Simplified Prospectus
August 13, 2026

Offering Series P Units of

IG Strategic Wealth - Global Small Cap Equity Pool
IG Strategic Wealth - European Equity Pool
IG Strategic Wealth - Global Core Fixed Income Pool
IG Strategic Wealth - Global Managed Beta Pool*

*This Fund is an Alternative Fund.

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Part A: General Information about the Funds

Introduction

This document[1] contains selected important information to help you make an informed investment decision and to assist you to understand your rights as an investor. It contains information about investing in the IG Wealth Management Funds listed on the cover of this Simplified Prospectus and the risks of investing in mutual funds generally, as well as the names of the firms responsible for the management of the Funds. Included in the Funds, unless otherwise noted, is IG Strategic Wealth - Global Managed Beta Pool, which is an alternative fund (the "**Alternative Fund**").

This document is divided into two parts:

- the first part, Part A, contains general information applicable to all of the Funds;
- the second part, Part B, contains specific information about the Funds.

Additional information about each Fund is available in the following documents:

- the most recently filed Fund Facts document;
- the most recently filed annual financial statements;
- any interim financial report of the Funds filed after the annual financial statements were filed;
- the most recently filed annual management report of fund performance; and
- 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 are legally part of this document, just as if they were printed as part of it. You can get a copy of these documents, at your request, at no cost by:

- writing to us at 447 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 3H5;
- calling us toll-free 1-888-746-6344 or, in Quebec, toll-free 1-800-661-4578; or
- contacting us at contact-e@ig.ca (for service in English) or contact-f@ig.ca (for service in French).

These documents and other information about the Funds are also available

- on our IG Wealth Management website at ig.ca; or
- at www.sedarplus.ca.

Each Fund offers one class of Units (called "**Series**") under this Simplified Prospectus. These Series are Non-retail Series, which are not available for purchase by retail investors and may only be purchased by other IG Wealth Management Funds or institutional investors.

Please refer to the front cover of this Simplified Prospectus, or to *Part B: Specific Information about each of the mutual funds described in this document,* or the *Purchases, switches and redemptions* section, for the Series that are available for each Fund pursuant to this document. We may offer additional Series of Units of the Funds in the future without notice to, or approval of, unitholders.

Responsibility for Mutual Fund Administration

Manager

I.G. Investment Management, Ltd. of Winnipeg, Manitoba ("**IGIM**") is responsible for the day-to-day administration of all the Funds (as the Manager).

In our capacity as manager of the Funds, we provide the staff necessary to conduct the Funds' day-to-day operations under the terms of the Master Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement

[1] In this Simplified Prospectus, "you" and "your" mean the person who invests in an IG Wealth Management Fund. "We", "us", "our" and "IG Wealth Management" mean any one of IGWM Inc. and its subsidiaries, including the Manager, Portfolio Advisor, or Trustee, as appropriate.

described under *Master Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement*. The services that we provide to the Funds, as manager, include the following:

- in-house portfolio managers or arranging for external sub-advisors to manage the Funds' portfolios;
- arranging fund administration services to process portfolio trades and to provide daily calculations of the value of the Funds' portfolio securities, the NAV of the Funds, and the NAV per security for each series of the Funds;
- transfer agent/registrar personnel to process purchase, switch and redemption orders;
- customer service personnel to respond to dealer and investor enquiries concerning investor accounts; and
- all other support personnel to ensure that the Funds' operations are conducted in an efficient manner.

The agreement between IGIM and the Trustee for each of the Funds is cancellable by either party upon 90 days' written notice. For more information about the management agreement, including the material terms, see *Master Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement*.

From time to time, we engage outside parties as agents to assist us in providing management and administrative services to the Funds. As manager of the Funds, we determine the terms of engagement and compensation payable by the Funds to those agents. We have engaged a sub-advisor with specialized skills and geographic expertise pertinent to local markets who provides portfolio management services and portfolio security selection for all or part of a Fund's portfolio. In the case of this sub-advisor, we are responsible for payment of its compensation and for monitoring their compliance with the Funds' investment objectives and strategies, but we do not pre-approve their trades on behalf of the Funds. For more information about this sub-advisor, see *Sub-Advisor*. We have also engaged CIBC Mellon Trust Company ("**CIBC Mellon**") as Fund Administrator. For more information about CIBC Mellon, please see *Other Service Providers*.

For information about our voting procedures for Underlying Funds, see *Voting rights and changes requiring investor approval* under *Description of Securities Offered by the Mutual Fund*.

The head office of IGIM is 447 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 3H5. You may contact IGIM by calling 1-888-746-6344 (or, in Quebec, 1-800-661-4578), or by email at

- contact-e@ig.ca (for service in English),
- contact-f@ig.ca (for service in French), or
- website: ig.ca.

The documents comprising each Fund's permanent information record and the registers of investors of each of the Funds are maintained at our office in Winnipeg.

The directors and executive officers of IGIM, their municipality of residence and current positions with IGIM are as follows:

Name and Municipality of Residence	Position with IGIM
Florence Narine Toronto, Ontario	Chair of the Board, President, Director, and Ultimate Designated Person of IGIM
Annamaria Testani Westmount, Quebec	Director
Herp Lamba Winnipeg, Manitoba	Director
The Hon. Martin Cauchon, LL.M., P.C. Montreal, Quebec	Director
Robert MacDonald East St. Paul, Manitoba	Director
Andrea Carlson Headingley, Manitoba	Director
Ian Lawrence Winnipeg, Manitoba	Chief Financial Officer
Gillian Seidler Toronto, Ontario	Chief Compliance Officer

Portfolio Advisor

IGIM, (referred to as the "**Portfolio Advisor**") provides or arranges to provide day-to-day investment advisory services including the selection, purchase and sale of the investments for the Funds. The Portfolio Advisor is responsible for the overall supervision of the investment portfolio of the Funds.

IGIM is owned, directly or indirectly, by IGM Financial Inc.

The investment advisory contract between the Funds and the Portfolio Advisor is cancellable by either party upon 90 days' prior written notice.

When providing investment advisory services, the Portfolio Advisor will furnish the Funds with advice, statistical data, and recommendations with respect to its investment policies and the selection of securities for purchase and sale. The execution of all purchases and sales of portfolio securities is its responsibility.

When providing investment advisory services, the Portfolio Advisor will act fairly and in good faith in the best interests of each Fund. Should a conflict arise where investment advice is applicable to two or more of the IG Wealth Management Funds, the security will be allocated on a pro-rata basis or such other basis as the Portfolio Advisor determine to be reasonable, fair and equitable. If necessary, the investment opportunity will be allocated among the IG Wealth Management Funds as directed by the IRC. Please see *Fund Governance* for more information.

Sub-Advisor

From time-to-time the Portfolio Advisor may retain other investment advisors to assist with the selection of investments for the IG Wealth Management Funds. A sub-advisor will

- make decisions to buy, sell or hold securities on behalf of the applicable Fund and will formulate investment management strategies for the Fund, subject to the overall supervision of the Portfolio Advisor that retains the sub-advisor; and
- be responsible for execution of all portfolio transactions they make for the Fund.

The Portfolio Advisor, however, remains completely responsible for supervision of the day-to-day investment management of the Funds for which it provides investment advisory services, and for the investment recommendations by the sub-advisor it retains regarding the selection, purchase and sale of the investments of those IG Wealth Management Funds.

The sub-advisor of the Funds as of the date of this document is Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. ("**Goldman Sachs**" or the "**Sub-advisor**"). Goldman Sachs is not affiliated with IGIM. Details of the investment sub-advisor agreement entered into between us and Goldman Sachs is set out under *Material Contracts*.

The Sub-advisor is not registered with applicable securities regulatory authorities in each jurisdiction in which the Funds are offered for sale and, therefore, may not meet or may be exempt from the requirements of applicable securities legislation in those jurisdictions. This means that its standards for proficiency, capital, insurance, record keeping, account statements, and conflicts of interest may not be as high as those of a sub-advisor who is registered with such securities regulatory authorities. The Portfolio Advisor will:

- be responsible for investment decisions of the Sub-advisor; and
- agree in writing not to withdraw from this responsibility.

The Sub-advisor may, on behalf of the Funds, trade commodity futures contracts and options on commodity futures exchanges outside of Canada and cleared through clearing corporations outside of Canada. If it ever became necessary to do so, it might be difficult to enforce any legal rights against the Sub-advisor, due to the fact that the Sub-advisor is resident outside of Canada and all or a substantial portion of their assets are likely to be situated outside Canada. However, we are responsible for any loss that arises out of the failure of the sub-advisor to meet their standard of care. Contact the applicable securities regulatory authority to confirm the registration of the Sub-advisor.

The Sub-advisor provides investment advisory services to other clients, including other mutual funds. If a situation should occur where the availability of an investment is limited, and the Sub-advisor wishes to acquire that investment for two or more clients, including an IG Wealth Management Fund, the investment will be allocated proportionately, or on some other fair basis as determined by the Sub-advisor, subject to the supervision of the Portfolio Advisor.

The investment advisory agreement with the Sub-advisor is terminable at any time by IGIM upon 30 days' notice or by the Sub-advisor upon 90 days' notice, unless otherwise stipulated. Upon termination, the Sub-advisor will cease to provide investment advisory services. A current list of Sub-advisors providing services for the IG Wealth

Management Funds may be obtained by contacting the Portfolio Advisor.

Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. of Delaware, United States

Table 1 describes the Sub-advisor's principal location and the lead portfolio managers who are principally responsible for the portfolio investments for the Funds, including their titles, and their role in the investment decision making process.

Table 1: Portfolio Managers of Goldman Sachs

Name and Title	Fund	Role in Investment Decision-Making Process
Len Ioffe, CFA, MBA Managing Director	IG Strategic Wealth - Global Small Cap Equity Pool IG Strategic Wealth - European Equity Pool	Senior Portfolio Manager in the Quantitative Investment Strategies Group, responsible for equity portfolios in developed and emerging markets, overseeing new product development, portfolio design, implementation and ongoing management.
Takashi Suwabe Managing Director	IG Strategic Wealth - Global Small Cap Equity Pool IG Strategic Wealth - European Equity Pool	Senior Portfolio Manager and Head of Equity Research for the Equity Alpha business in the Quantitative Investment Strategies Group. Responsible for prioritizing and sponsoring research initiatives focused on identifying new alpha signals for integration into the Equity Alpha stock selection model.
Simon Dangoor, CFA Partner, Head of Macro Strategies & Deputy CIO	IG Strategic Wealth - Global Core Fixed Income Pool	Deputy Chief Investment Officer of Fixed Income, Head of Fixed Income Macro Strategies, and Co-CIO of the Global Opportunities Funds. Responsible for overseeing macro strategies, including directional and relative value approaches across developed market rates and foreign exchange.
Lindsay Rosner, CFA Managing Director, Head of Multi-Sector Investing	IG Strategic Wealth - Global Core Fixed Income Pool	Managing Director in Fixed Income and Liquidity Solutions, and Head of Multi-Sector Investing. Responsible for overseeing multi-sector fixed income portfolios by setting and implementing asset allocation, sector positioning, duration, and credit exposure within the portfolio's risk budget, translating portfolio design and cross-platform insights into disciplined, actionable investment decisions.
Alexandra Wilson-Elizondo, MBA Partner, Global Co-Head of Multi-Asset Solutions	IG Strategic Wealth - Global Managed Beta Pool	Global Co-Head and Co-Chief Investment Officer of Multi-Asset Solutions, responsible for establishing portfolio investment objectives, overseeing portfolio management, and guiding strategic and dynamic asset allocation.

Name and Title	Fund	Role in Investment Decision-Making Process
Siwen Wu Managing Director	IG Strategic Wealth - Global Managed Beta Pool	Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager in Multi-Asset Solutions (MAS), and Global Head of MAS Third Party Wealth Portfolio Management. Responsible for asset allocation, portfolio design, tactical trading, and portfolio management for multi-asset funds, sub-advisory mandates, and retail models.

Brokerage Arrangements

Where the investments of a Fund (other than cash holdings) are in Underlying Funds (for example, investments by the Funds), the services of a broker are usually not required, and no commissions will usually be payable on investments in Underlying Funds. In any event, no arrangement exists for the awarding of brokerage business in proportion to, or on the basis of, the sale of the Funds by brokers, and there are no commissions paid by us on brokerage transactions which are linked to the sale of the Funds.

Generally speaking, brokerage business covering the purchase or sale of a security is allocated by the Portfolio Advisor or the Sub-advisor, to the brokers which can offer the best net result for each Fund (or the best net result for each Underlying Fund, as applicable), considering the relevant elements including, but not limited to, price, speed of execution, certainty of execution and total transaction cost.

When selecting dealers for the provision of any order execution goods and services or research goods and services by the dealer or a third party, the Portfolio Advisor (or Sub-advisor) will make a good faith determination that the Funds receive reasonable benefit considering both the use of the goods and services and the amount of client brokerage commission paid, if applicable.

Subject to selection based on the foregoing criteria, preference may be given to those brokerage firms which, in the opinion of the Portfolio Advisor or Sub-advisor, provide or pay for investment decision making services.

A list of the dealers and third parties to whom any brokerage commissions of the Funds have been or might have been directed in return for goods or services (other than order execution services), including independent analysis and research reports and data concerning securities, portfolio strategy, issuers, industries or economic or political factors and trends, will be provided upon request by contacting the Manager at the toll-free telephone number (or at the address) indicated on the back cover of this document. Some or all of these services, if applicable, may be paid for directly through commissions or brokerage transactions executed on behalf of the Funds, and include

(i) advice as to the value of securities and the advisability of effecting transactions in securities;

(ii) analysis and reports concerning securities, portfolio strategy or performance, issuers, industries, or economic or political factors and trends; and

(iii) data bases or software to the extent they are designed mainly to support the services referred to in (i) and (ii).

During the 12-month period up to the date of document, the Portfolio Advisor and Sub-advisor did not direct any brokerage transactions involving client brokerage commissions of any IG Wealth Management Fund to any dealer or third party affiliated with the Manager in return for the provision of any good or service (other than order execution) that was provided to the Manager, Portfolio Advisor or Sub-advisor.

When selecting brokers, the Portfolio Advisor and Sub-advisor may aggregate orders to obtain the efficiencies that may be available on larger transactions when they determine that this is appropriate. In some cases, this may cause a Fund to receive a less favourable price than if the Fund's order had not been aggregated.

Subject to regulatory approval (where necessary), the Portfolio Advisor may act as agent for the sale or purchase of securities between the IG Wealth Management Funds. No brokerage fee is paid on these transactions.

In addition, if the Portfolio Advisor or a Sub-advisor is registered as a broker or dealer, they may, either directly or through a firm act as a broker and may accept the customary commissions in the purchase and sale of portfolio securities by or for the account of the Funds. They may also allocate brokerage business to affiliates. In both circumstances, commissions (if any) will be at rates at least as favourable as those available from other by arm's length brokers.

The Manager, if properly registered or exempt from registration, can act as a dealer in connection with the purchase or redemption of Units of any Fund, including any Non-retail Series (as applicable).

Directors, Executive Officers and Trustee

We are the trustee of the Funds. Under the Declaration of Trust for the Funds, the trustee may resign or may be removed by the manager upon 90 days' notice. Pursuant to the Declaration for these Funds, where the trustee resigns, is removed or is otherwise incapable of acting, the manager can appoint a successor trustee. Prior written notice and investor approval of the appointment of a successor trustee is not required if we resign in favour of an affiliate. See also *Voting rights and changes requiring investor approval*. A list of our directors and executive officers can be found under the sub-heading *Manager* under the heading *Responsibility for Mutual Fund Administration*.

Custodian

Pursuant to a Master Custodian Agreement (as defined below) between us, on behalf of the Funds, and Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce ("**CIBC**"), Toronto, Ontario, CIBC has agreed to act as custodian for the Funds. We have a third-party relationship with CIBC. Neither the custodian nor sub-custodian is our affiliate nor associate. For more information about the Master Custodian Agreement, see *Master Custodian Agreement*.

The custodian receives and holds all cash, portfolio securities and other assets of each Fund for safekeeping and will act upon our instructions with respect to the investment and reinvestment of each Fund's assets from time to time. Under the terms of the custodian agreement and subject to the requirements of the Canadian Securities Administrators, the custodian may appoint one or more sub-custodians to facilitate effecting portfolio transactions outside of Canada.

Where a Fund makes use of listed or over-the-counter Derivatives, that Fund may deposit portfolio securities or cash as margin in respect of these transactions, as well as the Derivatives contracts, with a dealer or the other Counterparty to the Derivative transaction in accordance with the Rules.

In certain instances, it may be desirable or necessary due to local customs, local laws, facilities or practice to permit portfolio securities to be held in a book-based system. In such cases, the Custodian will arrange for the deposit and delivery of eligible portfolio securities with the appropriate depository.

If a Fund makes an investment in other foreign jurisdictions, those securities will be held by sub-custodians appointed by the Custodian.

Auditor

The auditor of the Funds is KPMG LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, located in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Registrar

Pursuant to the Master Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement, we are the Funds' registrar and transfer agent. We keep track of the owners of units of the Funds, process purchase, switch and redemption orders, issue investor account statements and issue annual tax-reporting information. The register of each series of units of the Funds is kept at our office in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Securities Lending Agents

We, on behalf of the Funds, have entered into a Securities Lending Authorization Agreement dated April 1, 2005, as amended, with CIBC of Toronto, Ontario, the custodian of the Funds and The Bank of New York Mellon ("**BNY Mellon**") of New York, New York (the "**Securities Lending Agreement**"). The securities lending agents are not our affiliate or our associate.

The Securities Lending Agreement appoints and authorizes CIBC and BNY Mellon to act as agent for securities lending transactions (each an "**Agent**") for those Funds that engage in securities lending. The Agent is authorized to enter into Securities Lending Transactions on behalf of the IG Wealth Management Funds, and its duties include negotiating agreements for these transactions, assessing the creditworthiness of borrowers, collecting fees earned by the Funds, and monitoring the collateral for each transaction to ensure compliance with the Rules. The Securities Lending Agreement complies with, and the Agent is bound to comply with, the applicable provisions of NI 81-102

The Securities Lending Agreement requires that the collateral received by a Fund in a securities lending transaction must generally have a market value of 105%, but never less than 102%, of the value of the securities loaned. Under the Securities Lending Agreement, BNY Mellon agree to indemnify us from certain losses incurred in connection with its failure to perform any of its obligations under the Securities Lending Agreement. The Securities Lending Agreement may be terminated at any time at the option of either party upon 30 days' prior notice to the other party.

The agreement provides that the Agent will indemnify the Trustee/Manager, and each of their officers and directors, and each IG Wealth Management Fund from all losses, damages, liabilities, costs or expenses including reasonable counsel fees (but excluding consequential damages) arising from

a) a failure of the Agent to perform its obligations under the agreement;

b) any inaccuracy of representations or warranties made by the Agent under the agreement; or

c) fraud, bad faith, wilful misconduct or reckless disregard of duties by the Agent.

The Agent (or its associate) will also replace any securities if a borrower fails to return them (or credit the account of the applicable IG Wealth Management Fund for their market value) including interest thereon from the date the securities should have been returned, and all costs, expenses, fees, fines, penalties or other charges incurred by that IG Wealth Management Fund as a result of such failure to return the loaned securities on time. As well, if a borrower fails to remit the distributions on lent securities, the Agent (or its associate) will credit the account of the applicable IG Wealth Management Fund for the full amount within one Business Day (for each cash distribution) or purchase an equal amount of equivalent securities or credit the account of the applicable Fund with the market-value of the distribution (in the case of non-cash distributions).

