements* for the ETF Securities in the form prescribed by Form 41-101F2 – *Information Required in an Investment Fund Prospectus* provided that the funds file a prospectus for the ETF Securities in accordance with the provisions of National Instrument 81-101 – *Mutual Fund Prospectus Disclosure*, other than the requirements pertaining to the filing of a fund facts document; and

(e) to treat the ETF Securities and the mutual fund units of each fund as if such units were separate funds in connection with their compliance with the provisions of Parts 9, 10 and 14 of NI 81-102.

Additionally, certain dealers of the funds, including the designated brokers and dealers, have received exemptive relief from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities from the requirement that a dealer, not acting as agent of the purchaser, who receives an order or subscription for a security offered in a distribution to which the prospectus requirement of the securities legislation of the provinces and territories apply, send or deliver to the purchaser or its agent, unless the dealer has previously done so, the latest prospectus and any amendment either before entering into an agreement of purchase and sale resulting from the order or subscription, or not later than midnight on the second business day after entering into that agreement. As a condition of this exemptive relief, the dealer is required to deliver a copy of the ETF facts of the applicable fund to a purchaser if the dealer does not deliver a copy of this prospectus.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT EACH OF THE MUTUAL FUNDS DESCRIBED IN THIS DOCUMENT

How to read these fund descriptions

In this part of the Simplified Prospectus we have set out fund-specific information to assist you in reviewing the funds and evaluating which fund is appropriate for your investment needs. The specific information for each fund is divided into the following sections.

Fund details

Each fund is a mutual fund established as a trust under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The authorized capital of each fund includes one or more classes of exchange-traded units and one or more classes of mutual fund units. An unlimited number of ETF Securities and mutual fund units of the funds are authorized for issuance. Expenses of each class are tracked separately and a separate NAV is calculated for each class. More details can be found under "Fees and expenses".

This table gives you a brief summary of each fund. It describes what type of mutual fund it is, when it was established and the classes of units that the fund offers. The table also highlights that units of the fund are a qualified investment for Registered Plans and TFSAs. You will find more information about Registered Plans and TFSAs on page 36. The table also tells you the management fee for each class of units of the fund.

What does the fund invest in?

Investment objectives

This section outlines the investment objectives of each fund and the type of securities in which the fund may invest to achieve those investment objectives. A fund's investment objectives may include capital preservation, generating income, capital growth or a combination of the three. Some funds focus on diversification across asset classes, while others take a focused investment theme, investing in a particular country or sector as their objective.

Investment strategies

This section describes the principal investment strategies that the investment advisor uses to achieve the fund's investment objectives. It gives you a better understanding of how your money is being managed. The format also allows you to compare more easily how different mutual funds are managed.

How the funds engage in securities lending

Each fund may enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions.

A "securities lending transaction" is where a fund lends portfolio securities that it owns to a third party borrower. The borrower promises to return to the fund at a later date an equal number of the same securities and to pay a fee to the fund for borrowing the securities. While the securities are borrowed, the borrower provides the fund with collateral consisting of a combination of cash and securities. In this way, the fund retains exposure to changes in the value of the borrowed securities while earning additional fees.

A "repurchase transaction" is where a fund sells portfolio securities that it owns to a third party for cash and simultaneously agrees to buy back the securities at a later date at a specified price using the cash received by the fund from the third party. While the fund retains its exposure to changes in the value of the portfolio securities, it also earns fees for participating in the repurchase transaction.

A "reverse repurchase transaction" is where a fund purchases certain types of debt securities from a third party and simultaneously agrees to sell the securities back to the third party at a later date at a specified price. The difference between the fund's purchase price for the debt instruments and the resale price provides the fund with additional income.

As indicated above, securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions enable the funds to earn additional income and thereby enhance their performance.

