

Note: [11 Mar 2015] - The following is a consolidation of 81-101CP. It incorporates the changes to this document that came into effect on May 2, 2001, June 1, 2005, March 17, 2008, January 1, 2011, May 14, 2013, September 1, 2013, January 1, 2014 and March 11, 2015. This consolidation is provided for your convenience and should not be relied on as authoritative.

Companion Policy 81-101CP
Mutual Fund Prospectus Disclosure

Table of Contents

<u>PART</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
PART 1	PURPOSE OF THE COMPANION POLICY
1.1	Purpose of the Companion Policy
PART 2	PURPOSE AND GENERAL APPROACH OF THE INSTRUMENT
2.1	Purpose of the Instrument
2.1.1	Fund Facts Document
2.2	Simplified Prospectus
2.3	Annual Information Form
2.4	Financial Statements and Management Reports of Fund Performance
2.5	Filing and Delivery of Documents
2.5.1	Personal Information Forms
2.6	Supporting Documents
2.7	Amendments
2.8	Websites
PART 3	PLAIN LANGUAGE AND PRESENTATION
3.1	Plain Language
3.2	Presentation
PART 4	THE MULTIPLE SP
4.1	General Provisions Relating to a Multiple SP
4.2	Adding Additional Funds to a Multiple SP
PART 4.1	THE FUND FACTS DOCUMENT
4.1.1	General Purposes
4.1.2	Multiple Class Mutual Funds
4.1.3	Filings
4.1.4	Additional Information
4.1.5	Format
PART 5	THE SIMPLIFIED PROSPECTUS
5.1	General Purposes
5.2	Catalogue Approach

- 5.2.1 Accessibility of a Simplified Prospectus
- 5.3 Additional Information
- 5.4 Inclusion of Educational Material
- 5.5 Format

PART 6 THE ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

- 6.1 General Purposes
- 6.2 [Repealed]
- 6.3 Consolidation of Annual Information Forms
- 6.4 Additional Material

PART 7 DELIVERY

- 7.1 Delivery of the Simplified Prospectus and Annual Information Form
- 7.2 Pre-Sale Delivery of the Fund Facts Document
- 7.3 Post-Sale Delivery of the Fund Facts Document
- 7.4 Methods of Delivery
- 7.5 Consolidation of Fund Facts Documents
- 7.6 Preparation of Disclosure Documents in Other Languages
- 7.7 Delivery of Documents by a Mutual Fund
- 7.8 Delivery of Separate Part A and Part B Sections
- 7.9 Delivery of Non-Educational Material

PART 8 COMMENTARY ON INVESTMENT AND RELATED DISCLOSURE

- 8.1 Investment Disclosure
- 8.2 Portfolio Advisers

PART 9 NEED FOR MULTIPLE OR SEPARATE APPLICATIONS

- 9.1 Need for Multiple or Separate Applications

PART 10 Exemptions

- 10.1 Applications Involving Novel or Substantive Issues

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PART 1 PURPOSE OF THE COMPANION POLICY

Purpose of the Companion Policy

1.1 The purpose of this Companion Policy is to state the views of the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA or we) on various matters relating to the Instrument, including,

- (a) a discussion of the general approach taken by the CSA in, and the general regulatory purpose for, the Instrument;
- (b) explanation and discussion of various parts of the Instrument; and
- (c) examples of some matters described in the Instrument.

PART 2 PURPOSE AND GENERAL APPROACH OF THE INSTRUMENT

Purpose of the Instrument

2.1(1) The purpose of the Instrument is to ensure that the offering disclosure regime for mutual funds provides investors with disclosure documents that clearly and concisely state information that investors should consider in connection with an investment decision about the mutual fund, while recognizing that different investors have differing needs in receiving disclosure.

(2) The disclosure regime for mutual funds is built on two main principles:

- providing investors with key information about a mutual fund; and
- providing the information in a simple, accessible and comparable format.

(3) We use the following approaches in the Instrument to achieve the principles referred to in subsection (2):

1. The Instrument has been designed so that fund companies prepare offering disclosure documents that investors would find helpful in making investment decisions.
2. The Instrument contemplates the use of three disclosure documents by a mutual fund:
 - a simplified prospectus;
 - an annual information form; and

- a summary document called the ‘fund facts’, which contains key information about a mutual fund.