More detail about the Agent's duties and information regarding Securities Lending Transactions is set out under *Securities Lending, Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions*.

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Other Service Providers

The Manager has retained IG Wealth Management Inc. to provide or arrange for certain administrative services. For these services, IG Wealth Management Inc. is paid directly by the Manager and not by the Funds. The Funds are also included in the Master Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement between the Manager and CIBC Mellon pursuant to which CIBC Mellon provides fund accounting, valuations, portfolio operations services, and reporting services. The principal office of CIBC Mellon is in Toronto, Ontario. CIBC Mellon is independent of IGIM. We have a third-party relationship with the Fund Administrator; it is neither our affiliate nor associate.

Independent Review Committee and Fund Governance

Independent Review Committee

Under National Instrument 81-107 *Independent Review Committee for Investment Funds* ("**NI 81-107**"), mutual funds are required to form independent review committees to review, among other things, conflict of interest matters for the purpose of providing impartial judgment on these matters to IGIM, in its role as manager of the IG Wealth Management Funds. IGIM has created the IRC, which consists of three members: Lee Bennett (Chair), Wendy Rudd, and Atul Tiwari.

The IRC reviews potential conflicts of interest referred to it by IGIM and makes recommendations on whether a course of action achieves a fair and reasonable result for the affected IG Wealth Management Funds, and only upon making that determination will it recommend to IGIM that the transaction proceed. This includes potential transactions and regular reviews of IGIM's policies and procedures related to conflicts of interest.

NI 81-107 specifically permits mutual funds to trade in securities of companies related to the manager of the mutual fund, subject to the supervision of the IRC, and the IRC has approved standing instructions to permit certain IG Wealth Management Funds to invest in such securities. NI 81-107 also specifically permits IGIM to submit proposals to the IRC to cause an IG Wealth Management Fund to directly purchase or sell securities to another IG Wealth Management Fund without using a broker.

NI 81-107 and NI 81-102 also permit the IRC, upon referral by IGIM, to consider proposals to change the auditor of the Funds or to approve certain mergers between the Funds. In most cases, if the IRC approves these transactions, a vote of Unitholders would not be required; rather, Unitholders would be given 60 days' prior notice of the transaction. The IRC prepares, at least annually, a report of its activities for Unitholders and make such reports available on IGIM's designated website at ig.ca or at the unitholder's request and at no cost by contacting IG at contact-e@ig.ca (for service in English), or contact-f@ig.ca (for service in French).

As the Manager and Trustee of the Funds, IGIM is under a statutory duty to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of all of its managed funds, and to exercise the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in the same circumstances.

IGIM's Board of Directors (the "**Board**") is responsible for overseeing compliance with that statutory duty owed to each Fund.

Fund Governance

As the manager of the Funds, we are under a statutory duty imposed by the *Securities Act* (Manitoba) to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of all of our managed IG Wealth Management Funds, and to exercise the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in the same circumstances.

Our Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing our compliance with that statutory duty owed to the IG Wealth Management Funds.

Board of Directors of IGIM

The Board is currently comprised of six directors, two of whom are independent of IGIM and its subsidiaries and affiliates and four of whom are members of management. The Board reviews and makes decisions with respect to IGIM's mutual fund business. The Board's mandate is for the most part limited to fund governance and oversees us in fulfilling our obligations in our role as the manager and trustee of the IG Wealth Management Funds.

The Board performs its role through the following activities:

- approving the offering documents of new funds;
- supervises our activities in respect of our obligations in managing the IG Wealth Management Funds, which are based on laws and regulations, the constating documents of the IG Wealth Management Funds and the continuous disclosure documents of the IG Wealth Management Funds (such as simplified prospectuses, Fund Facts documents, management reports of fund performance, etc.).
- meets at least quarterly and reviews policies adopted by us and reports relating to our compliance with those policies, including policies relating to conflicts of interest as required by NI 81-107. The principal policies include valuation of portfolio securities for the IG Wealth Management Funds, the use of derivative instruments by the IG Wealth Management Funds, proxy-voting policies for the IG Wealth Management Funds, the allocation of trades on behalf of the IG Wealth Management Funds and the restrictions imposed on personal trading by officers and others with access to the IG Wealth Management Funds' trading activities (which are contained in the Personal Trading Policy). The restrictions on personal trading comply with the standards for the mutual fund industry set by the Securities and Investment Management Association. Compliance monitoring with respect to these and other policies is carried out on an ongoing basis by the staff of our Legal and Compliance Departments, who report to the Board on a regular basis;
- receives reports regarding the compliance of the IG Wealth Management Funds with their investment objectives and strategies, and securities legislation generally;
- reviews performance of the IG Wealth Management Funds. In this capacity, it receives regular reports from management with respect to the performance of the IG Wealth Management Funds and reviews with management the performance of specific portfolio managers and sub-advisors. However, the ultimate decisions regarding appointing or replacing specific portfolio managers or sub-advisors are the responsibility of management.
- receives regular reports on, and reviews with management the operations of, the IG Wealth Management Funds. This includes oversight of fund valuation processes, the transfer agency function, and the information systems used to support these operations. The Board also reviews material services provided by third party suppliers;

- reviews all financial reporting by the IG Wealth Management Funds, including the interim and annual financial statements and management reports of fund performance;
- meets with the IG Wealth Management Funds' auditors regularly to discuss the financial reporting of the IG Wealth Management Funds and specific accounting issues that may arise and the effect of specific events on the IG Wealth Management Funds financial position. The Board also reviews with management and with the IG Wealth Management Funds auditor the adoption of specific accounting policies;
- receives reports from management with respect to our compliance with laws and regulations that affect us as a manager of mutual funds and that could have a material impact on fund financial reporting, including tax and financial reporting laws and obligations;
- reviews policies relating to financial risks established by management of IG Wealth Management Funds, as well as compliance with those policies, and reviews and assesses the insurance coverage maintained by us as it relates to our role of managing the IG Wealth Management Funds;
- reviews internal financial controls with management on a regular basis. The Board meets with our Internal Audit Department, outside the presence of management, to review and gain assurance that reasonable financial controls are in place and are effective;
- reviews the annual plan of our Internal Audit Department with respect to the IG Wealth Management Funds and their reports;
- oversees all aspects of the relationship between us and the auditor of the IG Wealth Management Funds. The Board reviews and approves the terms of auditor engagements, the audit and non-audit services provided by the auditor, sets its remuneration and reviews its performance annually or more frequently. The Board regularly meets with the auditor outside the presence of management; and
- reviews its mandate on a regular basis.

The independent members of the Board are compensated for their participation on the Board through the payment of an annual retainer. Board members who are part of management receive no additional compensation for their participation on the Board. The Board may, from time to time, engage legal consultants to assist it in fulfilling its duties. We generally pay for these expenses.

Our Board is not responsible for overseeing the activities of our wholly owned subsidiaries. Our subsidiaries are overseen by their own Boards of Directors under applicable corporate statutes within their local jurisdiction.

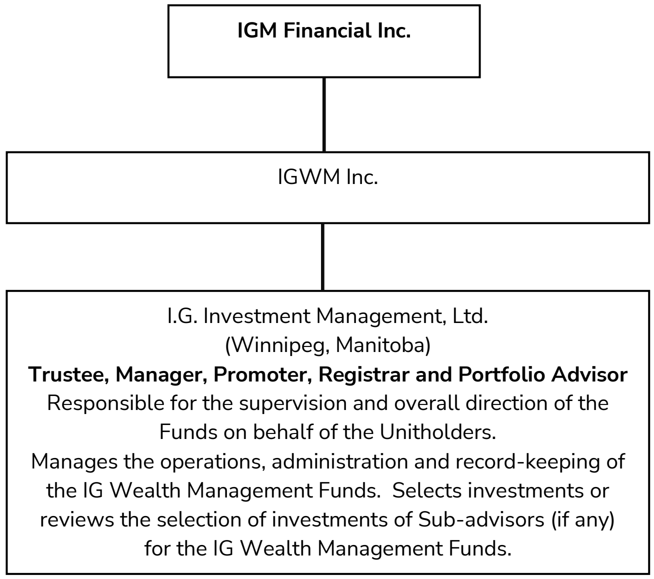
Affiliated Entities

Please see the diagram below for an illustration of the inter-corporate relationships among IGM Financial Inc., IGWM Inc., and I.G. Investment Management, Ltd. (the Trustee and Manager of the Funds, and the Portfolio Advisor).

The Trustee, Manager and Portfolio Advisor, through IGWM Inc., are wholly owned subsidiaries of IGM Financial Inc. Mackenzie Financial Corporation is also directly or indirectly, a subsidiary of IGM Financial Inc. In turn, IGM Financial Inc. is a subsidiary of Power Financial Corporation. The amount of any fees paid by any Fund to any of these companies, if applicable, will be disclosed in their audited financial statements of that Fund.

As at July 31, 2026, Power Corporation of Canada directly owned 100% of the outstanding voting shares of Power Financial Corporation. As at that date, Power Financial Corporation owned directly and indirectly, 68.1% of the outstanding voting shares of IGM Financial, of which 60.8% was held directly, and 3.99% was held indirectly through Canada Life (excluding 40,460 shares, representing 0.02%, held by Canada Life in its Segregated Funds or general funds), and 3.32% was held indirectly through wholly owned subsidiaries of Power Financial Corporation. The Desmarais Family Residuary Trust, a trust for the benefit of the members of the family of the late Mr. Paul G. Desmarais, has voting control, directly and through associates, of Power Corporation of Canada.

Any fees paid by the Funds to the Manager and affiliated entities of the Manager, if applicable, will be shown in the annual audited financial statements of the Funds. A list of the officers and directors of the Manager, including their position with the Manager, principal occupation and position with their affiliated entities, is provided under *Responsibility for Mutual Fund Administration*.



Policies and Procedures

Supervision of Derivatives Trading and Short Selling

We have adopted various written policies and internal procedures to supervise the use of derivatives within our Fund portfolios. All policies and procedures comply with the derivative rules set out in NI 81-102 or as modified by any exemptions to NI 81-102 granted by the Canadian Securities Administrators. These policies are reviewed at least annually by senior management. We have established an approval process for the use of derivatives before derivatives can be used in the Funds to ensure compliance with NI 81-102 or any granted exemptions to NI 81-102 and to ensure that the derivative is suitable for the Fund within the context of the Fund's objectives and investment strategies.

Our Fund Services Department records, values, monitors and reports on the derivative transactions that are entered into the Fund's portfolio records. We have established threshold education and experience requirements for all staff who perform activities related to the valuation, monitoring, reporting and overall supervision of derivatives trading to ensure that those operations are carried out prudently and efficiently.

The Fund Administrator enters all derivative trade information, and these trade entries and valuations are reviewed at the time of initial entry by a qualified staff member who has met threshold education and experience requirements. Valuations of derivative instruments are carried out according to the procedures described under *Valuation of Portfolio Securities*.

The Compliance Department conducts ongoing monitoring of derivatives strategies for compliance with regulation designed to ensure all derivatives strategies of the IG Wealth Management Funds meet regulatory requirements. New derivative strategies are subject to a standardized approval process.

Under NI 81-102, mutual funds may engage in derivative transactions for both hedging and non-hedging purposes. Where we engage an external advisory firm to provide portfolio management services to the Funds and that firm trades in derivative instruments (or other instruments) for the Funds, under NI 81-102, we will be responsible for ensuring that all trading for the Funds by the sub-advisors is suitable to the Funds' objectives and strategies. When derivatives are used for hedging purposes, our internal policies require that the derivatives have a high degree of negative correlation to the position being hedged, as required by NI 81-102. Derivatives will not be used to create leverage within the Fund's portfolio unless permitted under NI 81-102. We do not simulate stress conditions to measure risk in connection with the Funds' use of derivatives.

The product department oversees the use of the derivatives policies by the sub-advisors. The Compliance Department reports any identified exceptions to the derivatives policies and procedures described above.

Most Funds may engage in short selling, where such short selling will be done in accordance with securities regulations. The Head of Investment Solutions is responsible for overseeing a Fund's short selling activities. Short-selling activities are monitored by our Compliance Department, in accordance with applicable securities regulations. Risk measurement procedures or simulations generally are not used to test the portfolio of the Fund under stress conditions.

Securities Lending, Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions

The Funds may enter into Securities Lending Transactions, Repurchase Transactions and Reverse Repurchase Transactions, consistent with their investment objectives and in compliance with the investment Rules for mutual funds. The Funds may also enter into Repurchase Transactions through an Agent, and Reverse Repurchase Transactions either directly or through an Agent.

The risks associated with Securities Lending Transactions, Repurchase Transactions and Reverse Repurchase Transactions are described in the Simplified Prospectus under *What are the General Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?*. To assist the Manager with monitoring the risks associated with Securities Lending Transactions, the Agent provides the Manager with daily, monthly and quarterly reports summarizing the Securities Lending Transactions entered into on behalf of the IG Wealth Management Funds. The Agent is required by the Agreement to maintain internal controls, procedures and records that are appropriate for the Securities Lending Transactions entered into on behalf of the IG Wealth Management Funds, and that comply with the Rules, including (i) maintaining a list of borrowers that meet certain credit-worthiness standards and other criteria authorized for the IG Wealth Management Funds; (ii) establishing and maintaining transaction and credit limits for these transactions; and (iii) establishing and applying collateral diversification standards. (These requirements are reviewed by the Manager with the Agent at least annually.) In addition, all collateral held to secure securities loans, and the investment of the collateral by the Agent, must comply with the Rules.

Also under the Agreement, the Agent is required to ensure that the market value of the collateral is at any time not less than 102% of the market value of the securities loaned under any Securities Lending Transactions each Business Day, and the Agent is authorized to take remedial action (such as either requesting additional collateral or terminating the loan) in the event that the value of the collateral falls below 102%. As well, the Agent must ensure that at no time will the total market value of securities of any IG Wealth Management Fund that are subject to a Securities Lending Transaction exceed 50% of the aggregate market value of all the assets of that IG Wealth Management Fund (excluding collateral held in respect of such transactions).

The Manager has appointed a Securities Lending Management Committee that is responsible for the risk management and oversight procedures applicable where the Funds engage in these transactions. The Board will receive reports, if any, regarding compliance exceptions in connection with the Funds' use of Securities Lending, Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions. At present, the Manager does not simulate stress conditions to measure risk with respect to Securities Lending Transactions, Repurchase Transactions and Reverse Repurchase Transactions, but risk measurement or simulations are conducted by the Agent in respect of loans outstanding and the collateral lodged by each borrower and across all borrowers in the Agent's overall securities lending portfolios. These procedures and simulations include securities held by the IG Wealth Management Funds but are not specific to any particular IG Wealth Management Fund.

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

Proxy voting is an important part of the investment decision making process. The Manager has authority to vote proxies under the Declaration of Trust. Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, the Manager must vote securities in a timely manner and make voting decisions that are in the best interests of the Funds. The Declaration of Trust also provides that the Manager shall take reasonable steps to vote all proxies received but may refrain from voting where appropriate. Situations where non-voting is appropriate include, without limitation, where there is a net benefit to leaving securities out on loan rather than recalling them to vote or preserving the ability to the securities.

The Sub-advisor of the Funds has the authority to make all voting decisions concerning the securities held in the accounts it sub-advises on a fully discretionary basis in accordance with the applicable sub-advisory agreement. The Sub-advisor must have in place its own proxy voting policies and guidelines as part of its own investment management process. The Manager will obtain and retain copies of such policies. The Manager will also obtain, at least annually, a record of the voting activities of the Sub-advisor with respect to the sub-advised accounts.

Each Fund's proxy-voting record for the most recent 12-month period ending June 30, will be available free of charge to any Unitholder of the Fund, upon request, at any time after August 31, of that year, by calling the toll-free telephone number listed on the back cover, and it will also be available on our website at ig.ca.

Fund of Funds

The Manager may vote the securities of any Underlying Funds that are owned by a Fund if the Underlying Fund is not managed by us. If a Fund invests directly in another mutual fund managed by the Manager (or an affiliate or associate of the Manager), the Manager will not vote the Securities of that other Underlying Fund in connection with any Unitholder meeting held by that other mutual fund, but the Manager may arrange for Unitholders of the Fund to have access to all the disclosure and notice material prepared in connection with any such meetings if the Manager decides it is in your best interests for you to vote individually on the matter. Generally, for routine matters, we will decide that it is not in your best interests for you to vote individually. However, if we decide that it is in your best interests, you will be given the opportunity to direct the Manager as to how it should vote the securities of the other mutual fund held on their behalf at the meeting.

Remuneration of Directors, Officers and Trustees

The Funds are trusts and do not directly employ any officers, nor do they have their own directors. The Board of Directors of the Trustee acts in this capacity. The remuneration of the officers and directors of the Trustee is paid by IG Wealth Management and not charged to the Funds. The financial statements disclose all amounts paid to the Trustee.

The Trustee is responsible for supervision and overall direction of the affairs of the Funds, and for ensuring that the Funds function in accordance with the Master Declaration of Trust as it applies to them individually.

The Funds pay for the member fees and any expenses of the IRC (the "**IRC Costs**") on a proportionate basis. IRC Costs include, without limitation, an annual retainer of $50,000 per member ($60,000 for the Chair), a per meeting fee for each meeting attended and reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred by the members of the IRC in the performance of their duties (such as meeting related travel and accommodation). For the financial years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2026, the members of the IRC received total compensation and reimbursement of expenses by the IG Wealth Management Funds of $315,133 and $250,516, respectively:

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2026	
IRC Member	**Compensation ($)**	**Expense Reimbursed ($)**	**Compensation ($)**	**Expense Reimbursed ($)**
Kelvin Shepherd[1]	81,000	297	82,500	0
Lee Bennett[2]	80,230	0	81,925	0
Louis-Daniel Gauvin[3]	71,000	2,376	4,166	0
Wendy Rudd	80,230	0	81,925	0

[1] Kelvin Shepherd completed his term on the IRC on July 31, 2026.
[2] Lee Bennett was appointed as Chair of the IRC on August 1, 2026.
[3] Louis-Daniel Gauvin completed his term on the IRC on April 30, 2025.

Material Contracts

Set out below are particulars of the material contracts entered into by the Funds as of the date of this simplified prospectus, as well as a description of the portfolio management agreements that we have entered into with certain firms with respect to certain of the Funds. Minor contracts entered into by the Funds in the ordinary course of their business have been excluded.

You may inspect copies of the contracts listed below during normal business hours at our Winnipeg office at 447 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 3H5.

Declaration of Trust

The Declaration of Trust of the Funds dated June 28, 2024, as amended from time to time, which govern all of the Funds, and their effective dates are set out under *Name, Formation and History of the Funds*. The Declaration of Trust sets out the powers and duties of the manager and the trustee of the Funds, the attributes of units of the Funds, procedures for purchase, exchange and redemption of units, recordkeeping, calculation of the Funds' income and other administrative procedures. The Declaration of Trust also contains provisions for the selection of a successor trustee if we should resign and for termination of the Funds if no successor trustee can be found.

Master Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement

Under the Master Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement, the Portfolio Advisor is responsible for initiating or supervising all trades, including making brokerage arrangements, providing settlement instructions, custodial arrangements, providing or arranging for all administrative services, as well as ongoing monitoring of investments and portfolio oversight.

The Master Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement contains details about fees and expenses payable by the Funds to the Portfolio Advisor, as applicable, and the Master Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement is amended each time a new fund or new series of an IG Wealth Management Fund is added to the Master Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement. The Master Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement has been executed by us on our own behalf, as manager, and on behalf of the Funds for which we are trustee, in our capacity as trustee.