A fund will not enter into a securities lending transaction or a repurchase transaction if, immediately thereafter, the aggregate market value of all securities loaned by the fund and not yet returned to it or sold by the fund in repurchase transactions and not yet repurchased would exceed 50% of the total assets of the fund (exclusive of collateral held by the fund for securities lending transactions and cash held by the fund for repurchase transactions).

How the funds use derivatives

A derivative is an investment that derives its value from another investment, 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.

Each fund may use derivatives as permitted by securities regulations. They may use them to:

(a) hedge their investments against losses from factors like currency fluctuations, stock market risks and interest rate changes; and

(b) invest indirectly in securities or financial markets, provided the investment is consistent with the fund's investment objective.

Where a fund invests in securities that are denominated in a currency other than Canadian dollars, where possible, (i) all foreign currency exposure of the fund's portfolio attributable to its ETF units, Class A units and Class F units, will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar and (ii) none of the foreign currency exposure of the fund's portfolio attributable to its ETF non-currency hedged USD units, ETF non-currency hedged CAD units, Class A non-currency hedged units and Class F non-currency hedged units will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar.

When a fund uses derivatives for purposes other than hedging, it holds enough cash or money market instruments to fully cover its position in the derivative, as required by securities regulations.

<u>How the funds engage in short selling</u>

Each fund may engage in short selling, which involves borrowing securities from a lender, which are then sold in the open market (or "sold short"). At a later date, the same number of securities are repurchased by the fund and returned to the lender. In the interim, the proceeds from the first sale are deposited with the lender and the fund pays interest to the lender. If the value of the securities declines between the time that the fund borrows the securities and the time it repurchases and returns the securities, the fund makes a profit for the difference (less any interest the fund is required to pay to the lender). In this way, the fund has more opportunities for gains when markets are generally volatile or declining.

The fund may engage in short selling should securities be identified that are trading at a significant premium to their intrinsic value and are anticipated to decline in value. The fund may also engage in short selling as a means of implementing a "hedge" in an attempt to lessen fund volatility in declining markets. In this instance, the fund would sell short securities representing a market index or sub index. The fund may also sell short a security as a means of capturing a pricing disparity between itself and a related security, which would be purchased or held "long". This process of capturing price differences between related securities is referred to as arbitrage. Examples of such an action would include companies involved in merger or acquisition activity or other corporate action.

<u>Investing in underlying funds</u>

Funds may invest in underlying funds, either directly or by gaining exposure to an underlying fund through a derivative.

In selecting underlying funds, we assess a variety of criteria, including:

(a) management style;

(b) investment performance and consistency;

(c) risk tolerance levels;

(d) calibre of reporting procedures; and

(e) quality of the manager and/or investment advisor.

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 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.

Investing in ETFs

An index participation unit under applicable Canadian mutual fund rules is a security traded on a stock exchange in Canada or the U.S. that is issued by an issuer the only purpose of which is to: hold the securities that are included in a specified widely quoted market index in substantially the same proportion as those securities are reflected in that index, or invest in a manner that causes the issuer to replicate the performance of that index.

Under applicable securities legislation, a mutual fund is permitted to invest in an ETF whose securities qualify as index participation units "IPUs") if:

- the investment objective of the ETF is consistent with the mutual fund's investment objective;
- no management fees or portfolio management fees are payable by the mutual fund that would duplicate a fee payable by the ETF;
- no sales charges or deferred sales charges are payable by the mutual fund in relation to its purchases or redemptions of the securities of the ETF, except for trading costs; and
- no sales fees or redemption fees, other than brokerage fees, are payable by the mutual fund in relation to its purchases or redemptions of the securities of the ETF that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by an investor in the ETF.

Subject to certain conditions, the funds may also rely on exemptive relief in order to invest in ETFs managed by an affiliate of Purpose and whose securities do not qualify as IPUs and which permit the Funds to:

- purchase a security of an ETFs or enter into a specified derivatives transaction with respect to an ETF even though, immediately after the transaction, more than 10% of the net asset value of the fund would be invested, directly or indirectly, in the securities of the ETF;
- purchase securities of an ETF such that, after the purchase, the fund would hold securities representing more than 10% of: (i) the votes attaching to the outstanding voting securities of the ETF; or (ii) the outstanding equity securities of the ETF; and
- invest in ETFs that are not subject to NI 81-101.