Together with the financial statements, the management reports of fund performance and other documents incorporated by reference, these documents contain full, true and plain disclosure about the mutual fund.

3. Subsection 4.1(1) of the Instrument requires that the simplified prospectus, annual information form and fund facts document be prepared using plain language and in a format that assists in readability and comprehension. The Instrument and related forms provide detailed requirements on the content and format of these documents.

(4) Mutual funds, managers and participants in the mutual fund industry should prepare disclosure documents and carry out delivery in a manner that is consistent with the spirit and intent of the Instrument.

Fund Facts Document

2.1.1(1) The Instrument requires that the fund facts document be in plain language, be no longer than 4 pages in length, and highlight key information important to investors, including performance, risk and cost. The fund facts document is incorporated by reference into the simplified prospectus.

(2) The Instrument and Form 81-101F3 set out detailed requirements on the content and format of a fund facts document, while allowing some flexibility to accommodate different kinds of mutual funds. The requirements are designed to ensure that the information in a fund facts document of a mutual fund is clear, concise, understandable and easily comparable with information in the fund facts document of other mutual funds.

(3) To help write the fund facts document in plain language, mutual fund companies can use the Flesch-Kincaid methodology to assess the readability of a fund facts document. The Flesch-Kincaid grade level scale is a methodology that rates the readability of a text to a corresponding grade level and can be determined by the use of Flesch-Kincaid tests built into commonly used word processing programs. The CSA will generally consider a grade level of 6.0 or less on the Flesch-Kincaid grade level scale to indicate that a fund facts document is written in plain language. For French-language documents, mutual fund companies may wish to consider using other appropriate readability tools.

(4) The Instrument requires delivery of the fund facts document, which satisfies the prospectus delivery requirements under applicable securities legislation. The CSA also encourages the use and distribution of the fund facts document as a key part of the sales process in helping to inform investors about mutual funds they are considering for investment.

(5) The CSA generally consider volatility to be a suitable basis for determining the investment risk rating of a mutual fund. For this reason, Form 81-101F3 prescribes

specific disclosure in the fund facts document explaining how volatility can be used as a measure to gauge the risk of an investment. If the disclosure is not compatible with the specific investment risk classification methodology that is used by the manager of the mutual fund, the CSA will consider applications for relief from Item 4 of Form 81-101F3. In making the application, the manager must demonstrate the suitability of using an alternative measure in determining the investment risk rating of its mutual fund. The application must also provide sample disclosure in place of the prescribed disclosure that would assist investors in understanding the investment risk rating of the mutual fund.

Simplified Prospectus

2.2(1) A simplified prospectus is the prospectus for the purposes of securities legislation. While the Instrument requires delivery of a fund facts document to an investor in connection with a purchase, an investor may also request delivery a copy of the simplified prospectus, or any other documents incorporated by reference into the simplified prospectus.

(2) The Instrument and Form 81-101F1 set out detailed requirements on the content and format of a simplified prospectus. The requirements enable the information about a mutual fund to be clear, concise, understandable, well-organized and to easily compare one mutual fund with another.

Annual Information Form

2.3(1) The Instrument requires that a supplemental disclosure document, the annual information form, be provided to any person on request. The annual information form is incorporated by reference into the simplified prospectus.

(2) Information contained in the related simplified prospectus will generally not be repeated in an annual information form except as necessary to make the annual information form comprehensible as an independent document. In general, an annual information form is intended to provide disclosure about different matters than those discussed in the fund facts document and simplified prospectus, such as information concerning the internal operations of the manager of the mutual fund, which may be of assistance or interest to some investors.

(3) The Instrument and Form 81-101F2 allow for more flexibility in the preparation of an annual information form than is the case with a simplified prospectus and fund facts document. The requirements for the order of disclosing information are less stringent for an annual information form than for a fund facts document or a simplified prospectus. An annual information form may include information not specifically required by Form 81-101F2.

Financial Statements and Management Reports of Fund Performance

2.4 The Instrument requires that the mutual fund's most recently audited financial statements, any interim financial reports filed after those audited statements, the mutual fund's most recently filed annual management report of fund performance and any interim management report of fund performance filed after that annual management report be provided upon request to any person or

company requesting them. Like the fund facts document and the annual information form, these financial statements and management reports of fund performance are incorporated by reference into the simplified prospectus. The result is that future filings of these documents will be incorporated by reference into the simplified prospectus, while superseding the financial statements and management reports of fund performance previously filed.