The Master Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement generally continue from year to year, unless terminated with respect to any one or more of the Funds on not less than 90 days' prior written notice. The Master Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement may be terminated on shorter notice if any party to the Master Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement is in breach of the terms of the Master Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement and the breach has continued for at least 30 days without being remedied or if the other party goes bankrupt, or if IGIM sells all or substantially all of its assets to an entity unrelated to it.

Master Custodian Agreement

We have entered into a master custodian agreement with CIBC, dated April 1, 2005, as amended, on behalf of the Funds to obtain custodial services for the Funds' assets ("**Master Custodian Agreement**").

The Master Custodian Agreement complies with the applicable provisions of NI 81-102 regarding custodial services and requires the custodian to hold the Fund's assets in trust and to separately identify each Fund's account assets. The agreement contains schedules which set out which Funds are governed by that agreement and the fees payable to the custodian for the range of services provided to the Funds. The agreement can be terminated by the Funds or by the custodian on 120 days' prior written notice.

Investment sub-advisor agreement

We have entered into an investment sub-advisor agreement with Goldman Sachs to provide portfolio management services to the Funds.

Under the investment sub-advisor agreement, the Sub-Advisor will manage investments in accordance with each Fund, provide periodic reporting and administrative support, including communication with custodian, brokers and dealers. The Sub-Advisor is required to adhere to the investment objectives and investment strategies adopted by each of the Funds. The Sub-Advisor has agreed to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Funds, and to use the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in the circumstances. We will pay the Sub-Advisor's fees pursuant to a sub-advisor agreement with the Sub-Advisor.

The Goldman Sachs investment sub-advisor agreement dated August 7, 2026, as amended, may be terminated by Goldman Sachs at least 90 days' prior written notice to IGIM, subject to certain exceptions. IGIM may terminate with at least 30 days' prior written notice to Goldman Sachs, subject to certain exceptions.

Legal Proceedings

We are not aware of any ongoing legal and administrative proceedings material to the IG Wealth Management Funds to which we or any IG Wealth Management Fund is a party.

Penalties and Sanctions

We are not aware of any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or securities regulator relating to the IG Wealth Management Funds.

Designated Website

A mutual fund is required to post certain regulatory disclosure documents on a designated website. The designated website of the Funds this document pertains to can be found at the following location: www.ig.ca.

Valuation of Portfolio Securities

The value of the assets of the Funds shall be determined in such manner as may be approved from time to time by the Trustee. The value of the Funds' assets will be determined as of the close of business on every Business Day.

Valuation of Securities

In determining the value of their assets for purposes of pricing purchases and redemptions of their Units, the Funds (including the Underlying Funds, if any) have adopted the following policies:

a) the fair value of each security shall be determined by the most recent closing price on the exchange upon which the security is listed or traded.
   - If there was no sale of that security on the exchange on that day, then the fair value shall be the mean between the closing bid and asked prices of the security as reported on the exchange on that day.
   - If there have not been any bid and asked prices for the security on that day, the fair value shall be determined by the closing price or the mean between the closing bid and asked prices for the security on the last preceding day when a closing price or bid and asked price was made as reported prior to the close of business.
   - If the security is listed or traded on more than one exchange, its fair value shall be determined by reference to the principal exchange on which the security is listed or traded on as determined by the Manager. Where any exchange is outside Canada, prices shall be converted into Canadian dollars;

b) the value of any cash, or money market security, will be its fair value. Except in unusual circumstances, it is expected that the face value of any cash on hand, on deposit or on call, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and interest accrued but not yet received is a reasonable estimate of its fair value;

c) the fair value of any security, the provision for the valuation of which is not contained above, shall be determined by the best available quotation or method approved by the Trustee or pursuant to the direction of the Manager.

   - In the event that no quotations or sale price are available for a particular security or asset, or in the event that the Manager is of the opinion that the last ascertained quotation or sale price does not accurately reflect the value of the security or asset, the value shall be determined pursuant to the direction of the Manager subject to approved policies and guidelines, in a manner that is considered to be fair and reasonable and in the interests of investors in the Funds. (Please see *Estimation of Fair Value of Securities,* below, for more information.)
   - The Funds may permit over-the-counter quotations, rather than stock exchange quotations, to be used when they appear to reflect more closely the fair value of any particular security;

d) where a Fund owns securities issued by another Underlying Fund such as a mutual fund or Private Vehicle, the securities of the Underlying Fund are valued at the price calculated by the manager of the Underlying Fund or Private Vehicle for the applicable securities of the Underlying Fund or Private Vehicle in accordance with the constating documents;

e) dividends declared but not yet received, or rights, in respect of securities which are quoted ex-dividend or ex-rights, shall be included at the value thereof as determined by or pursuant to the direction of the Manager;

f) precious metals (certificates or bullion) and other commodities are valued at their fair market value, generally based on prevailing market prices as reported on exchanges or other markets;

g) the fair value of conventional mortgages (if any) held by a Fund (or by an Underlying Fund) shall be calculated on a consistent basis to produce a principal amount which will produce a yield equal to (or not more than one quarter of one percent below) the interest rate at which major lending institutions are making commitments on the date of valuation.[2]

Valuation of Derivatives

Long positions in clearing corporation Options, Options on futures, over-the-counter Options, debt-like securities and listed warrants shall be valued at their fair value.

Where a covered clearing corporation Option, Option on futures or an over-the-counter Option is written, the premium received by a Fund shall be reflected as a deferred credit which shall be valued at an amount equal to the fair value of the clearing corporation Option, Option on futures or over-the-counter Option that would have the effect of closing the position. Any difference resulting from revaluation shall be treated as an unrealized gain or loss on investment. The deferred credit shall be deducted in arriving at the NAV of the Fund.

Forward Contracts and Futures Contracts shall be valued at the gain or loss that would be realized if the Futures Contract or Forward Contract were to be closed out unless “daily limits” are in effect, in which case the value will be based on the fair value of the underlying interest. Margin paid or deposited in respect of Futures Contracts and Forward Contracts shall be reflected as an account receivable and margin consisting of assets other than cash shall be noted as being held as margin.

[2] The principal amount of each loan shall be calculated to be the amount which will produce the relevant yield up to the maturity. All mortgages acquired from the Manager will be valued in accordance with the methods permitted by securities regulators. These methods are used in the case of all mortgages including mortgages in arrears unless, in the opinion of the Trustee (with respect to a Fund), it is necessary to proceed through final mortgage foreclosure or sale proceedings. If this should happen, the mortgage will be valued at a principal amount on its estimated realizable value.

Valuation of Liabilities

The liabilities of the Funds shall be recorded at fair value, and are deemed to include the following:

- all bills, notes and accounts payable;
- all expenses incurred and payable by a Fund (including, without limitation, management fees, trustee fees and any other fees payable to the Trustee, Manager, Portfolio Advisor, custodian, transfer agents and registrar, as applicable);
- all contractual obligations for the payment of money or property, including the amount of any unpaid Distribution declared upon Units and payable to Unitholders of record of a Fund prior to the time as of which the NAV of the Fund is being determined;
- all allowances authorized or approved by the Trustee for taxes (if any) or contingencies; and
- all other liabilities of a Fund of whatsoever kind and nature, except liabilities represented by outstanding units of the Fund (as applicable).

Other Valuation Policies

In addition to the valuation procedures described above, the Funds have adopted the following policies:

Foreign Currency

The value of securities denominated or priced in a foreign currency will be converted into the equivalent value in Canadian currency at the currency exchange rate provided by the Custodian or another foreign exchange dealer authorized by the Trustee or Manager, as applicable.

Suspension of Unit Sales

If the sale of Units issued by a Fund is discontinued, the Trustee may in its discretion deduct from the value of that Fund's assets an amount equal to the brokerage commissions, transfer taxes, and other charges, if any, which would be payable on the sale of that Fund's assets if they were then being sold.

Estimation of Fair Value of Securities

In the event that no quotations or sale prices are available for a particular security or asset, or in the event that the Manager is of the opinion that the last ascertained quotation or sale price does not accurately reflect the value of the security or asset, the value shall be determined pursuant to the direction of the Manager, subject to approved policies and guidelines in a manner that is considered to be fair and reasonable and in the interests of investors in the affected Funds. In exercising its discretion to estimate a fair value, the Manager shall be guided by sound and generally accepted business principles and in so doing the Manager may review press releases and current announcements or notices concerning the security or assets, discuss appropriate valuation with other portfolio managers, analysts and The Securities and Investment Management Association, and consult other industry sources in order to determine a fair value.

When determining the value of foreign securities listed or dealt with on exchanges outside North America, the Funds will consider the values placed upon other securities which are indicative of the fair value of such foreign securities, and which include the estimated impact of events which may have occurred subsequent to the close of the foreign markets on which those securities trade, but before the close of business in North America.

Within the past three (3) years, we have not exercised our discretion to deviate from the Funds' valuation practices described above for any IG Wealth Management Fund.

Changes in Valuation Policy

Where the National Instrument, or the requirements of any regulatory body, requires a change to these valuation procedures, the Funds will comply. Any such change may have an impact on the calculation of the Unit price (as applicable) at which you purchase or redeem your Units.

Calculation of Net Asset Value

The price for the Units of a Series of a Fund (also known as the "NAV per Unit" of that Series) is calculated by adding together the assets of that Fund (valued as described earlier under *Valuation of Portfolio Securities*), and subtracting its liabilities (as described under *Valuation of Liabilities*) with both the assets and liabilities being attributed to each Series, then dividing that amount by the number of Units held by investors in that Series of that Fund that day. For example, if a fund's cash and investments attributable to a Series (after deducting its liabilities) are valued at $1 million, and investors in that fund own 100,000 Units of that Series that day, the price of that Series will be $10 per Unit.

Each Series of a Fund will pay for, separately, any expense item that can be specifically attributed to that Series. An expense that relates solely to one Series will be allocated only to that Series. Fund Costs and other common expenses of that Fund that are not attributable to a particular Series of the Fund, will be allocated amongst all the Series of that Fund in the manner determined to be most appropriate by the Manager based on the nature of the expense.

As a result, a separate price will be calculated for each Series of Units for the Fund because the fees and operating expenses for each Series are different. Expenses of each Series, however, continue to be liabilities of the Fund as a whole. Accordingly, the investment performance, expenses or liabilities of one Series in the Fund may affect the value of the Units of another Series in the Fund.

Series prices are determined after the major North American exchanges close on every Business Day (i.e., usually 3:00 p.m., Central Time) or earlier at the discretion of the Manager if, for example, the TSX closes earlier on any Business Day (the "**Deadline**"). All purchase, redemption and switch orders between the IG Wealth Management Funds received by a Fund prior to the Deadline are done at the price calculated at the close of business on the day you submit your purchase, switch or redemption order.

The NAV of each Fund, and the NAV per Unit of the Series of each Fund offered by this document is available at no cost through our website at ig.ca.

Purchases, switches and redemptions

The Unit price is the amount you pay to buy, or receive when you sell, a Unit of a Fund. Each Series has its own fees and expenses, so each Series has its own price per Unit. To determine the Unit price of each Series, we calculate the total value of a Fund's assets, minus its liabilities, attributable to that Series. Then we divide that amount by the number of Units held by the Fund's investors in that Series. We may offer additional series of Units of the Funds in the future without notification to, or approval of, investors.

We determine the Unit price at the close of each Business Day.

We will not accept any orders to buy or sell Units if we have suspended the calculation of the Unit price. Under the Rules, we may suspend the calculation of the Unit price if

- normal trading is suspended on any exchange on which securities or Derivatives held by a Fund are traded if those securities or Derivatives represent more than 50% by value, or underlying market exposure, of the total assets of the Fund without allowance for liabilities, and those securities and Derivatives are not traded on another reasonably practicable alternative exchange;
- we have permission from The Manitoba Securities Commission; or
- we are required to by law.

Also, we may not accept any orders to buy or sell Units of a Fund if we have suspended the calculation of the Unit price for any Underlying Fund into which that Fund invests, or if the right to redeem Units of any Underlying Fund is suspended.

Purchase Options

Series P Units are not available for purchase by retail investors and may only be purchased by other IG Wealth Management Funds or institutional investors.

Series P Units are purchased without any sales or redemption charges.

IG Wealth Management may change the terms of eligibility for prospective investors in Series P at any time.

There is no minimum investment required to purchase Series P Units.

Short-term trading

As Series P Units are not available for sale to retail purchasers, the Funds offering Series P Units under this Simplified Prospectus do not impose restrictions on short-term trading of those Units.

Selling Units of the Funds

You must give us complete written instructions to sell your Units. When you sell your Units, we will redeem them and send you the redemption proceeds within one Business Day of the day your Units are sold, unless

- we have not received complete instructions from you; or
- there is missing documentation; or
- you have not yet returned all Unit certificates issued for the Units you are redeeming; or

- there are other applicable restrictions on our records; or
- your payment for the Units being sold has not yet cleared your bank account; or
- there is any other reason not to process the redemption, with the consent of The Manitoba Securities Commission.

If any of the above conditions apply, we will either repurchase any Units that were redeemed as part of your redemption request or not process your order. To the extent we had processed your order, we will repurchase any Units that were redeemed. If the redemption proceeds exceed the repurchase amount, the Fund will keep the excess. If the redemption proceeds are less than the repurchase amount, we will pay the difference and you will then be required to reimburse us for this amount and for our expenses (including interest).

Switching between IG Wealth Management Funds

You can switch your investment from the Fund to another IG Wealth Management Fund, provided you meet eligibility requirements for that other fund. A switch consists of a redemption of the securities of the Fund you own and a purchase of the securities of the new mutual fund.

When you switch, you sell Units of one IG Wealth Management Fund (or Series of a Fund) to buy Units of another IG Wealth Management Fund.

When you make an investment by switching between IG Wealth Management Funds or Series, the switch will be subject to any eligibility requirements and minimum investment amounts that usually apply to those purchases.

When switching investments between IG Wealth Management Funds, you usually must switch within the same Series. For example, you can sell an investment purchased in Series B of a Fund to purchase another IG Wealth Management Fund in Series B.

Please see *Income Tax Considerations* for more information about the Canadian federal tax considerations that may arise if you switch your investment between IG Wealth Management Funds.

Optional services

Automatic reinvestment of Distributions

The Funds may earn dividend, interest or other income from their investments. The Funds may also realize capital gains when they sell investments at a profit. Distributions may be paid to you periodically.

We automatically reinvest your Distributions unless you elect to receive those Distributions in cash. We use the Unit price for that Series on the day we reinvest the Distribution.

Units acquired with reinvested Distributions are subject to the same fees and expenses that apply to other Units of the IG Wealth Management Fund purchased by you.

Please see *Income Tax Considerations* for more details.

Fees and expenses

Fees and expenses

There are certain fees and expenses associated with investing in the Funds, plus applicable Sales Taxes. The following tables describe the fees and expenses you may pay if you invest in the Funds. The Funds pay some of these fees and expenses, which reduces the value of your investment. There are no management fees, trustee fees, or administration fees payable by the Funds, but each Fund pays its own Fund Costs, as described in the Table below.

Fees and expenses paid by the Funds

Management fee	None.
Administration fee	None.
Operating expenses	Each Fund pays its own Fund Costs. **Fund Costs** Each IG Wealth Management Fund or Series of the IG Wealth Management Funds pays Fund Costs, which include interest and borrowing costs, brokerage commissions and related transaction fees, taxes (including, but not limited to G.S.T./H.S.T. and income tax), all fees and expenses of the IG Wealth Management Funds' IRC, costs of complying with the regulatory requirement to produce Fund Facts, fees paid to external service providers associated with tax reclaims, refunds or the preparation of foreign tax reports on behalf of the Funds, new fees related to external services that were not commonly charged in the Canadian mutual fund industry and introduced after August 13, 2026, and the costs of complying with any new regulatory requirements, including, without limitation, any new fees introduced after August 13, 2026. Interest and borrowing costs and taxes will be charged to each series directly based on usage. Costs of complying with new regulatory requirements will be assessed based on the extent and nature of these requirements. The remaining fund costs will be allocated to each series of each Fund based on their net assets relative to the net assets of all series of the Funds. We may allocate fund costs among each series of a Fund based on such other method of allocation as we consider fair and reasonable to the Fund. We may decide, in our discretion, to pay for some of these fund costs that are otherwise payable by a Fund, rather than having the Fund incur such fund costs. We are under no obligation to do so and, if any fund costs are reimbursed by us, it may discontinue this practice at any time. **IRC Costs** IRC Costs include, without limitation, an annual retainer of $50,000 per member ($60,000 for the Chair), a per meeting fee for each meeting attended, reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred by the members of the IRC in the performance of their duties (such as travel and accommodation), CPP payments made on behalf of the IRC members, liability insurance, and expenses paid directly to a service provider for services provided to any IRC member. For the financial years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2026, IRC Costs for the IG Wealth Management Funds were approximately $315,133 and $250,516, respectively. The Manager does not intend to reimburse the Funds for any of their IRC Costs. See the *Fund Governance* section for more details about the IRC.
Underlying Investments	To achieve its investment objective, an IG Wealth Management Fund may invest in exchange-traded funds ("**ETFs**"), which have their own fees and expenses that reduce their value. Generally, the Manager has determined that fees and expenses paid by an ETF which is a passive index participation unit ("**IPU**") are not duplicative with the fees paid by the IG Wealth Management Fund and are additional indirect costs of the IG Wealth Management Funds.

Fees and expenses paid by you

Initial sales charges (payable at purchase)	None.
Inappropriate short-term trading fee	As Series P Units are not available for sale to retail purchasers, the Funds offering Series P Units under this simplified prospectus do not impose restrictions on short-term trading.
Excessive short-term trading fee	As Series P Units are not available for sale to retail purchasers, the Funds offering Series P Units under this simplified prospectus do not impose restrictions on short-term trading.

Dealer compensation

There is no dealer compensation for Series P Units.

Income Tax Considerations

This is a summary of principal Canadian federal income tax considerations under the Tax Act and the Regulations applicable to the Funds.

This summary is based on the current provisions of the Tax Act, the Regulations, and our understanding of the current published administrative policies and assessing practices of the Canada Revenue Agency (the "**CRA**") published in writing prior to the date hereof. This summary takes into account all specific proposals to amend the Tax Act and the Regulations that have been publicly announced in writing by the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date of this prospectus (the "**Tax Proposals**") and assumes that all Tax Proposals will be enacted in the form proposed. However, there can be no assurance that Tax Proposals will be enacted in the form publicly announced, or at all. This summary does not take into account or anticipate any other changes in law, whether by legislative, administrative or judicial action, and it does not take into account provincial, territorial or foreign income tax legislation or considerations, which may differ from the considerations described below.

This summary is general in nature and is not exhaustive. It is not intended to be legal or tax advice to any particular investor. Investors should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the consequences of an investment in their particular circumstances.