What are the risks of investing in the fund?

Understanding risk and your comfort with risk is an important part of investing. This section highlights the specific risks of each fund. We have listed the risks in the order of relevance for each fund. You will find general information about the risks of investing and descriptions of each specific risk under "What is a mutual fund and what are the risks of investing in a mutual fund?" on page 6.

Investment risk classification methodology

We assign an investment risk rating to each fund to provide you with further information to help you determine whether the fund is appropriate for you. Each fund is assigned an investment risk rating in one of the following categories: low, low to medium, medium, medium to high or high risk.

We determine the risk rating for each fund in accordance with NI 81-102. The investment risk level of a fund is required to be determined in accordance with a standardized risk classification methodology that is based on the historical volatility of the fund as measured by the 10-year standard deviation of the returns of the fund. Just as historical performance may not be indicative of future returns, a 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.

Standard deviation is a statistical measure used to estimate the dispersion of a set of data around the average value of the data. In the context of investment returns, it measures the amount of variability of returns that has historically occurred relative to the average return. The higher the standard deviation, the greater the variability of returns it has experienced in the past.

A fund's risk rating is determined by calculating its standard deviation for the most recent 10 years using monthly returns and assuming the reinvestment of all income and capital gains distributions in additional units of the fund. For those funds that do not have at least 10 years of performance history or that have changed their fundamental investment objectives within the last 10 years, we use as a proxy a reference index that reasonably approximates or, for a newly established fund, that is reasonably expected to approximate, the standard deviation of the fund (or in certain cases a highly similar mutual fund managed by us) for the remainder of the 10 year period before the fund was created or changed its fundamental investment objectives. There may be times when we believe this methodology produces a result that does not reflect a 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 each fund on an annual basis or if there has been a material change to a fund's investment objectives or investment strategies

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

- **Low** – for funds with a level of risk that is typically associated with investments in money market funds and Canadian fixed income funds;

- **Low to Medium** – for funds with a level of risk that is typically associated with investments in balanced funds and global and/or corporate fixed income funds;

- **Medium** – for funds with a level of risk that 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** – for funds with a level of risk that is typically associated with investments in equity funds that may concentrate their investments in specific sectors of the economy; and

- **High** – for funds with a level of risk that 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 substantial risk of loss (e.g. emerging markets, precious metals).

A copy of the methodology we use to identify the investment risk levels of the funds is available on request, at no cost, by calling 1-877-789-1517, by emailing us at info@purposeinvest.com or by writing to us at the address on the back cover of this simplified prospectus.

Who should invest in this fund?

This section tells you the type of investment portfolio or investor the fund may be suitable for. This is meant as a general guide only. For advice about your own circumstances, please consult your financial advisor.

Distribution policy

This section tells you how often the fund pays out distributions of income and capital gains or a return of capital and how they are paid. Distributions on mutual fund units are reinvested in additional mutual fund units of the same class of the fund unless you tell your dealer to inform us that you want them in cash. Distributions are not guaranteed and may change from time to time at our discretion. See "Income tax considerations for investors" on page 35 for more information.

Fund expenses indirectly borne by investors

Each fund pays its own operating expenses which in turn reduces the fund's returns. These tables show the fees and expenses paid by you if you hold units of a fund assuming: (a) a $1,000 investment in the class of the fund; (b) the class of the fund earns a 5% total return in each period; and (c) the class of the fund paid the same management expense ratio ("MER") for the entire period as it did in its last financial year. Where the manager has waived a portion of its management fee or absorbed some of the fund's operating expenses during the past financial year, the MER would have been higher than in instances where no such waiver or absorption occurred and consequently would have increased the fund's expenses indirectly borne by you. For more information on fees and expenses paid directly by you, see "Fees and Expenses".