Filing and Delivery of Documents

2.5(1) Section 2.3 of the Instrument distinguishes between documents that are required by securities legislation to be “filed” with the securities regulatory authority or regulator and those that must be “delivered” or “sent” to the securities regulatory authority or regulator. Documents that are “filed” are on the public record. Documents that are “delivered” or “sent” are not necessarily on the public record. All documents required to be filed under the Instrument must be filed in accordance with National Instrument 13-101 *System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR)*.

(2) Section 1.1 of the Instrument defines “business day” as any day other than a Saturday, Sunday or a statutory holiday. In some cases, a statutory holiday may only be a statutory holiday in one jurisdiction. The definition of business day should be applied in each local jurisdiction in which a prospectus is being filed. For example, section 5.1.2 of the Instrument states that the date of the certificates in a simplified prospectus must be within 3 business days before the filing of the simplified prospectus. The certificates in the simplified prospectus are dated Day 1. Day 2 is a statutory holiday in Québec but not in Alberta. If the simplified prospectus is filed in both Alberta and Québec, it must be filed no later than Day 4 in order to comply with the requirement in section 5.1.2 of the Instrument, despite the fact that Day 2 was not a business day in Québec. If the simplified prospectus is filed only in Québec, it could be filed on Day 5.

Personal Information Forms

2.5.1(1) If mutual funds are relying upon a previously delivered personal information form or predecessor personal information form, mutual funds are reminded that the responses to certain questions in the form must still be correct. Accordingly, in order to meet these requirements mutual funds should obtain appropriate confirmations from the individual concerned.

(2) Paragraphs 2.3(1.1)(c) and 2.3(2.1)(c) of the Instrument require that in certain circumstances a mutual fund deliver a copy of a previously delivered personal information form, or “alternative information that is satisfactory to the regulator”. Our interpretation of what would potentially be alternative information that is satisfactory to the regulator is, with respect to the previous delivery of an individual’s personal information form, the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) project number and name of issuer. In most cases this information will be sufficient. Staff will contact mutual funds in cases where it is not. Mutual funds wishing to proceed in this manner should provide the information in the cover letter for the preliminary or pro forma simplified prospectus.

(3) If a mutual fund is delivering a copy of a previously delivered personal information form pursuant to paragraphs 2.3(1.1)(c) and 2.3(2.1)(c) of the instrument, the mutual fund should

deliver it as a personal information form on SEDAR, in the same way that a new personal information form would be delivered.

Supporting Documents

2.6(1) [Repealed]

(2) Subsection 2.3(6) of the Instrument permits certain material contracts to be filed with certain commercial or financial information deleted in order to keep this information confidential. For example, specific fees and expenses and non-competition clauses could be kept confidential under this provision. In these cases, the benefits of disclosing the information to the public are outweighed by the potentially adverse consequences to mutual fund managers and portfolio advisers. However, the basic terms of these agreements must be included in the contracts that are filed, such as provisions relating to the term and termination of the agreements and the rights and responsibilities of the parties to the agreements.

Amendments

2.7(1) Paragraph 2.1(1)(d) of the Instrument requires an amendment to an annual information form to be filed whenever an amendment to a simplified prospectus is filed. Similarly, subsection 2.3(5.1) of the Instrument requires an amendment to an annual information form to be filed whenever an amendment to a fund facts document is filed. If the substance of the amendment to the fund facts document or to the simplified prospectus would not require a change to the text of the annual information form, the amendment to the annual information form would consist only of the certificate page referring to the mutual fund to which the amendment to the fund facts document or the simplified prospectus pertains.

(2) Paragraph 2.1(1)(e) of the Instrument requires a mutual fund to file an amendment to a fund facts document when a material change to the mutual fund occurs that requires a change to the disclosure in the fund facts document. This mirrors the requirement in paragraph 11.2(1)(d) of National Instrument 81-106 *Investment Fund Continuous Disclosure*. We would not generally consider changes to the top 10 investments, investment mix or year-by-year returns of the mutual fund to be material changes. We would generally consider changes to the mutual fund's investment objective or risk level to be material changes under securities legislation.