Income Tax Considerations for the Funds

The following paragraphs describe some of the ways in which mutual funds can earn income:

- Mutual funds can earn income in the form of interest, dividends or income from the investments they make, including in other mutual funds, and can be deemed to earn income from investments in certain foreign entities. All income must be computed in Canadian dollars, even if earned in a foreign currency.
- Mutual funds can realize a capital gain by selling an investment for more than its adjusted cost base ("**ACB**"). They can also realize a capital loss by selling an investment for less than its ACB. A mutual fund that invests in foreign-denominated securities must calculate its ACB and proceeds of disposition in Canadian dollars based on the conversion rate on the date the securities were purchased and sold, as applicable. As a result, a mutual fund may realize capital gains and losses due to changes in the value of the foreign currency relative to the Canadian dollar.
- Mutual funds can realize gains and losses from using derivatives or engaging in short selling. Generally, gains and losses from derivatives are added to or subtracted from the mutual fund's income. However, if derivatives are used by a mutual fund as a hedge to limit its gain or loss on a specific capital asset or group of capital assets and there is sufficient linkage, then the gains and losses from these derivatives are generally capital gains or capital losses. Generally, gains and losses from short selling are treated as income, unless the securities are "Canadian securities" as defined in the Tax Act and the Fund has made a subsection 39(4) election under the Tax Act. The derivative forward agreement rules in the Tax Act (the "**DFA Rules**") target certain financial arrangements (described in the DFA Rules as

"**derivative forward agreements**") that seek to reduce tax by converting, through the use of derivative contracts, the return on investments that would have the character of ordinary income to capital gains. The DFA Rules will generally not apply to derivatives used to closely hedge gains or losses due to currency fluctuations on underlying capital investments of a Fund. Hedging, other than currency hedging on underlying capital investments, which reduces tax by converting the return on investments that would have the character of ordinary income to capital gains through the use of derivative contracts, will be treated by the DFA Rules as on income account.

- Premiums received for covered call options and cash covered put options written by a Fund that are not exercised prior to the end of the year will constitute capital gains of the Fund in the year received unless such premiums are received by the Fund as income from a business of buying and selling securities or the Fund has engaged in a transaction or transactions considered to be an adventure in the nature of trade. Each such Fund purchases securities for its portfolio with the objective of earning dividends thereon over the life of the Fund, writes covered call options with the objective of increasing the yield on the portfolio beyond dividends received, and writes cash covered put options to increase returns and to reduce the net cost of purchasing securities upon the exercise of put options. Thus, having regard to the foregoing and in accordance with the CRA's published administrative policies, transactions undertaken by the Funds in respect of shares and options on such shares are treated and reported by the Funds as arising on capital account.
- Premiums received by a Fund on covered call (or cash-covered put) options that are subsequently exercised will be added in computing the proceeds of disposition (or deducted in computing the ACB) to the Fund of the securities disposed of (or acquired) by the Fund upon the exercise of such call (or put) options. In addition, where the premium was in respect of an option granted in a previous year so that it constituted a capital gain of the Fund in the previous year, such capital gain may be reversed.
- Gains and losses from trading in precious metals and bullion will be treated on income account, rather than as capital gains and losses.

In certain circumstances, a Fund may be subject to loss restriction rules that deny or defer the deduction of certain losses. For example, a capital loss realized by a Fund will be suspended if, during the period that begins 30 days before and ends 30 days after the date on which the capital loss was realized, the Fund or an affiliated person (as defined in the Tax Act) acquires property that is, or is identical to, the property on which the loss was realized and continues to own that property at the end of the period.

If a Fund invests in another fund that is a Canadian resident trust (an "**Underlying Canadian Fund**"), other than a specified investment flow-through trust, the Underlying Canadian Fund may designate to the Fund a portion of the distributed amounts as may reasonably be considered to consist of (i) taxable dividends (including eligible dividends) received by the Underlying Canadian Fund on shares of taxable Canadian corporations; and (ii) net taxable capital gains realized by the Underlying Canadian Fund. Any such designated amounts will be deemed for tax purposes to be received or realized by the Fund as such a taxable dividend or taxable capital gain, respectively. An Underlying Canadian Fund that pays foreign withholding tax may make designations such that a Fund may be treated as having paid its share of such foreign tax for purposes of the foreign tax credit rules in the Tax Act.

The Funds

Each Fund computes its income or loss separately. All of a Fund's deductible expenses, will be deducted in calculating the Fund's income for each taxation year. The Fund will be subject to tax on its net income, including net taxable capital gains, not paid or payable to its investors for the taxation year after taking into consideration any loss carry-forwards and any capital gains refund. Each Fund intends to pay to investors enough of its income and capital gains for each taxation year so that it will not be liable for ordinary income tax under Part I of the Tax Act.

The losses of a Fund may be restricted when a person or partnership becomes a "majority-interest beneficiary" of the Fund (generally by holding Units representing more than 50% of NAV of the Fund) unless the Fund qualifies as an "investment fund" by satisfying certain investment diversification and other conditions.

A Fund is required to compute its income and gains for tax purposes in Canadian dollars. A Fund's foreign investments may therefore result in foreign exchange gains or losses that will be taken into account in computing the Fund's income for tax purposes. Generally, foreign source income is subject to foreign withholding taxes.

The Funds may be subject to alternative minimum tax for the year, as well as other taxes under the Tax Act. In addition, if one or more "**financial institutions**", as defined in the Tax Act, owns more than 50% of the fair market value of the Units of such a Fund, that Fund will be a "**financial institution**" for income tax purposes and thus is subject to certain "**mark-to-market**" tax rules. In this case, most of the Fund's investments would be considered mark-to-market property, with the result that

- it will be deemed to have disposed of and re-acquired its mark-to-market property at the end of each taxation year, as well as at such time as it becomes, or ceases to be, a financial institution; and
- the gains and losses from these deemed dispositions will be on income account, not capital account.

A Fund may be subject to section 94.1 of the Tax Act if it holds or has an interest in "offshore investment fund property" within the meaning of the Tax Act. In order for section 94.1 of the Tax Act to apply to that Fund the value of the interests must reasonably be considered to be derived, directly or indirectly, primarily from portfolio investments of the offshore investment fund property. If applicable, these rules can result in the Fund including an amount in its income based on the cost of its offshore investment fund property multiplied by a prescribed interest rate. These rules would apply in a taxation year to a Fund if it could reasonably be concluded, having regard to all the circumstances, that one of the main reasons for that Fund acquiring, holding or having the investment in, the entity that is an offshore investment fund property is to benefit from the portfolio investments of the entity in such a manner that the taxes on the income, profits and gains therefrom for any particular year are significantly less than the tax that would have been applicable if such income, profits and gains had been earned directly by a Fund. The Manager has advised that none of the reasons for a Fund acquiring an interest in an offshore investment fund property may reasonably be considered to be as stated above.

A Fund may invest in foreign-domiciled underlying investment funds that qualify as "exempt foreign trusts" (the "**Underlying Foreign Funds**") for purposes of the non-resident trust rules in sections 94 and 94.2 of the Tax Act.

If the total fair market value at any time of all fixed interests of a particular class in an Underlying Foreign Fund held by the Fund, persons or partnerships not dealing at arm's length with the Fund, or persons or partnerships that acquired their interests in the Underlying Foreign Fund in exchange for consideration given to the Underlying Foreign Fund by the Fund, is at least 10% of the total fair market value at the time of all fixed interests of the particular class of the Underlying Foreign Fund, the Underlying Foreign Fund will be a "foreign affiliate" of the Fund and will be deemed by section 94.2 of the Tax Act to be at the time a "controlled foreign affiliate" of the Fund.

If the Underlying Foreign Fund is deemed to be a "controlled foreign affiliate" of the Fund at the end of the particular taxation year of the Underlying Foreign Fund and earns income that is characterized as "foreign accrual property income" as defined in the Tax Act ("**FAPI**") in that taxation year of the Underlying Foreign Fund, the Fund's proportionate share of the FAPI (subject to deduction for grossed up "foreign accrual tax" as discussed below) must be included in computing its income for Canadian federal income tax purposes for the taxation year of the Fund in which that taxation year of the Underlying Foreign Fund ends, whether or not the Fund actually receives a distribution of that FAPI. It is expected that the full amount of the income, as determined for Canadian federal income tax purposes, allocated or distributed to an Underlying Foreign Fund by the issuers that it holds securities of will be FAPI. FAPI will also include any net realized taxable capital gains, as determined for Canadian federal income tax purposes, of the Underlying Foreign Fund from the disposition of those securities.

To the extent an amount of FAPI will be required to be included in computing the income of a Fund for Canadian federal income tax purposes, a grossed-up amount may be deductible in respect of the "foreign accrual tax" as defined in the Tax Act ("**FAT**"), if any, applicable to the FAPI. Any amount of FAPI included in income (net the amount of any FAT deduction) will increase the ACB to the Fund of its units of the Underlying Foreign Fund in respect of which the FAPI was included.

What are your legal rights?

Securities legislation in some provinces and territories gives you the right to withdraw (the "**Withdrawal Right**") from an agreement to buy units of 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 of mutual funds and get your money back, or to make a claim for damages, if the Simplified Prospectus, Fund Facts or financial statements misrepresent any facts about the mutual fund (the "**Misrepresentation Right**"). These rights must usually be exercised within certain time limits.

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

Additional Information

We are committed to protecting the personal information of our clients. Our Privacy Notice is available at www.ig.ca/en/legal/privacy, which describes how we collect, hold, use, transfer, disclose and protect your personal information when we do business with you. Please contact us through one of the means listed at the end of the Privacy Notice if you have any questions.

Exemptions and Approvals

All of the IG Wealth Management Funds comply with the Rules, unless they have obtained approval from the securities regulatory authorities to vary from the Rules.

The following additional exemptive relief or approvals have been obtained under the National Instrument and/or applicable securities legislation in respect of one or more of the Funds:

Relief from National Instrument 81-102 (NI 81-102)

The Funds are subject to certain restrictions and practices contained in securities legislation, including NI 81-102, which are designed, in part, to ensure that the investments of mutual funds are diversified and relatively liquid and to ensure the proper administration of mutual funds. As noted above, we intend to manage the Funds in accordance with these restrictions and practices or to obtain relief from the securities regulatory authorities before implementing any variations. The following provides a description of the exemptions that certain Funds have received from the provisions of NI 81-102.

COVER RELIEF IN CONNECTION WITH CERTAIN DERIVATIVES

The Funds have received an exemption to permit each Fund to use, as cover, a right or obligation to sell an equivalent quantity of the underlying interest of the standardized future, forward, or swap, when

- the Fund opens or maintains a long position in a debt-like security that has a component that is a long position in a forward contract or in a standardized future or forward contract, or
- the Fund enters into or maintains a swap position and during periods when the Fund is entitled to receive payments under the swap.

The relief will be subject to the following terms:

- when the Fund enters into or maintains a swap position for periods when the Fund would be entitled to receive fixed payments under the swap, the Fund holds
    - cash cover in an amount that, together with margin on account for the swap and the market value of the swap, is not less than, on a daily mark-to-market basis, the underlying market exposure of the swap;
    - a right or obligation to enter into an offsetting swap on an equivalent quantity and with an equivalent term and cash cover that, together with margin on account for the position, is not less than the aggregate amount, if any, of the obligations of the Fund under the swap, less the obligations of the Fund under such offsetting swap; or
    - a combination of the positions referred to in the preceding two subparagraphs that is sufficient, without recourse to other assets of the Fund, to enable the Fund to satisfy its obligations under the swap;
- when the Fund opens or maintains a long position in a debt-like security that has a component that is a long position in a forward contract, or in a standardized future or forward contract, the Fund holds
    - cash cover in an amount that, together with margin on account for the specified derivative and the market value of the specified derivative, is not less than, on a daily mark-to-

market basis, the underlying market exposure of the specified derivative;

- a right or obligation to sell an equivalent quantity of the underlying interest of the future or forward contract, and cash cover that, together with margin on account for the position, is not less than the amount, if any, by which the market price of the future or forward contract exceeds the strike price of the right or obligation to sell the underlying interest; or
- a combination of the positions referred to in the preceding two subparagraphs that is sufficient, without recourse to other assets of the Fund, to enable the Fund to satisfy its obligations under the future or forward contract;

- the Fund will not
  - purchase a debt-like security that has an option component or an option; or
  - purchase or write an option to cover any position under section 2.8(1)(b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) of NI 81-102 if, immediately after the purchase or writing of such option, more than 10% of the NAV of the Fund at the time of the transaction would be made up of (i) purchased debt-like securities that have an option component or purchased options, in each case, held by the Fund for purposes other than hedging, or (ii) options used to cover any position under subsections 2.8(1)(b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) of NI 81-102.

CONCENTRATION RELIEF IN CONNECTION WITH FANNIE AND FREDDIE SECURITIES

All IG Wealth Management Funds that invest a majority of its assets in fixed income securities have obtained an exemption from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities which allows them to invest more than 10% of their net assets in debt obligations, including mortgage-backed securities, issued or guaranteed by each of the Federal National Mortgage Association ("**Fannie Mae**") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("**Freddie Mac**") ("**Fannie and Freddie Securities**") provided the Fannie and Freddie Securities have and maintain a credit rating assigned by Standard & Poor's Global Ratings Canada, or an equivalent rating assigned by one or more other designated rating organizations, that is not less than (i) the credit rating then assigned by such designated rating organization to the debt of the U.S. government of approximately the same term as the remaining term to maturity of, and denominated in the same currency as, the Fannie or Freddie Security; and (ii) BBB- assigned by Standard & Poor's Global Ratings Canada or an equivalent rating by one or more other designated rating organizations.

FOREIGN SOVEREIGN DEBT INVESTMENT RELIEF

All IG Wealth Management Funds launched after September 16, 2021, that have investment objectives and strategies that permit a majority investment in fixed income securities have obtained regulatory approval to invest up to:

a) 20% of its net assets, taken at market value at the time of purchase, in government and/or supranational agency-issued or guaranteed debt securities of any one issuer with a credit rating of "AA" or higher; and

b) 35% of its net assets, taken at market value at the time of purchase, in government and/or supranational agency-issued or guaranteed debt securities of any one issuer with a credit rating of "AAA" or higher.

This approval includes the following conditions:

- a) and b) above may not be combined for any one issuer;
- the securities that are purchased must be traded on a mature and liquid market; and
- the acquisition of the securities purchased must be consistent with the fundamental investment objectives of the Fund.

FUNDS THAT INVEST IN GOLD/SILVER ETFS

Given the incorporation of the alternative mutual funds into NI 81-102, the relief described below is only relevant for U.S. listed exchange traded funds. In 2011, the IG Wealth Management Funds received regulatory approval to invest up to 10% of their net assets, taken at market value at the time of purchase, in aggregate, in certain gold/silver exchange traded funds (ETFs) that trade on an unlevered basis. Gold/ silver ETFs are funds that seek to replicate the performance of gold and/or silver or an index which seeks to replicate the performance of gold and/or silver. The gold/silver ETFs may invest directly or indirectly in gold, silver or Derivatives the underlying interest of which is gold and/or silver.

PROSPECTUS CONSOLIDATION RELIEF

The Alternative Fund has received exemptive relief to permit its simplified prospectus to be consolidated with the simplified prospectus of one or more other mutual funds (i) that are reporting issuers to which NI 81-101 and NI 81-102 apply, (ii) that are not alternative mutual funds, and (iii) for which the Manager, or an affiliate of the Manager, acts as the investment fund manager.

CERTIFICATE OF THE FUNDS, THE MANAGER AND PROMOTER OF THE FUNDS

This simplified prospectus dated August 13, 2026, and the documents incorporated by reference into the simplified prospectus constitute full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by the simplified prospectus as required by the securities legislation of all of the provinces and territories of Canada and do not contain any misrepresentations.

Dated August 13, 2026.

IG Strategic Wealth - Global Small Cap Equity Pool
IG Strategic Wealth - European Equity Pool
IG Strategic Wealth - Global Core Fixed Income Pool
IG Strategic Wealth - Global Managed Beta Pool

(collectively, the "**Funds**")

"Florence Narine"
Florence Narine
Chair of the Board and President

I.G. Investment Management, Ltd., as Trustee and manager of the Funds

"Ian Lawrence"
Ian Lawrence
Chief Financial Officer

I.G. Investment Management, Ltd., as Trustee and manager of the Funds

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF I.G. INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LTD. IN ITS CAPACITY AS MANAGER, PROMOTER AND TRUSTEE OF THE FUNDS

"Martin Cauchon"
The Honorable Martin Cauchon
Director

"Herp Lamba"
Herp Lamba
Director

Part B: Specific Information about each of the mutual funds described in this document

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

What is a mutual fund?

A mutual fund is a convenient way for persons with similar investment goals to combine their money. The mutual fund uses this money to buy different types of investments on behalf of all of the investors. When it buys investments, it follows its investment objective and investment strategies. The investors share in any profits the mutual fund makes or losses it suffers. Information about the investment objectives and strategies of the Funds may be found under each specific fund later in this Simplified Prospectus.

What are the General Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?

Mutual funds own different types of investments, depending on the fund's investment objectives. The value of these investments will change from day to day, reflecting changes in interest rates, economic conditions and market 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.

The full amount of your original investment in any IG Wealth Management Fund is not guaranteed. Unlike bank accounts or guaranteed investment certificates, mutual fund units are not covered by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government deposit insurer.

Under exceptional circumstances, mutual funds may suspend redemptions. Please see the heading "**Purchases, switches and redemptions**" for more details.

IG Strategic Wealth - Global Managed Beta Pool is considered an "alternative mutual fund" according to NI 81-102, meaning that it is permitted to invest in asset classes and use strategies generally prohibited by conventional mutual funds, such as the ability to invest more than 10% of its net asset value in securities of a single issuer; the ability to invest up to 100% or more of its net asset value in physical commodities either directly or through the use of specified derivatives; borrow, up to 50% of its net asset value, cash to use for investment purposes; sell, up to 50% of its net asset value, securities short (the combined level of cash borrowing and short selling is limited to 50% in aggregate); and aggregate exposure up to 300% of its net asset value; among other things. While these strategies will be used in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and strategies, during certain market conditions they may accelerate the pace at which your investment decreases in value. For more information regarding the risks associated with these strategies, please see *Concentration Risk, Commodity Risk*, *Derivatives Risk, Leverage Risk*, and *Short-Selling Risk* below.

There are many potential advantages of investing in mutual funds, but there are also several risks you should know about.

One measure of the risk associated with an investment in mutual funds is the difference in returns from year to year (often referred to as "volatility").

When reviewing the volatility of a mutual fund, however, it is important to keep in mind that the level of volatility associated with a mutual fund may moderate the overall volatility risk associated with your whole investment portfolio, to the extent that the volatility of a particular mutual fund could offset the volatility of other investments in your portfolio. Consequently, a mutual fund with a higher volatility may still be suitable for an investor with a lower tolerance for volatility in the context of their overall investment portfolio.

The Funds may invest from time to time in Underlying Funds and other investment funds (including exchange traded funds). The Underlying Funds invest in investments (like shares and bonds) issued by companies and governments (as applicable). These investments fluctuate in value, which affects the value of an Underlying Fund and, in turn, the value of a Fund if it invests in that Underlying Fund. Accordingly, the common investment risks discussed here apply to the Underlying Funds in which a Top Fund invests and, in turn, can also affect the value of the Top Fund. Listed below alphabetically are the general risks of investing in all mutual funds, including the Funds.

COMMODITY RISK

A mutual fund may invest in commodities or in companies engaged in commodity-focused industries and may obtain exposure to commodities using derivatives or by investing in ETFs, the underlying interests of which are commodities. Commodity prices can fluctuate significantly in short time periods, which will have a direct or indirect impact on the value of such a mutual fund.

The Alternative Fund is permitted to invest up to 100% of its net asset value in physical commodities as further described in Part B of this simplified prospectus.

CONCENTRATION RISK

A mutual fund may invest a large portion of its net assets in a small number of issuers, in a particular industry or geographic region, or may use a specific investment style, such as growth or value. A relatively high concentration of assets in or exposure to a single issuer, or a small number of issuers, may reduce the diversification of a mutual fund and may result in increased volatility in the mutual fund's NAV. Issuer concentration may also increase the illiquidity of the mutual fund's portfolio if there is a shortage of buyers willing to purchase those securities.