Additional information

Past performance and financial highlights

You can find more information, including past performance and financial highlights, in the annual and interim management reports of fund performance for each fund, when available. For a copy of these documents, at no cost, call us at 1-877-789-1517, visit our website at www.purposeinvest.com, send an email to us at info@purposeinvest.com or ask your dealer.

Policies and procedures regarding proxy voting

As manager for the funds, Purpose has responsibility for the investment management of the funds, including the exercise of voting rights attaching to securities held by the funds. Each fund has proxy voting policies and procedures which require the fund's voting rights to be exercised in accordance with the best interests of the fund. Additional information about the policies and procedures regarding proxy voting, including how to obtain a copy of such policies, is available in the annual information form of the funds.

PURPOSE FLOATING RATE INCOME FUND

Fund Type	Floating rate bond fund	
Date Started	ETF units – June 17, 2011* ETF non-currency hedged USD units – June 17, 2011* ETF non-currency hedged CAD units – August 7, 2018 Class A units – August 7, 2018 Class A non-currency hedged units – August 7, 2018 Class F Units – August 7, 2018 Class F non-currency hedged units – August 7, 2018 * The fund is a closed-end fund prior to August 7, 2018.	
Type of Securities	ETF units, ETF non-currency hedged USD units, ETF non-currency hedged CAD units, Class A units, Class A non-currency hedged units, Class F units and Class F non-currency hedged units	
Management Fee	**Class** ETF Securities Class A Securities Class F Securities	**Management Fee** 0.85%(1) 1.35%(1) 0.85%(1)
Registered Plan/TFSA Eligibility	Eligible	

Note:

(1) Plus applicable HST.

What does the fund invest in?

Investment Objectives

The fund's investment objectives are to generate current income and preserve capital by investing primarily in floating rate debt securities, short-term debt securities, high yield debt securities and asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities.

The fund will not change its fundamental investment objectives unless the consent of a majority of the fund's securityholders has been obtained.

Investment Strategies

In order to seek to achieve the fund's investment objectives, the fund may invest in:

- Corporate and sovereign securities and, without limitation across the capital structure, senior secured debt, senior unsecured debt, subordinated debt, convertible debt and equities, company-specific and market-linked derivatives, as well as other investment products as the sub-advisor sees fit in order to adapt to changes in market conditions and to seek to achieve the fund's investment objective.

- CLO debt and equity tranches.

- First-lien bank loan interests issued by U.S. and foreign corporations (borrowers) that are rated below investment-grade and denominated in U.S. dollars, as well as second-lien and unsecured bank loan interests and high yield fixed income securities.

- Other fixed income securities.

The fund's portfolio will include investment grade as well as below investment grade securities issued by companies, governments and special-purpose vehicles located in developed and emerging markets. "Below investment grade" refers to securities that are rated below Baa3/BBB- by Moody's or Standard & Poor's (or the substantial equivalent thereof). Overall, investments may be contractually performing or non-performing and may include, without limitation, public and 144A /Regulation S debt securities, bridge loans, mezzanine securities, syndicated bank loans, convertible bonds, vendor financing and trade claims, as well as common and preferred equities. In addition, various equity, fixed income and currency derivatives, including but not limited to warrants, options, swaps, swaptions and forward contracts on various financial instruments and currencies may be used for hedging purposes, and as independent investment opportunities.

The fund will maintain long and short positions and, at times, may be long and short different securities of the same issuer. Portfolio returns may be generated by a combination of interest income and capital gains on securities. The fund may, among other strategies, pursue capital structure arbitrage, relative value and other opportunistic situations, as well as take outright long and short positions.