(2.1) General Instruction (8.1) of Form 81-101F3 permits a mutual fund to disclose a material change and proposed fundamental change, such as a proposed merger, in an amended and restated fund facts document. We would permit flexibility in selecting the appropriate section of the amended and restated fund facts document to describe the material change or proposed fundamental change. However, we also expect that the variable sections of the fund facts document, such as the Top 10 investments and investment mix, to be updated within 60 days before the date of the fund facts document. In addition, if a mutual fund completes a calendar year or files a management report of fund performance prior to the filing of the amended and restated fund facts document, we expect the fund facts document to reflect the updated information.

(3) A commercial copy of an amended and restated simplified prospectus and annual information form can be created by reprinting the entire document or by putting stickers on an existing document that provide the new text created by the amendment. If stickers are used, one sticker will be required for the substance of the amendments and a separate sticker will be required for the cover page of the document that describes the type and date of the document, as applicable.

(4) Subsection 2.2(4) of the Instrument requires that any amendment to a fund facts document can only take the form of an amended and restated fund facts document. Accordingly, the commercial copy of an amended and restated fund facts document can only be created by reprinting the entire document.

(5) The requirements in section 2.2 of the Instrument apply to an amendment to a full simplified prospectus and to an amendment only to a Part A or Part B section of a simplified prospectus in cases where the Part A and Part B sections are bound separately. Section 2.2 of the Instrument requires amendments to various parts of a multiple SP to be evidenced as follows:

1. **Multiple SP with Part A and the Part B sections bound together.** An amendment to either or both of the Part A or Part B sections could be in the form of a free standing amending instrument that would be delivered to investors with the rest of the multiple SP. The amending instrument would be identified, in accordance with subsection 2.2(3) of the Instrument, as “Amendment No. [insert number], dated [date of amendment] to the simplified prospectus document for the [name of funds] dated [date of original document]”. Or, the amendment could be in the form of a restated and amended multiple SP document, identified as such in accordance with subsection 2.2(3).

2. **Multiple SP with Part A and the Part B sections bound separately.** If there is an amendment to the Part A section of the document but not to a Part B section, the amendment could be in the form of an amending document or an amended and restated Part A document. An amending document could be identified as “Amendment No. [insert number], dated [date of amendment], to the Part A section of the simplified prospectuses of the [name of funds] dated [original date of multiple SP]”, and the amended and restated Part A document could be identified as “Amended and Restated Simplified Prospectuses dated [date of amendment] of the [name of funds], amending and restating the Simplified Prospectuses dated [original date of document].”

3. In the circumstances described in paragraph 2 above, no amendment is required to be made to the Part B sections of the multiple SP. The footer that is required by Item 1 of Part B of Form 81-101F1 to be on the bottom of each page of a Part B section will continue to show the date of the original Part A document. For this reason, the amended Part A document must be identified in a way that shows the date of the amendments and the original date of the document so that investors know that it relates to the corresponding Part B sections.

4. If there is an amendment to a Part B section of a multiple SP with Part A and Part B sections bound separately the amendment must be made by way of an amended and restated Part B document, whether or not an amendment is being made to the Part A section. If no amendment

to the Part A section is being made, no amendment is required to the Part A document. The amended and restated Part B document will include a statement in the footer required by Item 1 of Part B of Form 81-101F1 that identifies the document as a document that amends and restates the original Part B document.

(6) Subsection 2.2(4) of the Instrument requires an amendment to a fund facts document to be in the form of an amended and restated fund facts document. An amended fund facts document does not have to be otherwise identified, except for the date of the amendment.

(7) An amendment to a prospectus of a mutual fund, even if it amends and restates the prospectus, does not change the date under Canadian securities legislation by which the mutual fund must renew the prospectus. That date, which is commonly referred to as the “lapse date” for the prospectus, remains that date established under securities legislation. An amendment to a fund facts document will also not change the lapse date for a prospectus.

(8) Securities legislation says that a person or company must not distribute securities, unless a preliminary prospectus and a prospectus have been filed and receipts have been issued by the securities regulatory authority or regulator. This requirement also applies to mutual funds. If a mutual fund adds a new class or series of securities to a simplified prospectus that is referable to a new separate portfolio of assets, a preliminary simplified prospectus must be filed, together with a preliminary annual information form and preliminary fund facts document. However, if the new class or series of securities is referable to an existing portfolio of assets, the new class or series may be added by an amendment to the simplified prospectus. In this case, a preliminary fund facts document for the new class or series must still be filed, as set out in subparagraph 2.1(1)(d)(iii) of the Instrument.