A mutual fund concentrates on a style or sectors either to provide investors with more certainty about how the mutual fund will be invested or the style of the mutual fund or because a portfolio manager believes that specialization increases the potential for good returns. If the issuer, industry or region faces difficult economic times or if the investment approach used by such mutual fund is out of favour, the mutual fund will likely lose more than it would if it diversified its investments or style. If a mutual fund's investment objectives or strategies require concentration, it may continue to suffer poor returns over a prolonged period of time.

The Alternative Fund is subject to increased concentration risk as it is permitted to invest up to 20% of its net assets in the securities of a single issuer.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES RISK

Convertible securities are fixed-income securities, preferred stocks or other securities that are convertible into common stock or other securities. The market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. A convertible security's market value, however, tends to reflect the market price of the issuer's common stock when that price approaches or exceeds the convertible security's "conversion price". The conversion price is defined as the predetermined price at which the convertible security could be exchanged for the associated stock. As the market price of the common stock declines, the price of the convertible security tends to be influenced more by the yield of the convertible security. Thus, it may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying common stock.

In the event of a liquidation of the issuing company, holders of convertible securities would be paid before the company's common stockholders but after holders of any senior debt obligations of the company. Consequently, the issuer's convertible securities generally entail less risk than its common stock but more risk than its senior debt obligations.

CREDIT RISK

An issuer of a bond or other fixed-income investment, including asset-backed securities, may not be able to pay interest or to repay the principal at maturity. The risk of such a failure to pay is known as credit risk. Some issuers have more credit risk than others. Issuers with higher credit risk typically pay higher interest rates than interest rates paid by issuers with lower credit risk because higher credit risk companies expose investors to a greater risk of loss. Credit risk can increase or decline during the term of the fixed-income investment.

Companies, governments and other entities, including special purpose vehicles that borrow money, and the debt securities they issue, are assigned credit ratings by specialized rating agencies such as Dominion Bond Rating Service Limited ("**DBRS**") and Standard & Poor's Corporation ("**S&P**"). The ratings are a measure of credit risk and take into account many factors, including the value of any collateral underlying a fixed-income investment. Issuers with low or no ratings typically pay higher yields but can subject investors to substantial losses. Credit ratings are one factor used by the portfolio managers of the mutual funds in making investment decisions. A credit rating may prove to be wrong, which can lead to unanticipated losses on fixed-income investments.

If the market perceives that a credit risk rating is too high, then the value of the investments may decrease substantially. A downgrade in an issuer's credit rating or other adverse news regarding an issuer can reduce a security's market value. In addition, the value of certain investments (including asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities) may be influenced by the market's perception of the creditworthiness of these securities, the parties involved in structuring the investment, or the underlying assets themselves, if any. Credit risk may also apply to some Derivatives. Please see *Derivatives Risk* below.

The difference in interest rates between an issuer's bond and a government-issued bond that are otherwise identical in all respects except for the credit rating is known as the credit spread. Credit spreads widen if the market determines that a higher return is necessary to compensate for the increased risk of owning a particular fixed-income investment. An increase in credit spread after the purchase of a fixed-income investment decreases the value of that investment.

CYBER SECURITY RISK

Due to the widespread use of technology in the course of business, mutual funds have become potentially more susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. Cyber security is the risk of harm, loss, and liability resulting from a failure, disruption or breach of an organization's information technology systems. It refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause a mutual fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, or lose operational capacity, which could cause us and/or a mutual fund to experience disruptions to business operations; reputational damage; difficulties with a mutual fund's ability to calculate its NAV; or incur regulatory penalties, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, and/or financial loss. Cyber attacks may involve unauthorized access to a mutual fund's digital information systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, or corrupting data, equipment or systems. Other cyber attacks do not require unauthorized access, such as denial of service attacks (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). In addition, cyber attacks on a mutual fund's third-party service providers (e.g., administrators, transfer agents, custodians and sub-advisors) or issuers that a mutual fund invests in can also subject a mutual fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber attacks. We cannot control the cyber security plans and systems of the funds' third-party service providers, the issuers of securities in which the IG Wealth Management Funds invest or others whose operations may affect the Funds or their unitholders. We have established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security and maintain cyber insurance coverage. However, there is no guarantee that such efforts will be successful, and as a result, the IG Wealth Management Funds and their unitholders could be negatively affected.

DERIVATIVES RISK

Generally, all IG Wealth Management Funds (except Money Market Funds, offered under a separate simplified prospectus) may use Derivatives, but only in the ways allowed by Canadian securities regulators. For example, a mutual fund may use Derivatives to

- protect against losses caused by changes in the prices of securities, stock markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates or other risks;
- serve as an alternative to investing in actual shares and bonds. This can reduce transaction costs, achieve greater Liquidity, increase or decrease exposure to certain financial markets, or make it easier to adjust a mutual fund's investments;
- reduce risk by accepting a more certain lower return instead of a less certain higher return;
- effectively increase or decrease the maturity of bonds and other fixed income securities, if any, in the mutual fund's investments;
- position the mutual fund so that it may profit from declining markets; and
- enhance returns.

The Alternative Fund may use derivatives for hedging and non-hedging purposes as described below and in the Alternative Fund's investment objective and strategies as set out in Part B of this simplified prospectus.

There is no guarantee that the use of Derivatives will be effective. The most common risks include

- no guarantee that a market will exist for some Derivatives, which could prevent the mutual fund from selling or exiting the Derivative prior to the maturity of the contract. This risk may restrict the mutual fund's ability to realize its profits or limit its losses;
- it is possible that the other party to the derivative contract ("**counterparty**") will fail to perform its obligations under the contract, resulting in a loss to a mutual fund. The Alternative Fund may engage in derivatives trades with certain counterparties that do not have a "designated rating" under NI 81-102, which may increase the risk that such counterparty

may fail to perform its obligations, resulting in a loss to the Alternative Fund;

- the mutual fund may be required to provide margin or collateral to the counterparty. If the counterparty becomes insolvent, the mutual fund could lose its margin or its collateral or incur expenses to recover it;
- mutual funds may use derivatives to reduce certain risks associated with investments in foreign markets, currencies or specific securities. Using derivatives for these purposes is called hedging. Hedging may not be effective in preventing losses. Hedging may also reduce the opportunity for gain if the value of the hedged investment rises, because the derivative could incur an offsetting loss. Hedging may also be costly or difficult to implement;
- securities and commodities exchanges could set daily trading limits on options and futures. Such rule changes could prevent the mutual fund from completing a futures or options transaction, causing the mutual fund to realize a loss because it cannot hedge properly or limit a loss;
- where a mutual fund holds a long or short position in a future whose underlying interest is a commodity, the mutual fund will always seek to close out its position by entering into an offsetting future prior to the first date on which the mutual fund might be required to make or take delivery of the commodity under the future. There is no guarantee the mutual fund will be able to do so. This could result in the mutual fund having to make or take delivery of the commodity;
- a Derivative may not always produce the same result as it has in the past;
- depending on market conditions or other factors, a mutual fund may not be able to buy or sell a Derivative to make a profit or limit a loss;
- Derivatives do not prevent changes in the market value of the investments in a mutual fund's portfolio or prevent losses if the market value of the investments falls;
- Derivatives traded on foreign markets may have a higher risk of default and may be harder to sell than similar Derivatives traded on North American markets;
- the mutual fund might not be able to purchase Derivatives if other investors are expecting the same change, such as changes in interest rates, market prices or currency exchange rates;
- the Tax Act, or its interpretation, may change the tax treatment of derivatives.

EMERGING MARKETS RISK

Emerging markets have the risks described under foreign currency risk and foreign investments risk. In addition, they are more likely to experience political, economic and social instability and may be subject to corruption or have lower business standards. Instability may result in the expropriation of assets or restrictions on payment of dividends, income or proceeds from the sale of a mutual fund's securities. In addition, accounting and auditing standards and practices may be less stringent than those of developed countries, resulting in limited availability of information relating to a mutual fund's investments. Further, emerging market securities are often less liquid and custody and settlement mechanisms in emerging market countries may be less developed, resulting in delays and the incurring of additional costs to execute trades of securities.

EQUITY INVESTMENT RISK

Equity investments, such as stocks and investments in trusts, carry several risks that are specific to the company that issues the investments. A number of factors may cause the price of these investments to fall. These factors include specific developments relating to the company, conditions in the market where these investments are traded, and general economic, financial and political conditions in the countries where the company operates. If there is negative news or speculation about a company in which a mutual fund invests, the company's securities may lose value, regardless of the direction of the market. The value of a company's equity securities may also be affected by general financial, political and economic conditions in places where the company conducts its business. Also, the liquidity may change from time to time based on prevailing market conditions and perceptions about the issuer or other recent events (such as market disruptions, company takeovers and changes in tax policy or regulatory requirements). While these factors impact all securities issued by a company, the values of equity securities generally tend to change more frequently and vary more widely than fixed-income securities. As a mutual fund's NAV is based on the value of its portfolio securities, an overall decline in the value of the portfolio securities that it holds will reduce the value of the mutual fund and, therefore, the value of your investment.

ETF RISK

A mutual fund may invest in another ETF. The investments of ETFs may include stocks, bonds, commodities and other financial instruments. Some ETFs, known as index participation units ("**IPUs**"), attempt to replicate the performance of a widely quoted market index. Not all ETFs are IPUs. While investment in an ETF generally presents the same risks as investment in a conventional mutual fund that has the same investment objectives and strategies, it also carries the following additional risks, which do not apply to investment in conventional mutual funds:

- the performance of an ETF may be significantly different from the performance of the index, assets, or financial measure that the ETF is seeking to track. There are several reasons that this might occur, including that ETF securities may trade at a premium or a discount to their NAV or that ETFs may employ complex strategies, such as leverage, making tracking with accuracy difficult;
- an active trading market for ETF securities may fail to develop or fail to be maintained; and
- there is no assurance that the ETF will continue to meet the listing requirements of the exchange on which its securities are listed for trading.

Also, commissions may apply to the purchase or sale of ETF securities. Therefore, investment in ETF securities may produce a return that is different than the change in the NAV of these securities.

EXTREME MARKET DISRUPTIONS RISK

Certain extreme events, such as natural disasters, war, civil unrest, terrorist attacks, and public health crises like epidemics, pandemics or outbreaks of new infectious diseases or viruses including the coronavirus (COVID-19), can materially adversely affect a mutual fund's business, financial condition, liquidity or results of operations. For example, it is difficult to predict how a mutual fund may be affected if a pandemic, such as the COVID-19 outbreak, persists for an extended period of time. Additionally, certain political events or policies, including increased tariffs, trade restrictions, or extreme protectionist measures by certain countries may lead to increased market volatility and may adversely affect fund performance.

Some of the geographic areas in which the Funds invest have experienced acts of terrorism or strained international relations due to territorial disputes, historical animosities, or other defense concerns. In response to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, certain countries have implemented economic sanctions against Russia and may impose further sanctions or other restrictive actions against governmental or other entities in Russia or elsewhere. These situations, as well as natural disasters, war and civil unrest may cause uncertainty in the markets of such geographic areas and may adversely affect their economies. All such extreme events may impact fund performance.

FIXED INCOME INVESTMENT RISK

There are certain general investment risks applicable to fixed income investments in addition to Credit risk and Interest rate risk (see *Credit Risk* and *Interest Rate Risk*). The value of fixed income investments may be affected by developments relating to the issuer as well as by general financial, political and economic conditions (aside from changes in the general level of interest rates), and by conditions in the fixed income markets. If a mutual fund purchases investments that represent an interest in a pool of assets (for example, mortgages in the case of mortgage-backed securities), then changes in the market's perception of the issuers of these investments (or in the value of the underlying assets) may cause the value of these investments to fall.

The ability of a mutual fund to sell a particular fixed income security at its fair value may change from time to time based on prevailing market conditions and perceptions about the issuer or other recent events (such as market disruptions, company takeovers and changes in tax policy or regulatory requirements). This can result in the mutual fund not being able to sell that fixed income security or having to sell it at a reduced price.

In addition, given that most fixed income securities have a predetermined maturity date, there is a risk that a mutual fund may have to reinvest the principal at lower prevailing market interest rates at maturity. There also exists the risk that certain fixed income securities (such as asset-backed securities) may be prepaid unexpectedly prior to maturity. In either event, there is a risk that the reinvested amounts may provide less income and lower potential for capital gains.

FANNIE MAE AND FREDDIE MAC RISK

All IG Wealth Management Funds that invest a majority of their assets in fixed income securities have received an exemption from the Canadian securities regulators to invest more than 10% (or in the case of an alternative mutual fund or a non-redeemable investment fund, 20%) of its net assets in Fannie and Freddie Securities. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are U.S. government-sponsored enterprises that provide liquidity to the U.S. residential mortgage market by issuing securities and using the proceeds primarily to purchase mortgages from financial institutions. Fannie and Freddie Securities are not expressly guaranteed by the U.S. government but are widely believed to be implicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government and have the same credit rating as the U.S. government. If Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac default on their obligations, there is a risk that the U.S. government will not guarantee payment of those obligations. Any Fund that holds Fannie and Freddie Securities has credit risk. This risk is greater for a Fund that invests more than 10% of its assets in the Fannie and Freddie Securities because of the concentration of the Fund's assets in these securities.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

The NAVs of most of the Funds are calculated in Canadian dollars. Foreign investments are generally purchased in currencies other than Canadian dollars. When foreign investments are purchased in a currency other than Canadian dollars, the value of those foreign investments will be affected by the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the value of the foreign currency. If the Canadian dollar rises in value relative to the other currency but the value of the foreign investment otherwise remains constant, the value of the investment in Canadian dollars will have fallen. Similarly, if the value of the Canadian dollar has fallen relative to the foreign currency, the value of the mutual fund's investment will have increased.

Some mutual funds may use derivatives such as options, futures, forward contracts, swaps and customized types of derivatives to hedge against losses caused by changes in exchange rates. Please see the *Investment Strategies* section of each Fund description under the specific Fund found later in this Simplified Prospectus.

For these Funds, most investments in non-U.S. based issuers (including Canadian issuers) will be purchased in currencies other than U.S. dollars. When these non-U.S. investments are purchased in a currency other than U.S. dollars, the value of the investment will be affected by the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the value of the other currency. If the U.S. dollar rises in value relative to the other currency but the value of the non-U.S. based investment otherwise remains constant, the value of the investment in U.S. dollars will have fallen.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT RISK

Certain Funds invest in global equity or debt securities or may focus their investments in a particular region or country. The value of an investment in a foreign issuer depends on general global economic factors and specific economic and political factors relating to the country or countries in which the foreign issuer operates. The regulatory environment in some foreign countries may be less stringent than in Canada, including legal and financial reporting requirements. There may also be less information available with respect to foreign companies. Further, the legal systems of some foreign countries may not adequately protect investor rights and laws may change without sufficient warning. Stock markets in foreign countries may have lower trading volumes and sharper price corrections. Some or all of these factors could make a foreign investment more volatile than a Canadian investment.

In some countries, the political climate might be less stable and social, religious and regional tensions may exist. There could also be a risk of nationalization, expropriation or the imposition of currency controls. Certain foreign economies may be susceptible to market inefficiency, volatility and pricing anomalies that may be connected to government influence, a lack of publicly available information, political and social instability and/or the potential application of trade tariffs or protectionist measures with key trading partners. These risks and others can contribute to larger and more frequent price changes among foreign investments. As a result, the value of certain foreign securities, and potentially the value of the funds that hold them, may rise or fall more rapidly and to a greater degree than Canadian investments.

Many foreign countries impose tax on dividends and interest paid or credited to persons who are not resident in such countries. While the Funds generally aim to make investments in such a manner as to minimize the amount of foreign taxes incurred, investments in global equity and debt securities may subject the Funds to foreign taxes on dividends and interest paid or credited to them or any gains realized on the disposition of such securities. Any foreign taxes incurred by a Fund will generally reduce the value of the Fund's portfolio. Under certain tax treaties, the Funds may be entitled to a reduced rate of tax on foreign income. Some countries require the filing of a tax reclaim or other forms to receive the benefit of the reduced tax rate. Whether or when a Fund will receive the tax reclaim is within the control of the particular foreign country. If a

Fund obtains a refund of foreign taxes, the net asset value of the Fund will not be restated, and the amount will remain in the Fund to the benefit of the then-existing securityholders.

HIGH YIELD SECURITIES RISK

Mutual funds may be subject to high yield securities risk. High yield securities risk is the risk that securities that are rated below investment grade by a recognized credit rating organization, or are unrated at the time of purchase may be more volatile than higher-rated securities of similar maturity. High yield securities may also be subject to greater levels of credit or default risk than higher-rated securities. The value of high yield securities can be adversely affected by overall economic conditions, such as an economic downturn or a period of rising interest rates, and high yield securities may be less liquid and more difficult to sell at an advantageous time or price or to value than higher-rated securities. In particular, high yield securities are often issued by smaller, less creditworthy companies or by highly leveraged firms, which are generally less able than more financially stable firms to make scheduled payments of interest and principal.

INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rates have an impact on a whole range of investments. Interest rates impact the cost of borrowing for governments, companies and individuals, which in turn impacts overall economic activity. Interest rates may rise during the term of a fixed-income investment. If interest rates rise, then the value of that fixed-income investment generally will fall. Conversely, if interest rates fall, the value of the investment will generally increase. Longer-term bonds and strip bonds are generally more sensitive to changes in interest rates than other kinds of securities. The cash flow from debt instruments with variable rates may change as interest rates fluctuate.

Changing interest rates can also indirectly impact the share prices of equity securities. When interest rates are high, it may cost a company more to fund its operations or pay down existing debt. This can impair a company's profitability and earnings growth potential, which can negatively impact its share price. Conversely, lower interest rates can make financing for a company cheaper, which can potentially increase its earnings growth potential. Interest rates can also impact the demand for goods and services that a company provides by impacting overall economic activity as described above. Therefore, if interest rates change, mutual funds (and in particular income funds and balanced funds) can be affected and the value of their investments may change.

LARGE TRANSACTION RISK

The securities of some mutual funds are bought by (a) other mutual funds, investment funds or segregated funds, including IG Wealth Management Funds; (b) financial institutions in connection with other investment offerings; and/or (c) investors who participate in an asset allocation program or model portfolio program. Independently, these other parties may, from time to time, purchase, hold or redeem a large proportion of a mutual fund's securities.

A large purchase of a mutual fund's securities will create a relatively large cash position in that mutual fund's portfolio. The presence of this cash position may adversely impact the performance of the mutual fund, and the investment of this cash position may result in significant incremental trading costs, which are borne by all of the investors in the mutual fund.

Conversely, a large redemption of a mutual fund's securities may require the mutual fund to sell portfolio investments so that it can pay the redemption proceeds. This sale may impact the market value of those portfolio investments and result in significant incremental trading costs, which are borne by all of the investors in the mutual fund, and it may accelerate or increase the payment of capital gains Distributions to these investors.

LEGISLATION RISK

Securities, tax, or other regulators make changes to legislation, rules, and administrative practice. These changes may have an adverse impact on the value of a mutual fund.

LEVERAGE RISK

When the Alternative Fund makes investments in derivatives, borrows cash for investment purposes, or uses physical short sales on equities, fixed-income securities or other portfolio assets, leverage may be introduced into the alternative mutual fund. Leverage occurs when the mutual fund's notional exposure to underlying assets is greater than the amount invested. It is an investment technique that can magnify gains and losses. Consequently, any adverse change in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate or index may amplify losses compared to those that would have been incurred if the underlying asset had been directly held by an alternative mutual fund and may result in losses greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Leverage may increase volatility, may impair an alternative mutual fund's liquidity and may cause the fund to liquidate positions at unfavourable times. An alternative mutual fund is subject to an aggregate exposure limit of 300% of its net asset value which is measured on a daily basis. This will operate to limit the extent to which the alternative mutual fund is leveraged.