The fund's strategy may seek to identify opportunities where it believes CLO debt and/or equity tranches are mispriced relative to the risk associated with those tranches. The fund will primarily invest in non-investment grade rated CLO debt and it will have the ability to invest in CLO equity. The fund may attempt to partially mitigate its downside risk by investing in CLO tranches backed by what the sub-advisor believes to be high quality loan portfolios and managed by what it believes to be high quality manager platforms.

Issuers of bank loan interests in which the fund may invest include U.S. and foreign corporations. The credit ratings of permissible bank loan interests include the following: BBB, BB, B, CCC, CC, C, D, SD, or NR. With respect to bank loan interests, the sub-advisor intends to cause the fund to invest primarily in first-lien bank loan interests. The fund may also invest in second-lien and unsecured bank loan interests and high yield fixed income securities.

The fund also may enter into total return swaps on various loan indices, effectively buying exposure to an index of loans. The fund's assets may also be invested in short-term, high quality money market securities either directly by the sub-advisor or through a short-term collective fund managed by a third party. The fund may also invest in investment-grade securities, as well as U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds. The fund may also invest in illiquid securities.

When appropriate, the fund may use derivatives for both hedging and non-hedging purposes, including but not limited to options, futures contracts, forward contracts and swaps, to hedge market exposure to protect capital, to hedge against interest rate risk and foreign currency exposure, hedge against losses from changes in the prices of the fund's investments and/or as a substitute for direct investment. The fund may hold cash to protect capital. The fund may enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions to generate additional income.

Up to 100% of the fund's assets may be invested in non-Canadian securities.

The portfolio is invested primarily in assets denominated in U.S. dollars. To the extent possible (i) all foreign currency exposure of the fund's portfolio attributable to its Class A units, Class F units and ETF units will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar and (ii) none of the foreign currency exposure of the fund's portfolio attributable to its Class A non-currency hedged units, Class F non-currency hedged units, ETF non-currency hedged USD units and ETF non-currency hedged CAD units will be hedged back to the Canadian dollar.

The fund will use specified derivatives in a manner which is consistent with its investment objectives and as permitted by applicable securities legislation. The fund also may engage in securities lending and short selling, and may invest in underlying funds and ETFs. For a more detailed description of how the fund may engage in each of these types of transactions, please refer to “Specific information about each of the mutual funds described in this document - What does the fund invest in? - Investment strategies” beginning on page 41 of this document.

The manager may change the fund’s investment strategies at its discretion without notice to or approval of unitholders. However, the manager will seek the prior approval of unitholders of a class before the currency hedging strategies in respect of that class are materially changed.

What are the risks of investing in the fund?

The direct and indirect risks of investing in the fund include:

(a) fluctuations in NAV and NAV per unit risk;

(b) risk of loss;

(c) capital depreciation risk;

(d) debt securities risk;

(e) interest rate risk;

(f) equity investment risk;

(g) asset class risk;

(h) currency risk;

(i) derivative risk;

(j) reliance on the manager and portfolio advisor risk;

(k) liquidity risk;

(l) tax risk;

(m) changes in legislation;

(n) cease trading of constituent securities;

(o) senior loan risk;

(p) CLO risk;

(q) floating rate note risk;

(r) collateral risk;

(s) securities lending risk;

(t) short selling risk; and

(u) multi-class risk.

Additional risks associated with an investment in the ETF Securities include:

(a) absence of an active market for the ETF Securities risk; and

(b) trading price of ETF Securities risk.

We have classified this fund's risk level as low to medium. The fund's risk classification is based on the fund's returns since December 2017 and, before that, the returns of the S&P/LSTA U.S. Leveraged Loan 100 Index which is designed to reflect the performance of the largest facilities in the leveraged loan market. Please see "Specific information about each of the mutual funds described in this document – Investment risk classification methodology" on page 44 for a description of how we determined the classification of this fund's risk level.

Who should invest in this fund?

This fund may be right for you if:

(a) you want moderate capital growth over the long term;

(b) you want distributions payable to you monthly;

(c) you are investing for the medium and/or long term; and

(d) you can tolerate low to medium risk.