Websites

2.8 Section 2.3.1 of the Instrument requires a mutual fund to post its fund facts document to the website of the mutual fund, the mutual fund’s family or the manager of the mutual fund, as applicable. A fund facts document should remain on the website at least until the next fund facts document for the mutual fund is posted. A fund facts document must be displayed in an easily visible and accessible location on the website. It should also be presented in a format that is convenient for both reading online and printing on paper.

PART 3 PLAIN LANGUAGE AND PRESENTATION

Plain Language

3.1 Subsection 4.1(1) of the Instrument requires that a simplified prospectus, annual information form and fund facts document be written in plain language. The reason for using “plain language” is to communicate in a way that the audience could immediately understand what you tell them. The plain language approach focuses on the needs and abilities of the audience to ensure that the content of a communication is relevant, the organization of the information is logical, the language is appropriate and the presentation is visually appealing.

Mutual funds should consider the following plain language techniques in preparing their documents:

- Organize the document into clear, concise sections, paragraphs and sentences.
- Use:
 - common everyday words
 - technical, legal and business terms only when unavoidable and provide clear and concise explanations for them
 - the active voice
 - short sentences and paragraphs
 - a conversational and personal tone
 - examples and illustrations to explain abstract concepts.
- Avoid:
 - superfluous words
 - unnecessary technical, legal and business jargon
 - vague boilerplate wording
 - glossaries and defined terms unless they aid in understanding the disclosure
 - abstractions by using more concrete terms or examples
 - excessive detail
 - multiple negatives.

Presentation

3.2(1) Subsection 4.1(1) of the Instrument requires that a simplified prospectus, annual information form and fund facts document be presented in a format that assists in readability and comprehension. The Instrument and related forms also set out certain aspects of a simplified prospectus, annual information form and fund facts document that must be presented in a required format, requiring some information to be presented in the form of tables, charts or diagrams. Within these requirements, mutual funds have flexibility in the format used for simplified prospectuses, annual information forms and fund facts documents.

The formatting of documents can contribute substantially to the ease with which the document can be read and understood. Mutual funds should consider using the following formatting ideas when preparing their documents:

- reasonably-sized, easy-to-read typefaces
- headings that are clearly differentiated from the body text
- bulleted or numbered lists
- margins, boxes or shading to highlight information or for supplementary information
- tables, graphs and diagrams for complex information

- “question and answer” format to organize information
- sufficient white space on each page
- images, colour, lines and other graphical elements
- avoiding the use of upper-case, bold, italic or underlining in blocks of text
- avoiding full-justified margins.

(2) We think documents would be easier to read and understand with the use of the design features set out in subsection (1). The use of logos and pictures that accurately depict aspects of the mutual fund industry, the mutual fund or mutual fund family or products and services offered by the mutual fund family may also aid in comprehension and readability. However we think that an excessive use or crowding of design features might make the documents more difficult to read or understand.

(3) On occasion, we have seen amendments to simplified prospectuses prepared in highly legal and technical styles. For example, some amendments merely reference specific lines or sections of a simplified prospectus that are being amended, without providing the reader with a restated section or an explanation for the changes. In addition, some amendments have been presented in the form of photocopies of some other documents, such as meeting materials, with the word “amendment” written on the top of the photocopy. We think that these approaches are inappropriate ways of amending a simplified prospectus or annual information form under the Instrument.

Material changes to mutual funds must be described in a format that assists in readability and comprehension, as required by subsection 4.1(1) of the Instrument. Amendments should be expressed clearly, and in a manner that enables the reader to easily read and understand both the amendment and the revised sections of the relevant document. This manner of expression may require the preparation of either an amended and restated simplified prospectus or annual information form or a clearly worded amendment insert for the existing simplified prospectus or annual information form. Any amendment to a fund facts document must be in the form of an amended and restated fund facts document.

PART 4 THE MULTIPLE SP

General Provisions Relating to a Multiple SP

4.1(1) A consolidated “simplified prospectus” pertaining to a number of mutual funds is in law a number of separate simplified prospectuses, one simplified prospectus for each mutual fund. Further, a receipt issued by the securities regulatory authority or regulator in connection with a consolidated “simplified prospectus” in law represents a separate receipt for the simplified prospectus pertaining to each mutual fund. The Instrument and Form 81-101F1 make clear that a simplified prospectus under the Instrument pertains to one mutual fund and use the term “multiple SP” to refer to a document that contains more than one simplified prospectus.