LIQUIDITY RISK

A mutual fund may hold up to 15% or more of its net assets in illiquid securities. A security is illiquid if it cannot be sold at an amount that at least approximates the amount at which the security is valued. Illiquidity can occur (a) if the securities have sale restrictions; (b) if the securities do not trade through normal market facilities; (c) if there is simply a shortage of buyers; or (d) for other reasons. In highly volatile markets, such as in periods of sudden interest rate changes or severe market disruptions, securities that were previously liquid may suddenly and unexpectedly become illiquid. Illiquid securities are more difficult to sell, and a mutual fund may be forced to accept a discounted price.

Some high yield debt securities, which may include but are not limited to security types commonly known as high yield bonds, floating rate debt instruments and floating rate loans, as well as some fixed-income securities issued by corporations and governments in emerging market economies, may be more illiquid in times of market stress or sharp declines. In addition, the liquidity of individual securities may vary widely over time. Illiquidity in these instruments may take the form of wider bid/ask spreads (i.e., significant differences in the prices at which sellers are willing to sell and buyers are willing to buy that same security). Illiquidity may take the form of extended periods for trade settlement and delivery of securities. In some circumstances of illiquidity, it may be more difficult to establish a fair market value for particular securities, which could result in losses to a fund that has invested in these securities.

The liquidity of individual securities may vary widely over time and securities that were previously liquid may suddenly and unexpectedly become illiquid. A securities' liquidity may be affected by general economic and political conditions, such as sudden interest rate changes or severe market disruptions, as well as factors specific to an individual security, such as changes in management, strategic direction, competition, mergers/acquisitions, and other events. These impacts may have an effect on the performance of the mutual funds, the performance of the securities in which the mutual funds invest and may lead to an increase in the redemptions experienced by the mutual funds (including redemptions by large investors (see *Large Transaction Risk*)).

The IG Wealth Management Funds may from time to time invest in vehicles that, in turn, invest in a portfolio of private and illiquid assets ("**Private Vehicles**"). These Private Vehicles are intended for long-term investors and may include private credit, private equity, or real estate assets. Due to the illiquid nature of their underlying assets, Private Vehicles often have partial or full restrictions on the withdrawal of capital by investors over a set term which can be 10 years or longer. It may not be possible for a fund to sell its investment to a third party prior to the end of the term, and generally these types of investments are highly illiquid over the course of their life.

MARKET RISK

There are risks associated with being invested in the equity and fixed-income markets generally. The market value of a mutual fund's investments will rise and fall based on specific company developments and broader equity or fixed-income market conditions. Market value will also vary with changes in the general economic and financial conditions in countries where the investments are based. In addition, artificial intelligence ("**AI**"), including machine-learning technology and generative AI, is rapidly evolving. Technological developments in AI could disrupt the markets in which an account invests and result in increased competition, legal and regulatory risks and compliance costs. The full extent of current or future risks related to AI is not possible to predict.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER RISK

A mutual fund is dependent on its portfolio manager or sub-advisor to select its investments. A balanced fund or an asset allocation fund is also dependent on its portfolio manager or sub-advisor to decide what proportion of the mutual fund's assets to invest in each asset class. Mutual funds are subject to the risk that poor security selection or asset allocation decisions will cause a mutual fund to underperform relative to its benchmark or other mutual funds with similar investment objectives.

PREPAYMENT RISK

Certain fixed-income securities, including mortgage-backed or other asset-backed securities, can be prepaid before maturity. If a prepayment is unexpected or if it occurs faster than predicted, the fixed-income security may pay less income and its value may decrease. In addition, because issuers generally choose to prepay when interest rates are falling, the mutual fund may have to reinvest this money in securities that have lower rates.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST RISK

An investment in Real Estate Investment Trusts ("**REITs**") is also subject to the general risks associated with real property investments. The value for a real property and any improvements thereto may also depend on the credit and financial stability of the tenants. For example, a REIT's income and cash available for distribution to its investors would be adversely affected if a significant number of tenants were to become unable to meet their obligations to the REIT or if the REIT were unable to lease a significant amount of available space in its properties on economically favourable lease terms.

REITs trade on stock markets and are considerably more liquid than real property. In addition, because REITs behave more like equities, they are also typically much more volatile than real property investments. During a recession or a general market downturn, REITs should be expected to decline in value to a larger degree than real property assets.

RISK OF NOT BEING ABLE TO SELL YOUR INVESTMENT

In exceptional circumstances we will not accept any orders to sell Units of a Fund. These circumstances are explained later in the section *Purchases, switches and redemptions*.

SECURITIES LENDING, REPURCHASE AND REVERSE REPURCHASE TRANSACTION RISK

Certain mutual funds are eligible to enter into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions. In a securities lending transaction, the mutual fund lends its securities through an authorized agent to another party (often called a "counterparty") in exchange for a fee and a form of acceptable collateral. In a repurchase transaction, the mutual fund sells its securities for cash through an authorized agent, while, at the same time, it assumes an obligation to repurchase the same securities for cash (usually at a lower price) at a later date. In a reverse repurchase transaction, the mutual fund buys securities for cash while, at the same time, it agrees to resell the same securities for cash (usually at a higher price) at a later date. We have set out below some of the general risks associated with securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions:

- when entering into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions, the mutual fund is subject to the credit risk that the counterparty may go bankrupt or may default under the agreement and the mutual fund would be forced to make a claim in order to recover its investment;
- when recovering its investment on a default, a mutual fund could incur a loss if the value of the securities loaned (in a securities lending transaction) or sold (in a repurchase transaction) has increased relative to the value of the collateral held by the mutual fund; and
- similarly, a mutual fund could incur a loss if the value of the portfolio securities it has purchased (in a reverse repurchase transaction) decreases below the amount of cash paid by such mutual fund to the counterparty, plus interest.
- Mutual funds try to reduce this risk in the following ways:
- the Counterparties are required to have a Designated Rating;
- the Counterparties must place with the mutual fund collateral to support their obligations that is at least 102% of the market value of the securities that are loaned to them, or the securities they have agreed to sell back, under a Securities Lending Transaction or a Repurchase Transaction, respectively;
- the value of this collateral is checked and reset daily;
- for a Securities Lending Transaction, the collateral may include cash and the following "qualified securities":

  (i) fixed income or money market instruments issued or guaranteed by

  - the Government of Canada or the Government of a Province of Canada;
  - the U.S. Government, a U.S. State, a foreign government or a supranational agency if, in each case, they have a Designated Rating; or
  - a financial institution that is not the Counterparty or an affiliate of the Counterparty if it has a Designated Rating; or

(ii) commercial paper of a company that has a term to maturity of less than 365 days and that has a Designated Rating;

- in addition, for Securities Lending Transactions, the collateral may also include irrevocable letters of credit issued by a Canadian financial institution other than the Counterparty or an affiliate of the Counterparty if the financial institution has a Designated Rating;
- for a Repurchase Transaction, the collateral must be cash in an amount equal to at least 102% of the market value of the securities sold by the mutual fund;
- for a Reverse Repurchase Transaction, the securities purchased by the mutual fund must have a market value of at least 102% of the cash paid for them by the mutual fund, and must be "qualified securities" as described above;
- each Securities Lending Transaction cannot be for a period of more than 90 days, but the mutual fund may terminate the transaction at any time and recall the loaned securities;
- each Repurchase Transaction or Reverse Repurchase Transaction cannot be for a period of more than 30 days; and
- the value of all Repurchase Transactions and Securities Lending Transactions cannot exceed 50% of the mutual fund's net assets, not including the value of the collateral for loaned securities or the cash for sold securities.

SENIOR LOANS RISK

The risks associated with senior loans are similar to the risks of high yield bonds, although senior loans are typically senior and secured, whereas high yield bonds are often subordinated and unsecured. Investments in senior loans are typically below investment grade and are considered speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers.

Historically, such companies have been more likely to default on their payments of interest and principal owed than companies that issue investment grade securities, and such defaults could reduce the NAV and monthly income Distributions of funds who invest in these companies. These risks may be more pronounced in the event of an economic downturn. Under certain market conditions, the demand for senior loans may be reduced, which may, in turn, reduce prices. No active trading market may exist for certain senior loans, which may impair the ability of a holder of a senior loan to realize full value in the event of the need to liquidate such assets. Adverse market conditions may impair the liquidity of some actively traded senior loans. Although these loans are generally secured by specific collateral, there can be no assurance that such collateral would be available or would otherwise satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. In these circumstances, the holder of a loan may not receive payments to which it is entitled.

Senior loans may also be subject to certain risks due to longer settlement periods than the settlement periods associated with other securities. Settlement of transactions in most securities occurs one day after the trade date, and it is referred to as "T+1" settlement. In contrast, transactions in senior loans may have longer than normal settlement periods and have settlement periods that exceed T+1. Unlike equities trades, there is no central clearinghouse for loans, and the loan market has not established enforceable settlement standards or remedies for failure to settle. This potentially longer settlement timeline may create a mismatch between the settlement time for a senior loan and the time in which an investment fund holding the senior loan as an investment must settle redemption requests from its investors.

SERIES RISK

A mutual fund may offer more than one series, including series that are sold under different simplified prospectuses. If one series of such a mutual fund is unable to pay its expenses or satisfy its liabilities, then the assets of the other series of that mutual fund will be used to pay the expenses or satisfy the liability. This could lower the investment returns of the other series.

Also, if a Fund invests in a Series issued by an Underlying Fund, it is possible that the fees and expenses of any other Series issued by that Underlying Fund may affect the value of those Units held by the Top Fund.

SHORT-SELLING RISK

Certain mutual funds are permitted to engage in a limited amount of short selling. A short sale is a transaction in which a mutual fund sells, on the open market, securities that it has borrowed from a lender for this purpose. At a later date, the mutual fund purchases identical securities on the open market and returns them to the lender. In the interim, the mutual fund must pay compensation to the lender for the loan of the securities and provide collateral to the lender for the loan.

The Alternative Fund is permitted to sell securities short up to a maximum of 50% of its net asset value as described in further detail within the "**Investment Objectives**" section in Part B of this simplified prospectus.

Short selling involves certain risks:

- there is no assurance that the borrowed securities will decline in value during the period of the short sale by more than the compensation paid to the lender, and securities sold short may instead increase in value;
- a mutual fund may experience difficulties in purchasing and returning borrowed securities if a liquid market for the securities does not exist at that time;
- a lender may require a mutual fund to return borrowed securities at any time. This may require the mutual fund to purchase such securities on the open market at an inopportune time; and
- the lender from whom a mutual fund has borrowed securities, or the prime broker who is used to facilitate short selling, may become insolvent and the mutual fund may lose the collateral it has deposited with the lender and/or the prime broker.

SMALL COMPANY RISK

A mutual fund may make investments in equities and, sometimes, fixed-income securities issued by smaller capitalization companies. These investments are generally riskier than investments in larger companies for several reasons. Smaller companies are often relatively new and may not have an extensive track record. This lack of history makes it difficult for the market to place a proper value on these companies. Some of these companies do not have extensive financial resources and, as a result, they may be unable to react to events in an optimal manner. In addition, securities issued by smaller companies are sometimes less liquid, meaning there is less demand for the securities in the marketplace at a price deemed fair by sellers.

SMALL/NEW FUND RISK

A new or smaller mutual fund's performance may not represent how the mutual fund is expected to or may perform in the long term if and when it becomes larger and/or has fully implemented its investment strategies. For both new mutual funds or smaller mutual funds, investment positions may have a disproportionate impact, either positive or negative, on the mutual fund's performance. New and smaller mutual funds may also require a period of time before they are fully invested in a representative portfolio that meets their investment objectives and strategies. A mutual fund's performance may be more volatile during this "ramp-up" period than it would be after the mutual fund is fully invested. Similarly, an investment strategy of a new or smaller mutual fund may require a longer period of time to show returns that are representative of the strategy. New mutual funds have limited performance histories for investors to evaluate and they may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment and trading efficiencies. If a new or smaller mutual fund were to fail to successfully implement its investment objective or strategies, performance may be negatively impacted, and any resulting redemptions could create larger transaction costs for the mutual fund and/or tax consequences for investors.

TAXATION RISK

If any transactions of the Funds are reported on capital account but subsequently determined to be on income account, the net income of the Fund for tax purposes and the taxable component of Distributions to Unitholders could increase. Any such redetermination by the CRA may result in the Fund being liable for taxes. Such potential liability may reduce the NAV of the Units, NAV per Unit and/or the trading prices of the Units.

There can be no assurance that the CRA will agree with the tax treatment adopted by a Fund in filing its tax return. The CRA could reassess a Fund on a basis that results in tax being payable by the Fund or in an increase in the taxable component of Distributions considered to have been paid to Unitholders. Such liability may reduce the NAV of Units of the Fund.

In determining its income for tax purposes, a Fund will treat option premiums received on the writing of covered call options and cash covered put options and any losses sustained on closing out such options as capital gains and capital losses, as the case may be, in accordance with its understanding of the CRA's published administrative policy. Gains or losses on the disposition of shares, including the disposition of shares held in such a Fund's portfolio upon exercise of a call option, will be treated as capital gains or losses. The CRA's practice is not to grant an advance income tax ruling on the characterization of items as capital gains or income and no advance ruling has been requested or obtained.

Under the Tax Act, the excessive interest and financing expenses limitation rules (the "**EIFEL Rules**") have the effect of denying the deductibility of net interest and financing expenses in certain circumstances, including the computation of taxable income by a trust. The EIFEL Rules and their application are highly complex, and there can be no assurances that the EIFEL Rules will not have adverse consequences to a Fund or its Unitholders. In particular, if these rules were to apply to restrict deductions otherwise available to a Fund, the taxable component of Distributions paid by the Fund to Unitholders may be increased, which could reduce the after-tax return associated with an investment in Units.

There is no assurance that Canadian federal or provincial tax laws, foreign tax laws or the administrative policies or assessing practices of the CRA will not be changed in a manner that adversely affects the Funds.

TRACKING RISK

Certain mutual funds may invest substantially all of their assets in one or more other Funds. The performance of a mutual fund that invests in an Underlying Fund may differ from the performance of the fund(s) in which it invests in the following respects:

- the fees and expenses of the mutual fund may differ from the fees and expenses of the funds(s) in which it invests;
- there may be a lag between the date on which the mutual fund issues securities to its investors and the date on which the mutual fund invests in other funds; and

  instead of investing in other funds, the mutual fund may hold cash or short-term debt securities in order to satisfy anticipated redemption requests.

Overview

This part of the Simplified Prospectus contains specific information about the Funds. Each Fund's description is organized into sections to make it easier for you to compare any Fund to other IG Wealth Management Funds. Here is an overview of the information you will find in each section.

Fund details

Each Fund may issue an unlimited number of mutual fund Units. Each Fund may offer separate Series of Units to retail purchasers in the future without notice. Expenses of each Series are tracked separately, and a different price is calculated for each Series. Accordingly, each Unit represents an equal, undivided interest in the portion of a Fund's net assets attributable to that Series. More details can be found under *Fees and expenses.*

This section is a quick overview of the Fund. It tells you

- the kind of mutual fund it is;
- the launch date for each Series of Units offered under this Simplified Prospectus;
- the eligibility of the Fund for investment by Registered Plans;
- the applicable fees paid by each Series of the Fund. See also the section *Fees and expenses paid by the Funds* under *Fees and expenses*;
- the name of the Portfolio Advisor. More details about our Portfolio Advisor(s) can be found under *Responsibility for Mutual Fund Administration*; and
- the name of the sub-advisor that provides investment advisory services for the Funds.

Goldman Sachs, as sub-advisor for the Funds, selects investments or assists with the selection of investments for the Funds. The Sub-advisor is a signatory to the UN-sponsored Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI).

What does the Fund invest in?

Investment objective and strategies

This section gives you information about the investment objective and strategies of each Fund. The investment objective information describes the basic goal of the Fund as well as the type of securities in which it may primarily invest. The investment objective can only be changed with the consent of the investors in the Fund at a meeting called for that purpose. The investment strategies explain how the Fund intends to achieve its investment objective. As manager of the Funds, we may change the investment strategies from time to time, but will give you notice, by way of a press release, of our intention to do so if it would be a material change as defined in National Instrument 81-106 – Investment Fund Continuous Disclosure ("**NI 81-106**"). Under NI 81-106, a change in the business, operations or affairs of a Fund is considered to be a "material change" if a reasonable investor would consider it important in deciding whether to purchase or continue to hold securities of the Fund.

Mutual Fund Rules

The IG Wealth Management Funds follow the standard investment rules for mutual funds (the "**Rules**") unless they have permission from the securities authorities to deviate from these Rules. In this section we will disclose if the Funds have permission to deviate from the Rules. Please see *Exemptions and Approvals* for more details.

The Rules also permit any mutual fund to invest in other mutual funds in most circumstances. Accordingly, the Funds may also invest in other mutual funds, including other IG Wealth Management Funds, and mutual funds managed by affiliates of the Manager (such as funds managed by Mackenzie Financial Corporation and any affiliate of Mackenzie Financial Corporation).

The IG Wealth Management Funds are permitted to purchase, sell and hold securities of certain companies that are directly or indirectly related to the Manager (including, but not limited to, Power Corporation of Canada, Power Financial Corporation, Canada Lifeco Inc., The Canada Life Assurance Company, Canada Life Financial Corporation and Canada Life Capital Trust and their subsidiaries), subject to supervision by the IG Wealth Management Funds Independent Review Committee (the "**IRC**"). The IRC has approved standing instructions for those investments. Please see *Fund Governance* for more information.

Cash and short-term debt instruments

In keeping with the Rules, the Funds may also hold cash and cash-like investments such as government-issued treasury bills and other money market instruments, to a greater or lesser extent. The Funds may also hold cash for payment of redemptions and to purchase investments. The amount that is held in these short-term debt instruments, and as cash, will depend on what is determined to be in the best interests of each Fund given prevailing market conditions, available investment opportunities, and the anticipated cash available for investment by each Fund. There is no limit on the amount of these instruments or cash that each Fund can hold. If necessary, the Funds may temporarily depart from their investment objectives and strategies by investing in short-term debt instruments and cash.

Securities Lending Transactions, Repurchase Transactions and Reverse Repurchase Transactions and Use of Derivatives

The Funds may also enter into Securities Lending Transactions, Repurchase Transactions and Reverse Repurchase Transactions, and the Funds may use Derivatives in conjunction with their other investment strategies as permitted by the Rules, as more fully explained in the section *What are the General Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?*. Derivatives may be used to

- protect against losses caused by changes in the prices of securities, markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other risks;
- effectively increase or decrease the maturity of bonds and other fixed income securities in their portfolio;
- substitute for purchasing or selling the debt on which the Derivative is based. This allows a Fund to increase or decrease its exposure to certain markets, currencies or securities without trading the actual shares, bonds or currency;
- help manage the risk associated with one or more of their investments; and
- enhance returns.

Certain Funds do not intend to engage directly in the use of Derivatives but may be exposed to Derivatives through its investment in Underlying Funds.

As the Alternative Fund is considered an “alternative mutual fund” pursuant to NI 81-102, it is permitted to invest in specified derivatives, in uncovered derivatives or to enter into derivatives contracts with counterparties that do not have a designated rating as defined in NI 81-102.