Distribution Policy

The fund expects to make a distribution monthly, if any. For more information see "Specific information about each of the mutual funds described in this document – Distribution policy" on page 45 of the simplified prospectus.

Fund Expenses Indirectly Borne By Investors

This table is intended to help an investor compare the cost of investing in this fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds or in another class of this fund, if applicable. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch" on page 17 for a description of each class and their availability. This table shows the fees and expenses paid by the fund that are indirectly borne by an investor. See "Fees and expenses" on page 30 for more information.

	1 year	**3 years**	**5 years**	**10 years**
ETF units ($)	26.35	85.00	152.33	365.63
ETF non-currency hedged USD units ($)	26.15	84.34	151.18	363.04

Additional Information

Purpose Floating Rate Income Fund originally was launched as a TSX-listed closed-end fund on June 17, 2011. On November 3, 2017, the fund's unitholders approved changing the fund from a closed-end fund to a mutual fund. This change is expected to be completed on or about August 7, 2018. No units of this fund are available for purchase under this document until the fund has completed its change to a mutual fund.

PURPOSE GLOBAL FINANCIALS INCOME FUND

Fund Type	International equity fund	
Dated Started	ETF units - March 18, 2011* Class A units - July 4, 2018 Class F units - March 18, 2011* * The fund was a closed-end fund prior to July 4, 2018.	
Type of Securities	ETF units, Class A units and Class F units	
Management Fee	**Class** ETF units Class A units Class F units	**Management Fee** 0.55%(1) 1.55(1) 0.55%(1)
Registered Plan/TFSA Eligibility	Eligible	

Note:

(1) Plus applicable HST.

What does the fund invest in?

Investment Objectives

The fund's investment objectives are to (i) maximize total return through capital appreciation and distributions, and (ii) provide unitholders with monthly distributions, through investment in a portfolio of global financial services companies.

The fund will not change its fundamental investment objectives unless the consent of a majority of the fund's securityholders has been obtained.

Investment Strategies

The fund will invest in equity securities across the global financial services sector using multi-factor strategy that is intended to create value and reduce risk over the investment period. The fund's portfolio will be comprised of securities that the manager believes are quality companies with attractive valuations based on financial metrics. The fund may invest in ETFs or mutual funds focused on the selective region's financial sector to gain access to exposure to said securities.

The number of holdings and percentages by region will vary over time and will be based on the most attractive risk/reward opportunities across each region.

The fund wmay write covered call options from time to time in respect of the securities it holds to (i) enhance the fund's total returns, (ii) enhance the dividend yield of the portfolio securities, and (iii) lower the overall volatility of the fund's portfolio.

The fund may choose to (a) write covered call options on individual securities to seek to receive premium income, reduce overall portfolio volatility and enhance the portfolio's total return, (b) use warrants, ETFs and derivatives such as options, forward contracts, futures contracts and swaps for both hedging and non-hedging strategies to generate income, hedge against losses from changes in the prices of the fund's investments and from exposure to foreign currencies and/or gain exposure to individual securities and markets instead of buying the securities directly and/or (c) hold cash or fixed income securities for strategic reasons or provide cover for the writing of cash covered put options in respect of securities in which the fund is permitted to invest. Such options in respect of (a) above may be either exchange-traded or over-the-counter options. The fund may hold cash to protect capital. The fund may enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions to generate additional income.

The fund may hedge its portfolio exposure in order to reduce the portfolio's sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Hedging is intended to enable the portfolio to take advantage of the expected value associated with the fund's individual portfolio investments while managing the risk that changes in and interest rates would have on these investments. The hedging strategy will be implemented through the use of derivative instruments in compliance with NI 81-102 including but not limited to futures contracts, options, forward contracts and swaps.