(2) Under the Instrument, a simplified prospectus consists of two sections: a Part A section, which provides introductory information about the mutual fund, general information about mutual funds and information applicable to the mutual funds managed by the mutual fund organization, and a Part B section, which contains specific information about the mutual fund.

(3) The Instrument states that simplified prospectuses must not be consolidated to form a multiple SP unless the Part A section of each simplified prospectus is substantially similar. We think the term “substantially similar” would be applicable in this context if there is a high degree of similarity among the Part A sections of the simplified prospectuses that are proposed to be consolidated. This option would be available generally to mutual funds in the same mutual fund family that are administered by the same entities and operated in the same manner. There may be some deviation between the disclosure that would be provided for some of the mutual funds; those deviations have been largely contemplated by Form 81-101F1.

(4) In order to maximize flexibility for mutual fund organizations and improve the accessibility of disclosure provided to investors, the Instrument allows the Part B sections of a multiple SP to be bound separately from the Part A section. In addition, the Instrument permits the physical separation of each Part B section that pertains to a different mutual fund. This would permit an investor to be provided with a Part A section that described the mutual fund family and mutual fund organization generally, and only the mutual fund-specific disclosure that relates to the mutual fund or mutual funds in which the investor is interested. This approach could permit a “back pocket” approach in which the Part B sections of a simplified prospectus could be inserted in a pocket of the Part A section of the document.

(5) The Instrument contains no restrictions on how many simplified prospectuses can be consolidated into a multiple SP.

(6) [Repealed]

Adding Additional Funds to a Multiple SP

4.2(1) Mutual funds may create and file a document that contains both a *pro forma* simplified prospectus and a preliminary simplified prospectus in order to include the disclosure of a new mutual fund in documents that already pertain to existing mutual funds.

(2) A new mutual fund may be added to a multiple SP that contains final simplified prospectuses. In this case, an amended multiple SP and multiple AIF containing disclosure of the new mutual fund, as well as a new fund facts document for each class or series of the new mutual fund would be filed. The preliminary filing would constitute the filing of a preliminary simplified prospectus, annual information form and fund facts document for the new mutual fund, and a draft amended and restated simplified prospectus and annual information form for each existing mutual fund. The final filing of documents would include a simplified prospectus, annual information form and fund facts document for the new mutual fund, and an amended and restated simplified prospectus and annual information form for each previously existing mutual fund. An amendment to an existing fund facts document would generally not be necessary.

(3) An amendment to a prospectus of a mutual fund does not change the “lapse date” of the prospectus under Canadian securities legislation. Mutual funds are encouraged to pay particular attention to this issue when following the procedures described in subsection (2).

PART 4.1 THE FUND FACTS DOCUMENT

General Purposes

4.1.1 The general purposes of the offering disclosure regime for mutual funds and of the fund facts document are described in section 2.1 of this Policy. This Part provides guidance to preparers of the fund facts document in meeting those purposes.

A sample fund facts document is set out in Appendix A to this Policy. The sample is provided for illustrative purposes only.

Multiple Class Mutual Funds

4.1.2 The purpose for the requirements on the content and format of a fund facts document is to give investors the opportunity to easily compare the key information of one mutual fund to another. For many mutual funds, the class or series may affect not only the management expense ratio and performance, but a number of other considerations as well, such as minimum investment amounts, distributions, suitability, dealer compensation and sales charge options. For this reason, the Instrument requires a fund facts document to be prepared for each class and each series of a mutual fund that is referable to the same portfolio of assets.

Filings

4.1.3(1) Section 2.1 of the Instrument requires that a fund facts document for each class and series of the securities of a mutual fund be filed concurrently with the mutual fund’s simplified prospectus and annual information form.

(2) The most recently filed fund facts document for a mutual fund is incorporated by reference into the simplified prospectus under section 3.1 of the Instrument, with the result that any fund facts document filed under the Instrument after the date of receipt for the simplified prospectus supersedes the fund facts document previously filed.

(3) Section 2.3.1 of the Instrument requires a fund facts document filed under Part 2 of the Instrument to be posted by the mutual fund to the website of the mutual fund, the mutual fund’s family or the manager of the mutual fund. Only a final fund facts document filed under the Instrument should be posted to a website. A preliminary or pro forma fund facts document, for example, should not be posted.