At this time most of the Funds do not intend to enter into Securities Lending Transactions, Repurchase Transactions or Reverse Repurchase Transactions, but their Underlying Funds may use them for these purposes. You will receive a notice if this should change.

What are the risks of investing in the Funds?

We provide a list of the risks of mutual fund investing in the *What are the General Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?* section of this document. The risks that apply to each Fund are identified under the sub-heading *What are the risks of investing in the Fund?* described under the specific Fund found later in this Simplified Prospectus. Those risks are based upon a Fund’s expected investments and investment practices and are related to the material risks of investing in that Fund under normal market conditions when considering the Fund’s portfolio as a whole, not each individual investment within the portfolio.

We have classified each of the applicable risks as either Primary risk, Secondary risk or Low or not a risk. We consider the primary risks to be the more significant risks in respect of the particular Fund because they occur more frequently and/or because their occurrence will have a more significant impact on the Fund’s value. We consider the secondary risks relatively less significant because they occur less frequently and/or because their occurrence will have a less significant impact on the Fund’s value. Low or not a risk means that we consider the risk to be either very remote or non-existent. **All of the applicable risks should be understood before making any investment in a Fund.**

If at any time during the previous 24 months an IG Wealth Management Fund invests more than 10% of its net assets in any single issuer’s securities, except government and clearing corporation securities, Concentration risk will be shown here as Primary risk together with the name of the issuer and the maximum percentage of the Fund’s assets that were invested in that issuer at any time during the past 24 months. Please note, however, that we do not indicate Concentration risk as a Primary risk where a Fund invests more than 10% of its assets in any Underlying Fund because the Underlying Funds are well diversified, unless the Underlying Fund itself has Concentration risk as a Primary risk.

Similarly, if more than 10% of the Units of a Fund are held by any Unitholder (other than the Manager) of that Fund (including by one or more IG Wealth Management Funds, GIFs or IG/CL Segregated Funds), this risk will be shown here as Large transaction risk. Please note, however, that we do not indicate Concentration risk where a fund invests more than 10% of its assets in any Underlying Fund because the Underlying Funds are well diversified, unless the Underlying Fund itself has Concentration risk. Where an Underlying Fund has Large transaction risk, the Top Fund's performance could also be impacted when there is a large redemption by an investor in the Underlying Fund. Therefore, this risk will be included in the specific information for that Top Fund even though there may not be any individual unitholder holding more than 10% of that Top Fund. Similarly, however, as any IG Wealth Management Fund may invest in any of the Funds after the date of this Simplified Prospectus, this risk may apply at any time even if this risk is not specifically listed for a Fund.

You can find more information about risks under *What are the General Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?*.

Risk Classification Methodology

The risk ratings referred to in this section help you decide whether a fund is right for you. However, this information is only a guide. One measure of the risk associated with an investment in mutual funds is the difference in their returns from year to year (often referred to as "volatility"). When reviewing the volatility of a mutual fund, however, it is important to keep in mind that the level of volatility associated with a mutual fund may moderate the overall volatility risk associated with your whole investment portfolio, to the extent that the volatility of a particular mutual fund could offset the volatility of other investments in your portfolio. Consequently, a mutual fund with a higher volatility may still be suitable for an investor with a lower tolerance for volatility in the context of their overall investment portfolio.

The investment risk level of each Fund is required to be determined in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' standardized risk classification methodology, which is based on the historical volatility of the Fund, as measured by the most recent 10-year standard deviation of the returns of the Fund. Standard deviation is used to quantify the historical dispersion of returns around the average returns over the 10-year period. In this context, it can provide an indication of the amount of variability of returns that occurred relative to the average return over the 10-year measurement period. The higher the standard deviation of a Fund, the greater the range of returns it experienced in the past. In general, the greater the range of returns, the higher the risk.

You should know that other types of risks, both measurable and non-measurable, exist. Also, just as historical performance may not be indicative of future returns, historical volatility may not be indicative of future volatility, especially since the risk rating is based on the standard deviation of the most recent 10-year period.

For any Fund that is new, or for a Fund that has less than 10 years of performance history, we supplement the return history using a reference index that reasonably approximates or, for a newly established Fund, that is reasonably expected to approximate, the standard deviation of the Fund (a "**Reference Index**"). If a Fund has less than 10 years of performance history but there is another mutual fund with 10 years of performance history that is managed by us and that is highly similar to the Fund (a "**Reference Fund**"), we calculate the investment risk level using the return history of the Reference Fund rather than that of the Reference Index. For Funds that have 10 years of performance history, the methodology will calculate the standard deviation of the Fund using the return history of the Fund rather than that of the reference index. In each case, the Funds are assigned an investment risk rating in one of the following categories: low, low to medium, medium, medium to high or high risk.

- **Low** – for Funds with a level of risk that is typically associated with investments in money market funds and/or certain types of lower risk fixed-income funds;
- **Low to Medium** – for Funds with a level of risk that is typically associated with investments in balanced funds and certain types of higher risk fixed-income funds;
- **Medium** – for Funds with a level of risk that is typically associated with investments in equity and 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 and that may concentrate their investments in small-to-mid capitalization equities, specific regions, or specific sectors of the economy; and
- **High** – for Funds with a level of risk that is typically associated with investment in equity and that may concentrate their investments in specific regions or specific sectors of the economy where

there is a substantial risk of loss (e.g., resource, precious metals).

We may exercise discretion and assign a Fund a higher risk classification than indicated by the 10-year standard deviation if we believe that the Fund may be subject to other foreseeable risks that the 10-year standard deviation does not reflect.

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 a Fund in a higher risk rating category, but we will never place a Fund in a lower risk rating category.

A more detailed explanation of the risk classification methodology used to identify the risk ratings of the Funds is available on request, at no cost, by calling toll free at 1-888-746-6344 or, in Quebec, toll-free 1-800-661-4578 or by writing to IGIM, 447 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 3H5.

Description of Securities Offered by the Mutual Fund

Distribution Rights

Each Fund intends to distribute sufficient net income and net capital gains to its investors each year to ensure that the Fund does not pay ordinary income tax under Part I of the Tax Act. A Fund may also distribute returns of capital. A Fund may pay a distribution of net income, net capital gains and/or returns of capital at such time or times as we, acting as manager, in our discretion, determine.

Distributions of any net income and net realized capital gains occur annually, usually in December of each year.

In addition, IG Strategic Wealth - Global Core Fixed Income Pool makes monthly income Distributions.

The Fund may allocate net capital gains as a redemption distribution to an investor who redeems that Fund's units – including to an investor who redeems that Fund's units in the course of switching to another I.G Wealth Management Fund – provided the capital gain so allocated is not more than the investor's accrued gain on the units redeemed. Any remaining net income or net capital gains of a Fund to be distributed will occur on or about the business day following the distribution record date or dates, at our discretion.

For more information on reinvestment of Distributions see *Automatic reinvestment of Distributions*.

Liquidation or other termination rights

If a Fund or a particular series of units of a Fund is ever terminated, each unit that you own will participate equally with each other unit of the same series in the assets of the Fund attributable to that series after all of the Fund's liabilities (or those allocated to the series of units being terminated) have been paid or provided for.

Conversion and redemption rights

Units of the Funds may be exchanged for other units of that Fund or another I.G Wealth Management Fund (a "**switch**") as described under *Switching between IG Wealth Management Funds* and may be redeemed as described under *Selling Units of the Funds*.

Voting rights and changes requiring investor approval

You have the right to exercise one vote for each unit held at meetings of all investors of your Fund and at any meetings held solely for investors of that series of units. We are required to convene a meeting of investors of a Fund to ask them to consider and approve, by not less than a majority of the votes cast at the meeting (either in person or by proxy), any of the following material changes if they are ever proposed for the Fund:

- a change to the basis of the calculation of expenses that are charged to the Fund or to you, which could result in an increase in charges to the Fund or to you unless (i) the contract is an arm's length contract with a party other than us or an associate or affiliate of ours for services relating to the operation of the Fund, and (ii) you are given at least 60 days' written notice of the effective date of the proposed change, or unless (i) the mutual fund is permitted to be described as "no-load", and (ii) the investors are given at least 60 days' written notice of the effective date of the proposed change. Similarly, the introduction of certain new fees by us for the Fund which may be payable by the Fund or investors of the Fund would also require the approval of a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of investors of the Fund;
- a change of the manager of a Fund (other than a change to an affiliate of ours);
- any change in the investment objectives of a Fund;
- any decrease in the frequency of calculating the NAV for each series of units;

- certain material reorganizations of a Fund; and
- any other matter which is required by the constating documents of a Fund, by the laws applicable to a Fund, or by any agreement to be submitted to a vote of the investors in a Fund.

If the Rules relating to matters that require Unitholder approval should change, we may amend the Declaration of Trust to reflect the change without seeking Unitholder approval, but Unitholders will be provided with advance notice of the change if this is deemed to be necessary by the Trustee or Manager. Please see *Independent Review Committee* under *Independent Review Committee and Fund Governance* for the Rules that eliminate the need for Unitholder approval of certain changes.

Other changes

You will be provided with at least 60 days' written notice of

- a change of auditor of a Fund; and
- certain reorganizations with, or transfer of assets to, another mutual fund, if a Fund will cease to exist thereafter and you will become a unitholder of another Fund (otherwise an investor vote will be required).

We generally provide at least 30 days' notice to you (unless longer notice requirements are imposed under securities legislation) to amend the applicable Declaration of Trust in the following circumstances:

- when the securities legislation requires that written notice be given to you before the change takes effect; or
- when the change would not be prohibited by the securities legislation and we reasonably believe that the proposed amendment has the potential to adversely impact your financial interests or rights, so that it is equitable to give you advance notice of the proposed change.

We are generally also entitled to amend the applicable Declaration of Trust without prior approval from, or notice to, you if we reasonably believe that the proposed amendment does not have the potential to adversely affect you, or

- to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations or policies;
- to protect you;
- to remove conflicts or inconsistencies between the Declaration of Trust and any law, regulation or policy affecting the Fund, trustee or its agents;
- to correct typographical, clerical or other errors; or
- to facilitate the administration of the Fund or to respond to amendments to the Tax Act which might adversely affect the tax status of a Fund or you if no change is made.

Name, Formation and History of the Funds

The principal place of business for the Funds is 447 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 3H5.

The Funds are trusts established under (or established prior to and then continued under) a Declaration of Trust dated June 28, 2024 (as amended and restated), under the laws of the Province of Manitoba.

Funds	Date of Formation
IG Strategic Wealth - Global Small Cap Equity Pool	August 13, 2026
IG Strategic Wealth - European Equity Pool	August 13, 2026
IG Strategic Wealth - Global Core Fixed Income Pool	August 13, 2026
IG Strategic Wealth - Global Managed Beta Pool	August 13, 2026

NON-RETAIL FUNDS

IG Strategic Wealth - Global Small Cap Equity Pool

IG Strategic Wealth - European Equity Pool

IG Strategic Wealth - Global Core Fixed Income Pool

IG Strategic Wealth - Global Managed Beta Pool

IG Strategic Wealth - Global Small Cap Equity Pool

Fund details

Type of fund	Global and International Equity
Type of securities	Trust Units
Units Offered	Series P
Eligibility for Registered Plans	No
Portfolio Advisor	I.G. Investment Management, Ltd.
Sub-advisor	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.

What does the Fund invest in?

Investment objective

The Fund aims to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in equity securities of small-capitalization companies from around the world.

In order to change its fundamental investment objective, the Fund needs approval from a majority of its investors who vote at a meeting held for that purpose, unless it is required by law to make the change.

Investment strategies

The Fund invests in small-capitalization companies from around the world that have a market capitalization no greater than the company with the largest market capitalization in the global small cap universe generally at the time an investment is made. The Fund may also invest in corporations with larger capitalizations if market conditions warrant; and/or hold investments in corporations which later achieve a larger capitalization.

The Fund uses a quantitative style of management, in combination with a qualitative overlay, that emphasizes fundamentally-based stock and country/currency selection, careful portfolio construction and efficient implementation.

The Fund's investments are selected using fundamental research and a variety of quantitative techniques based on certain investment themes, including, among others, Fundamental Mispricings, High Quality Business Models, Sentiment Analysis and Market Themes & Trends.

Fundamental Mispricings seeks to identify high-quality businesses trading at a fair price, which may lead to strong performance over the long-run. High Quality Business Models seeks to identify companies that are generating high-quality revenues with sustainable business models and aligned management incentives. Sentiment Analysis seeks to identify stocks experiencing improvements in their overall market sentiment. Market Themes and Trends seeks to identify companies positively positioned to benefit from themes and trends in the market and macroeconomic environment.

The Fund may also hold a portion of its assets in cash or cash equivalent instruments (including money market securities or money market mutual funds) in response to or in anticipation of unfavourable market conditions and/or for liquidity purposes.

The Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in foreign securities.

The Fund may engage in Securities Lending, Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions, and use Derivatives. These transactions and Derivatives will be used in conjunction with the Fund's other investment strategies in a manner considered most appropriate to achieving the Fund's overall investment objectives and enhancing the Fund's returns as permitted by the securities Rules.

Equity management style

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large cap companies		•	
Medium cap companies		•	
Small cap companies		•	

What are the risks of investing in the Fund?

The risks that apply to this Fund are explained under *What are the General Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?.* The following table shows which risks apply to this Fund:

	Primary risk	**Secondary risk**	**Low or not a risk**
Commodity Risk		•	
Concentration Risk			•
Convertible Securities Risk			•
Credit Risk			•
Cyber Security Risk		•	

	Primary risk	Secondary risk	Low or not a risk
Derivatives Risk		•	
Emerging Markets Risk		•	
Equity Investment Risk	•		
ETF Risk		•	
Extreme Market Disruptions Risk		•	
Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac Risk			•
Fixed Income Investment Risk			•
Foreign Currency Risk	•		
Foreign Investment Risk	•		
High Yield Securities Risk			•
Interest Rate Risk		•	
Large Transaction Risk	•		
Legislation Risk		•	
Leverage Risk			•
Liquidity Risk	•		
Market Risk	•		
Portfolio Manager Risk		•	
Prepayment Risk			•
Real Estate Investment Trust Risk		•	
Risk of Not Being Able to Sell Your Investment			•
Securities Lending, Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transaction Risk		•	
Senior Loans Risk			•
Short-Selling Risk		•	
Small Company Risk	•		
Small/New Fund Risk		•	
Taxation Risk		•	
Tracking Risk			•

Major Events during the Last 10 Years

As this Fund is new, there have been no significant changes to date.

Investment Risk Classification Methodology

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

Since the Fund is new, the investment risk level has been calculated by reference to the return of the MSCI World Small Cap Index Total Return (Net) $CAD.

The MSCI World Small Cap Index Total Return (Net) $CAD is an equity index which captures small-cap companies in developed markets around the world.

Please see *Risk Classification Methodology* under *Part B: Specific Information about each of the mutual funds described in this document* for more information about the methodology we used to classify this Fund's risk level.

IG Strategic Wealth - European Equity Pool

Fund details

Type of fund	Global and International Equity
Type of securities	Trust Units
Units Offered	Series P
Eligibility for Registered Plans	No
Portfolio Advisor	I.G. Investment Management, Ltd.
Sub-Advisor	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.

What does the Fund invest in?

Investment objective

The Fund aims to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in equity securities of European companies.

In order to change its fundamental investment objective, the Fund needs approval from a majority of its investors who vote at a meeting held for that purpose, unless it is required by law to make the change.

Investment strategies

The Fund invests in companies that are either based in or earn most of their profits or revenues from Europe and/or from anywhere in the world.

The Fund uses a quantitative style of management, in combination with a qualitative overlay, that emphasizes fundamentally-based stock and country/currency selection, careful portfolio construction and efficient implementation.

The Fund's investments are selected using fundamental research and a variety of quantitative techniques based on certain investment themes, including, among others, Fundamental Mispricings, High Quality Business Models, Sentiment Analysis and Market Themes & Trends.

Fundamental Mispricings seeks to identify high-quality businesses trading at a fair price, which may lead to strong performance over the long-run. High Quality Business Models seeks to identify companies that are generating high-quality revenues with sustainable business models and aligned management incentives. Sentiment Analysis seeks to identify stocks experiencing improvements in their overall market sentiment. Market Themes and Trends seeks to identify companies positively positioned to benefit from themes and trends in the market and macroeconomic environment.

The Fund may also hold a portion of its assets in cash or cash equivalent instruments (including money market securities or money market mutual funds) in response to or in anticipation of unfavourable market conditions and/or for liquidity purposes.

The Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in foreign securities.

The Fund may engage in Securities Lending, Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions, and use Derivatives. These transactions and Derivatives will be used in conjunction with the Fund's other investment strategies in a manner considered most appropriate to achieving the Fund's overall investment objectives and enhancing the Fund's returns as permitted by the securities Rules.

Equity management style

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large cap companies		•	
Medium cap companies		•	
Small cap companies		•	

What are the risks of investing in the Fund?

The risks that apply to this Fund are explained under *What are the General Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?.* The following table shows which risks apply to this Fund:

	Primary risk	Secondary risk	Low or not a risk
Commodity Risk		•	
Concentration Risk		•	
Convertible Securities Risk			•
Credit Risk			•
Cyber Security Risk		•	
Derivatives Risk		•	
Emerging Markets Risk		•	
Equity Investment Risk	•		
ETF Risk		•	
Extreme Market Disruptions Risk		•	
Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac Risk			•

	Primary risk	Secondary risk	Low or not a risk
Fixed Income Investment Risk			•
Foreign Currency Risk	•		
Foreign Investment Risk	•		
High Yield Securities Risk			•
Interest Rate Risk		•	
Large Transaction Risk	•		
Legislation Risk		•	
Leverage Risk			•
Liquidity Risk	•		
Market Risk	•		
Portfolio Manager Risk		•	
Prepayment Risk			•
Real Estate Investment Trust Risk		•	
Risk of Not Being Able to Sell Your Investment			•
Securities Lending, Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transaction Risk		•	
Senior Loans Risk			•
Short-Selling Risk		•	
Small Company Risk		•	
Small/New Fund Risk		•	
Taxation Risk		•	
Tracking Risk			•

Major Events during the Last 10 Years

As this Fund is new, there have been no significant changes to date.

Investment Risk Classification Methodology

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

Since the Fund is new, the investment risk level has been calculated by reference to the return of the MSCI Europe Index Total Return (Net) $CAD.

The MSCI Europe Index Total Return (Net) $CAD is an equity index which captures large- and mid-cap companies across developed markets in Europe.

Please see *Risk Classification Methodology* under *Part B: Specific Information about each of the mutual funds described in this document* for more information about the methodology we used to classify this Fund's risk level.

IG Strategic Wealth - Global Core Fixed Income Pool

Fund details

Type of fund	Income
Type of securities	Trust Units
Units Offered	Series P
Eligibility for Registered Plans	No
Portfolio Advisor	I.G. Investment Management, Ltd.
Sub-Advisor	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.

What does the Fund invest in?

Investment objective

The Fund aims to provide total return consisting of income and potential capital appreciation by investing primarily in fixed income securities from around the world.

In order to change its fundamental investment objective, the Fund needs approval from a majority of its investors who vote at a meeting held for that purpose, unless it is required by law to make the change.

Investment strategies

The Fund uses both systematic and fundamental approaches in its investment process, combining top-down macroeconomic and sector views with bottom-up fundamental credit analysis. The Fund invests across fixed income sectors and utilizes directional, relative value, and yield curve positioning to seek diversified sources of return while managing risk. The Fund seeks to optimize risk-adjusted returns across varying market conditions.