In addition, when appropriate, the fund may use derivatives for both hedging and non-hedging purposes in compliance with NI 81-102, including but not limited to repurchase transactions or reverse repurchase transactions, options, futures contracts, forward contracts and swaps as permitted by Canadian securities laws, to hedge market exposure to protect capital, to hedge against interest rate risk and foreign currency exposure, hedge against losses from changes in the prices of the fund's investments and/or as a substitute for direct investment.

The fund will be exposed to securities traded in foreign currencies and may, in the manager's discretion, enter into currency hedging transactions (including currency forward contracts) to reduce the effects of changes in the value of foreign currencies relative to the value of the Canadian dollar.

In order to generate additional returns, the fund may lend portfolio securities. The fund may use specified derivatives, in a manner which is consistent with the investment objective of the fund and as permitted by applicable securities legislation, for hedging and non-hedging purposes. The fund also may engage in short selling, and may invest in underlying funds and ETFs. For a more detailed description of how the fund may engage in each of these types of transactions, please refer to "Specific information about each of the mutual funds described in this document - What does the fund invest in? - Investment strategies" beginning on page 41 of this document.

What are the risks of investing in the fund?

The direct and indirect risks of investing in the fund include:

(a) fluctuations in NAV and NAV per unit risk;

(b) risk of loss;

(c) foreign investment risk;

(d) capital depreciation risk;

(e) equity investment risk;

(f) asset class risk;

(g) currency risk;

(h) derivative risk;

(i) reliance on the manager and portfolio advisor risk;

(j) liquidity risk;

(k) tax risk;

(l) changes in legislation;

(m) cease trading of constituent securities; and

(n) securities lending risk;

(o) short selling risk; and

(p) multi-class risk.

Additional risks associated with an investment in the ETF Securities include:

(a) absence of an active market for the ETF Securities; and

(b) trading price of ETF Securities.

We have classified this fund's risk level as medium to high. The fund's risk classification is based on the fund's returns since June 2018 and, before that, the returns of the S&P/ASX 200 Financial Sector GIC Level 1 Index which reflects those companies included in the S&P/ASX 200 that are classified as members of the GICS® financial sector and sub-industries. Please see "Specific information about each of the mutual funds described in this document – Investment risk classification methodology" on page 44 for a description of how we determined the classification of this fund's risk level.

Who should invest in this fund?

This fund may be right for you if:

(a) you want capital growth over the long term;

(b) you want your distributions payable to you monthly;

(c) you are investing for the medium and/or long term; and

(d) you can tolerate medium to high risk.

Please see "Specific information about each of the mutual funds described in this document – Investment risk classification methodology" on page 44 for a description of how we determined the classification of this fund's risk level.

Distribution Policy

The fund expects to make distributions monthly. For more information see "Specific information about each of the mutual funds described in this document – Distribution policy" on page 45 of the simplified prospectus.

Fund Expenses Indirectly Borne By Investors

This table is intended to help an investor compare the cost of investing in this fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds or in another class of this fund, if applicable. See "Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch" on page 17 for a description of each class and their availability. This table shows the fees and expenses paid by the fund that are indirectly borne by an investor. See “Fees and expenses” on page 30 for more information.

	1 year	**3 years**	**5 years**	**10 years**
ETF units ($)	14.70	47.94	86.87	214.20
Class F units ($)	11.44	37.44	68.06	169.09

PURPOSE FUNDS

You will find more information about each fund in its annual information form, fund facts, ETF facts, management reports of fund performance and financial statements. 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 part of this simplified prospectus.

You can get a copy of these documents, at your request, and at no cost, by calling toll-free at 1-877-789-1517, by emailing us at info@purposeinvest.com or by contacting your dealer.

You can also get copies of this simplified prospectus, the fund facts, ETF facts, the annual information form, the management reports of fund performance and the financial statements from the Purpose website at www.purposeinvest.com.

These documents and other information about the funds, such as information circulars and material contracts, are also available at www.sedar.com.

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