Additional Information

4.1.4 Paragraph 4.1(3)(d) of the Instrument requires a fund facts document to include only information that is specifically mandated or permitted by the required Form 81-101F3.

Format

4.1.5 The Instrument requires a mutual fund to use the headings and sub-headings stipulated in the Instrument and Form 81-101F3.

PART 5 THE SIMPLIFIED PROSPECTUS

General Purposes

5.1 The general purposes of a simplified prospectus are described in section 2.1 of this Policy. This Part provides guidance to preparers of simplified prospectuses in meeting those purposes.

Catalogue Approach

5.2 The Instrument requires that a multiple SP must present the fund-specific, or Part B, disclosure about each fund using a catalogue approach. That is, the disclosure about each mutual fund must be presented separately from the disclosure about each other mutual fund.

Accessibility of a Simplified Prospectus

5.2.1 Mutual funds, managers, and dealers should encourage investors who want more information about a mutual fund to request and read the simplified prospectus and any of the documents incorporated by reference into the simplified prospectus. The Instrument requires that a simplified prospectus or any of the documents incorporated by reference be sent within three business days of a request.

Additional Information

5.3(1) Paragraph 4.1(2)(a) of the Instrument provides that a simplified prospectus must provide all information briefly and concisely. Paragraph 4.1(2)(e) of the Instrument requires that a simplified prospectus must include only educational material or information that is specifically mandated or permitted by Form 81-101F1.

(2) [Repealed]

(3) Item 12 of Part A and Item 14 of Part B of Form 81-101F1 permit disclosure of information required or permitted by securities legislation or by an order or ruling of the securities regulatory authority pertaining to the mutual fund that is not otherwise required to be disclosed by Form 81-101F1. This addition has been made to ensure that such information is not technically prohibited from being included in a simplified prospectus by paragraph 4.1(2)(e) of

the Instrument. Instruction (1) to Item 12 of Part A of Form 81-101F1 contains examples of the type of disclosure that may be appropriately included under these Items.

Inclusion of Educational Material

5.4(1) Paragraph 4.1(2)(e) of the Instrument permits educational material to be included in a simplified prospectus. There are no requirements on the location of any educational material. However, the CSA thinks that educational material will be more useful if placed close to mandated disclosure to which it substantively relates.

(2) Educational material contained in a simplified prospectus is subject to the general requirements of the Instrument and should be presented in a manner consistent with the rest of the simplified prospectus. That is, the educational material should be concise, clear and not detract from the clarity or presentation of the information in the simplified prospectus.

(3) The definition of “educational material” contained in section 1.1 of the Instrument excludes material that promotes a particular mutual fund or mutual fund family, or the products or services offered by the mutual fund or mutual fund family. A mutual fund, mutual fund family or those products or services may be referred to in educational material as an example if the reference does not promote those entities, products or services. Mutual funds should ensure that any material included within, attached to or bound with a simplified prospectus is educational material within the meaning of this definition.

Format

5.5 A simplified prospectus must use the headings and specified sub-headings exactly as they are set out in the Instrument. If no sub-headings are specified, a simplified prospectus may include additional sub-headings under the required headings.

PART 6 THE ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

General Purposes

6.1 The general purposes of an annual information form are described in section 2.1 of this Policy. This Part provides guidance to preparers of annual information forms in meeting those purposes.

6.2 [Repealed]

Consolidation of Annual Information Forms

6.3 Subsection 5.4(1) of the Instrument requires the consolidation of annual information forms into a multiple AIF if the related simplified prospectuses are consolidated into a multiple SP. It is noted that the Instrument does not prevent the consolidation of annual information forms even if the related simplified prospectuses are not consolidated. Therefore, a mutual fund organization may prepare, for instance, one multiple AIF that pertains to all of its mutual funds,

even if the simplified prospectuses for those mutual funds are not fully or even partially consolidated.

Additional Material

6.4(1) The Instrument and AIF Form do not prohibit the inclusion in an annual information form of information not specifically required by the AIF Form. Among other things, a mutual fund may therefore include educational information in an annual information form. Additional material in an annual information form is, however, subject to the general requirements contained in subsection 4.1(1) of the Instrument that all information must be presented in plain language and in a format that assists in readability and comprehension.