The Fund generally selects investment grade global core fixed income securities, which may include:

- Securities issued or guaranteed by governments;
- Quasi-government issuers, including but not limited to, supranational, local governments, agencies;
- Corporate debt securities;
- Emerging market debt (sovereign and corporates)
- US Agency Mortgages including TBAs (to-be-announced);
- Securitized credit; and
- Certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances issued or guaranteed by, or time deposits having total assets of more than $1 billion.

The Fund may hold a portion of its net assets in securities of other affiliated or unaffiliated investment funds, including ETFs, which may be managed by us, the Sub-advisor or by their respective affiliates, in accordance with its investment objectives.

The Fund may invest in fixed income securities rated at least BBB- or equivalent at the time of purchase. Money market investments must be rated at least "A-2" or equivalent, as rated by a recognized credit rating organization. For any security that is not rated by a recognized credit rating organization, the corresponding issuer's ratings are used. In the event of a security being downgraded below its minimum permissible credit rating, the security may be held at the discretion of the Sub-advisor, so long as the aggregate value of securities rated less than BBB- is no more than 5% of the portfolio. The Fund may invest in a security not rated by any credit rating agency if it is included in a recognized index.

The Fund has obtained regulatory approval to invest up to 35% of its net assets in debt securities issued or guaranteed by governments with an AAA or higher credit rating, and up to 20% of its net assets in debt securities issued or guaranteed by governments with an AA or higher credit rating. The Fund can also invest up to 100% of its assets in debt securities issued or guaranteed by the governments of Canada or the United States.

The Fund may, pursuant to obtained regulatory relief, invest more than 10% of its net assets in debt obligations, including mortgage-backed securities, issued or guaranteed by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, subject to certain conditions. The relief does not impose a limit on the amount that the Fund may invest in either Fannie or Freddie Securities; accordingly, all or substantially all of a Fund's net assets could be invested in Fannie and Freddie Securities at any time.

The Fund may also hold a portion of its assets in cash or cash equivalent instruments (including money market securities or money market mutual funds) in response to or in anticipation of unfavourable market conditions and/or for liquidity purposes.

The Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in foreign securities. The sub-advisor may limit foreign currency risk by hedging foreign currency exposure primarily back to Canadian Dollars.

The Fund may engage in Securities Lending, Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions, and use Derivatives. These transactions and Derivatives will be used in conjunction with the Fund's other investment strategies in a manner considered most appropriate to achieving the Fund's overall investment objectives and enhancing the Fund's returns as permitted by the securities Rules.

What are the risks of investing in the Fund?

The risks that apply to this Fund are explained under *What are the General Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?*. The following table shows which risks apply to this Fund:

	Primary risk	Secondary risk	Low or not a risk
Commodity Risk		•	
Concentration Risk		•	
Convertible Securities Risk			•
Credit Risk	•		
Cyber Security Risk		•	
Derivatives Risk		•	
Emerging Markets Risk		•	
Equity Investment Risk			•
ETF Risk		•	
Extreme Market Disruptions Risk		•	
Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac Risk	•		
Fixed Income Investment Risk	•		
Foreign Currency Risk		•	
Foreign Investment Risk	•		
High Yield Securities Risk			•
Interest Rate Risk	•		
Large Transaction Risk	•		
Legislation Risk		•	
Leverage Risk			•
Liquidity Risk	•		
Market Risk	•		
Portfolio Manager Risk		•	
Prepayment Risk	•		
Real Estate Investment Trust Risk			•
Risk of Not Being Able to Sell Your Investment			•
Securities Lending, Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transaction Risk		•	
Senior Loans Risk			•
Short-Selling Risk		•	
Small Company Risk		•	
Small/New Fund Risk		•	
Taxation Risk		•	
Tracking Risk		•	

Major Events during the Last 10 Years

As this Fund is new, there have been no significant changes to date.

Investment Risk Classification Methodology

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

Since the Fund is new, the investment risk level has been calculated by reference to the return of the ICE BofA Global Broad Market Index Hedged $ CAD.

The ICE BofA Global Broad Market Index Hedged $ CAD tracks the performance of investment grade public debt issued in the major domestic and Eurobond markets. The foreign currency exposure is hedged back to the Canadian dollar.

Please see *Risk Classification Methodology* under *Part B: Specific Information about each of the mutual funds described in this document* for more information about the methodology we used to classify this Fund's risk level.

IG Strategic Wealth - Global Managed Beta Pool

Fund details

Type of fund	Alternative Fund
Type of securities	Trust Units
Units Offered	Series P
Eligibility for Registered Plans	No
Portfolio Advisor	I.G. Investment Management, Ltd.
Sub-Advisor	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.

What does the Fund invest in?

Investment objective

The Fund aims to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in equity securities of companies from around the world, and by purchasing and writing put and/or call options on such equity securities from time to time in response to market conditions.

The Fund may use alternative investment strategies including engaging in cash borrowing, physical short sales, leverage, and/or derivatives strategies for hedging and investment purposes.

The Fund's aggregate exposure to its sources of leverage shall not exceed the limit on the use of gross exposure described in the "**Investment strategies**" section, below, or as otherwise permitted under applicable securities legislation.

In order to change its fundamental investment objective, the Fund needs approval from a majority of its investors who vote at a meeting held for this purpose, unless it is required by law to make the change.

Investment strategies

The Fund selects investments that provide beta exposure to global equity markets, where beta refers to the component of returns that is attributable to broad market risk exposure. The Fund intends to invest primarily in large capitalization equity securities of companies from around the world, but it may also invest in small capitalization equity securities and in companies located in emerging markets.

In selecting its securities, the Fund may use a rules-based methodology, in combination with a qualitative overlay, that emphasizes fundamentally-based and market-based stock selection, portfolio construction and efficient implementation.

The Fund may seek to diversify its exposure using a factor-based diversification approach, which seeks to capture common sources of active equity returns, including, but not limited to, the following factors: Momentum, Valuation, Volatility, and Quality. The Momentum factor seeks to identify companies whose stock prices are expected to increase or decrease by, among other things, evaluating each company's recent performance. The Valuation factor seeks to identify companies whose stock prices are trading at a discount to their fundamental or intrinsic value by, among other things, comparing each company's book value to market value. The Volatility factor seeks to identify companies whose stock prices are expected to have a relatively lower degree of fluctuation over time. The Quality factor seeks to identify companies that are profitable or expected to generate higher returns on assets.

The Fund may engage in put and call option transactions, both purchasing and writing options, to gain exposure to the global equity markets. This options-based strategy seeks to generate returns in moderately rising or moderately declining global equity markets where the sub-advisor believes realized volatility will be lower than the volatility implied by the option prices.

The Fund may use a macro hedging strategy to diversify its exposure to global equity asset classes by purchasing options on interest rates or fixed income instruments, where risk/return characteristics have low expected correlation to global equity markets.

The Fund will employ a flexible approach to its use of other derivative instruments and has the ability to use options, swaps, futures and forward contracts for hedging or non-hedging purposes under different market conditions. The Fund may use derivative instruments where the underlying interest of the derivative is an ETF.

The Fund may hold a portion of its net assets in securities of other investment funds, including ETFs or REITs, which may be managed by us or by an affiliate, the Sub-advisor or by their respective affiliates, in accordance with its investment objectives.

The Fund may hold a portion of its assets in cash or cash equivalent instruments (including money market securities, money market mutual funds, or U.S. Treasuries) in response to or in anticipation of unfavourable market conditions and/or for liquidity purposes.

The Fund may invest in physical commodities either directly or through the use of specified derivatives.

The Fund may, directly or indirectly, through investments in other mutual funds, use derivative instruments.

The Fund, when taking a “short” position, may sell an instrument that it does not own before borrowing to meet its settlement obligations. The Fund may also take “short” positions in futures, forwards or swaps. A “short” position will benefit from a decrease in price of the underlying instrument and will lose value if the price of the underlying instrument increases. A “long” position will benefit from an increase in price of the security and will lose value if the price of the security decreases.

Leverage can be used to amplify the effect of certain allocations and may be created through cash borrowings, short sales, or derivative contracts, for both hedging and non-hedging purposes. The Fund’s aggregate exposure to its sources of leverage, calculated as the sum of the following sources of leverage, must not exceed 300% of its net asset value: (i) the aggregate market value of securities sold short; (ii) the value of indebtedness under any borrowing arrangements for investment purposes; and (iii) the aggregate notional value of the Fund’s specified derivatives positions excluding any specified derivatives used for hedging purposes.

The Fund may borrow cash up to a maximum of 50% of its net asset value and may sell securities short, whereby the aggregate market value of securities sold short will be limited to 50% of its net asset value. The combined use of short selling and cash borrowing by the Fund is subject to an overall limit of 50% of its net asset value.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net asset value in securities of a single issuer including exposure to that single issuer through specified derivative transactions or index participation units.

In addition to Derivatives, the Fund may engage in Securities Lending and Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions. These transactions and Derivatives will be used in conjunction with the Fund’s other investment strategies in a manner considered most appropriate to achieving the Fund’s overall investment objectives and enhancing the Fund’s returns as permitted by the securities Rules.

Equity management style

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large cap companies		•	
Medium cap companies		•	
Small cap companies		•	

What are the risks of investing in the Fund?

The risks that apply to this Portfolio are explained under *What are the General Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?.* The following table shows which risks apply to this Portfolio:

	Primary risk	Secondary risk	Low or not a risk
Commodity Risk		•	
Concentration Risk			•
Convertible Securities Risk			•
Credit Risk			•
Cyber Security Risk		•	
Derivatives Risk	•		
Emerging Markets Risk		•	
Equity Investment Risk	•		
ETF Risk	•		
Extreme Market Disruptions Risk		•	
Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac Risk			•
Fixed Income Investment Risk			•
Foreign Currency Risk	•		
Foreign Investment Risk	•		
High Yield Securities Risk			•
Interest Rate Risk		•	
Large Transaction Risk	•		
Legislation Risk		•	
Leverage Risk	•		
Liquidity Risk	•		
Market Risk	•		
Portfolio Manager Risk		•	
Prepayment Risk			•
Real Estate Investment Trust Risk		•	
Risk of Not Being Able to Sell Your Investment			•

	Primary risk	Secondary risk	Low or not a risk
Securities Lending, Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transaction Risk		•	
Senior Loans Risk			•
Short-Selling Risk	•		
Small Company Risk		•	
Small/New Fund Risk		•	
Taxation Risk		•	
Tracking Risk		•	

Major Events during the Last 10 Years

As this Fund is new, there have been no significant changes to date.

Investment Risk Classification Methodology

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

Since the Fund is new, the investment risk level has been calculated by reference to the return of the MSCI All Country World Index Investable Market Index Total Return (Net) $CAD.

The MSCI All Country World Index Investable Market Index Total Return (Net) $CAD tracks the performance of large, mid and small-cap representation across develop and emerging markets.

Please see *Risk Classification Methodology* under *Part B: Specific Information about each of the mutual funds described in this document* for more information about the methodology we used to classify this Fund's risk level.

Glossary

An explanation of some terms used in this Simplified Prospectus:

Business Day means any day a Fund is open for business to accept orders to purchase or sell Units.

Capitalization refers to the value of a company's publicly traded stock. The value is determined by multiplying the number of shares issued by the company by the price per share. It is a simple way of comparing the company's market size to others in the stock market(s).

Counterparty refers to the person (normally an investment dealer or financial institution) with whom a mutual fund enters into a Derivative, Securities Lending Transaction, Repurchase Transaction, or Reverse Repurchase Transaction.

Custodian means the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

Deadline refers to the time by which orders must be received to obtain that day's price, usually being 3:00 p.m. Central Time or earlier at the discretion of the Manager if, for example, The Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) closes earlier on any Business Day.

Derivative means a financial instrument that derives its value from the value of another security, index, economic indicator or other financial instrument. Examples of Derivatives include the following:

- **Options,** which are securities that give the mutual fund the ability to buy or sell a security at a pre-set price until a future date, but the mutual fund need not elect to do so.
- **Forward Contracts**, which are similar to Options, but instead they require a mutual fund to purchase or sell a security or commodity at a pre-set price at a future date, or exchange the equivalent value of the forward contract in cash. The Counterparty will be obliged to pay the mutual fund any increase in the value of the contract, or the mutual fund will be obliged to pay the Counterparty any decrease in the value of the contract.
- **Future Contracts,** which are standardized Forward Contracts that trade on a futures exchange.
- **Swaps,** which are arrangements under which a mutual fund agrees to exchange cash flows from different financial instruments with another party. Some examples include an interest rate swap in which a mutual fund agrees to exchange a fixed rate of interest on a bond for a floating rate of interest on another bond of the same amount, and a credit default swap in which a premium is paid by a mutual fund for the right to receive a payment if a bond issuer commits certain specified defaults.

Designated Rating means that the debt securities of a company or government have been rated A (or its equivalent), or better, by a designated rating organization or its affiliate, and no other designated rating organization, or its affiliate, have given the same debt securities a lower rating, and there has been no announcement by any rating organization or its affiliate that the rating may be downgraded to a lower rating that is not a Designated Rating.

Distributions are payments the Funds make to Unitholders. The Funds may earn dividend, interest income and/or other income from their investments. They may also realize capital gains when investments are sold at a profit. When a Fund makes a payment to you, such as income (less expenses) and net realized capital gains, or return of capital, these payments are called Distributions.

Equity Income refers to income received from investments deemed to have equity-like characteristics. This may include, but is not limited to, income from dividend-paying common shares, and preferred shares and distributions from real estate investment trusts, income and royalty trusts. This could also include securities that provide a return of capital or that could be converted into equity securities.

ESG-Integrated refers to a fund that considers, on an ongoing basis, ESG-related factors within an investment analysis and decision making process with the aim of improving risk adjusted returns.

Excessive Short-Term Trading refers to a combination of purchases and redemptions, including switches between IG Wealth Management Funds, that occur within 30 days so frequently that it is believed to be detrimental to IG Wealth Management Fund investors.

Fund and **Funds** mean any one or more of the IG Wealth Management Funds offered by this Simplified Prospectus.

IG Strategic Wealth Portfolios means IG Strategic Wealth - Global Small Cap Equity Pool, IG Strategic Wealth - European Equity Pool, IG Strategic Wealth - Global Core

Fixed Income Pool, and IG Strategic Wealth - Global Managed Beta Pool.

IG Wealth Management, us, we or **our** refers to any one of IGWM Inc. and its subsidiaries, including the Manager or Portfolio Advisor, as appropriate in the context.

IG Wealth Management Funds mean the Funds and any other IG Wealth Management sponsored mutual funds.

Inappropriate Short-Term Trading refers to a combination of a purchase and redemption, including switches between IG Wealth Management Funds, within 30 days that is believed to be detrimental to other fund investors and that may take advantage of funds with investments priced in other time zones or illiquid investments that trade infrequently.

Liquidity means the ease with which a mutual fund can buy or sell investments at a fair market price.

Management Expense Ratio or **MER** shows the fees and operating expenses of each Series as an annualized percentage of its average net assets for its financial year.

Manager means I.G. Investment Management, Ltd.

Money Market Funds refers to any one, or all, of the following:

- IG Mackenzie Canadian Money Market Fund
- IG Mackenzie U.S. Money Market Fund

National Instrument means National Instrument 81-102, a regulatory rule that governs the investment and administration of mutual funds.

NAV means net asset value.

Non-retail Series refers to Units that may be offered by the IG Wealth Management Funds from time to time without a prospectus for investment by IG Wealth Management Funds and other institutional investors.

Portfolio Advisor refers to I.G. Investment Management, Ltd.

Promoter means I.G. Investment Management, Ltd.

Reference Fund means an IG Wealth Management Fund with 10 years of performance history where that history is used to calculate the investment risk level of a similar Fund.

Reference Index or **Reference Indices** means the index used to reasonably approximate the standard deviation of a Fund with less than 10 years of performance history (or in the case of a new Fund, an index reasonably expected to approximate the standard deviation).

Registered Plan refers to when an investment is held within a pension plan or another plan registered under the Tax Act. Examples of Registered Plans include the following:

- Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs) and similar Registered Plans, including
  - Locked-in Retirement Accounts (LIRAs);
  - Restricted Locked-in Savings Plans (RLSPs); and
  - Locked-in Registered Retirement Savings Plans (Locked-in RRSPs).
- Registered Retirement Income Funds (RRIFs) and similar Registered Plans, including
  - Locked-in Retirement Income Funds (LRIFs);
  - Life Income Funds (LIFs);
  - Prescribed Retirement Income Funds (PRIFs); and
  - Restricted Life Income Funds (RLIFs).
- Registered Disability Savings Plans (RDSPs);
- Registered Education Savings Plans (RESPs);
- First Home Savings Accounts (FHSAs);
- Tax-Free Savings Accounts (TFSAs);
- Group RRSPs; and
- Group TFSAs.

Regulations means the regulations under the Tax Act.

Repurchase Transaction means an agreement where a mutual fund sells a security to a Counterparty and, at the same time, agrees to buy back the same security from the Counterparty at a lower price, usually within a few days. This allows the mutual fund to earn an additional return.

Reverse Repurchase Transaction means an agreement where a mutual fund buys a security from a Counterparty and, at the same time, agrees to sell the same security back to the Counterparty at a higher price, usually within a few days. This allows the mutual fund to earn an additional return.

Rules means the standard investment rules applicable to all mutual funds in Canada, including those in the National Instrument, unless a mutual fund has obtained regulatory approval to make other investments.

Sales Taxes means Goods and Services Tax (GST), Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) and Quebec Sales Tax (QST), as applicable.

Securities means the Units issued by the IG Wealth Management Funds, as applicable.

Securities Lending Transaction means a transaction where securities are loaned by a mutual fund in exchange for a fee and the loan is secured by collateral.

Series means any one or more of the particular Funds of Units being offered by the IG Wealth Management Funds, including other retail Series that may be offered under a separate prospectus and any Non-retail Series.

Sub-advisor means an investment advisor retained by the Portfolio Advisor to provide investment-related services in regard to a particular IG Wealth Management Fund.

Tax Act means the *Income Tax Act (Canada)* as it may be amended from time to time.

Top Fund means an IG Wealth Management Fund which invests in an Underlying Fund.

Trustee means I.G. Investment Management, Ltd.

Turnover Rate indicates the rate at which a mutual fund changes its investments. A rate of 100% means that the mutual fund entered into transactions equivalent to having bought and sold its entire portfolio once in a year.

Underlying Funds refers to an investment fund in which an IG Wealth Management Fund invests.

Unitholder means a person holding Units of a Fund.

Units means the Series P units of the Fund that is offered for sale under this Simplified Prospectus. Series P Units have no service fees, no management fees, and no sales charges. The Units are not available for sale to retail purchasers.

Simplified Prospectus

Offering Series P Units of

IG Strategic Wealth - Global Small Cap Equity Pool
IG Strategic Wealth - European Equity Pool
IG Strategic Wealth - Global Core Fixed Income Pool
IG Strategic Wealth - Global Managed Beta Pool

Additional information about each Fund is available in the Funds' documents:

- The most recently filed Fund Facts;
- The most recently filed annual financial statements;
- Any interim financial reports of the Funds filed after the annual financial statements were filed;
- The most recently filed annual management report of fund performance; and
- Any interim management report of fund performance filed after the annual management report of fund performance.

These documents are incorporated by reference into this Simplified Prospectus, which means that they are legally part of this document, just as if they were printed as part of it. You can get a copy of these documents at your request, at no cost, by

Writing to

IG Wealth Management
447 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 3H5

Calling us toll free at

1.888.746.6344
1.800.661.4578 in Quebec

Contacting us at

contact-e@ig.ca (for service in English)
contact-f@ig.ca (for service in French)

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

ig.ca / f / / / in