(2) If a mutual fund includes additional information, such as educational material, in an annual information form, that material should not be included primarily for purpose of promotion. An annual information form is designed to be easily understandable to investors and less legalistic in its drafting than traditional prospectuses, but it still constitutes part of a prospectus under securities legislation.

PART 7 DELIVERY

7.1 Delivery of the Simplified Prospectus and Annual Information Form – The Instrument contemplates delivery to all investors of a fund facts document in accordance with the requirements in securities legislation. It does not require the delivery of the simplified prospectus, or any other documents incorporated by reference into the simplified prospectus, unless requested. Mutual funds or dealers may also provide investors with any of the other disclosure documents incorporated by reference into the simplified prospectus.

7.2 Pre-Sale Delivery of the Fund Facts Document – **(1)** The Instrument requires a fund facts document to be delivered before a dealer accepts an instruction for the purchase of a security of a mutual fund. The purpose of pre-sale delivery of a fund facts document is to provide a purchaser with key information about the mutual fund that will inform a purchase decision. What constitutes “before” is intended to be flexible, provided it occurs within a reasonable timeframe before the purchaser’s instruction to purchase. Accordingly, the Canadian securities regulatory authorities would generally expect that delivery of a fund facts document will occur within a timeframe that provides a purchaser with a reasonable opportunity to consider the information in the fund facts document before proceeding with the transaction. It should not be delivered so far in advance of the purchase of a security of a mutual fund that the delivery cannot be said to have any connection with the purchaser’s instruction to purchase the mutual fund.

(2) Where a purchaser has already received a fund facts document for a particular class or series of securities of a mutual fund, it is not necessary to deliver to the purchaser another fund facts document for a subsequent purchase of that same class or series of securities of a mutual fund, unless a more recent version of the fund facts document has been filed.

7.3 Post-Sale Delivery of the Fund Facts Document – **(1)** While the Instrument generally requires pre-sale delivery of the fund facts document, it also sets out specific requirements that would permit post-sale delivery of the fund facts document in circumstances where the purchaser has indicated that they require the purchase of a security of a mutual fund to be completed immediately,

or by a specified time, and it is not reasonably practicable for the dealer to effect pre-sale delivery of the fund facts document within the timeframe specified by the purchaser.

(2) The requirements for post-sale delivery of the fund facts document are set out in section 3.2.02 and should be interpreted consistently with the dealer's general duties to act fairly, honestly and in good faith and to establish and maintain a compliance system in accordance with securities legislation. Accordingly, the Canadian securities regulatory authorities expect dealers will adapt their business models to comply with the general requirement for pre-sale delivery of the fund facts document.

(3) Section 3.2.02 requires dealers to provide a summary of the information contained in the fund facts document. This should include describing the purpose of the fund facts document, the type of information it contains, and advising purchasers that they are entitled to receive and review the fund facts document before the purchase of a security of a mutual fund. Where the purchaser consents to post-sale delivery of the fund facts document, dealers are required to provide verbal disclosure of certain information contained in the fund facts document. This would include a description of the fundamental features of the mutual fund and what it primarily invests in, as well as the investment risk level of the mutual fund. The Canadian securities regulatory authorities would not generally consider it necessary to disclose the information included in the fund facts document under "Top 10 investments" or "Investment mix". In disclosing the suitability of the mutual fund for particular investors, dealers would be required to describe the characteristics of the investor for whom the mutual fund may or may not be an appropriate investment, and the portfolios for which the mutual fund is and is not suited. In terms of providing an overview of any costs associated with buying, selling and owning the mutual fund, the information provided should, at a minimum, include a discussion of any applicable sales charges, as well as ongoing fund expenses (e.g., MER and TER), and any applicable trailing commissions. Information related to sales charges and trailing commissions is also required as part of pre-trade disclosure requirements set out in National Instrument 31-103 *Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations*. Finally, dealers would also be required to provide purchasers with a summary of any applicable right to withdraw from a purchase within two days after receipt of the fund facts document and to rescind a purchase within 48 hours after receipt of the trade confirmation for the purchase. This latter requirement is intended to alert purchasers to the fact that they will have an opportunity to consider the information in the fund facts document that will be delivered or sent post-sale and, based on that information, determine whether they want to cancel their purchase of the mutual fund securities at that time.

(4) Where a purchaser consents to receive delivery of the fund facts document after entering into the purchase of a security of a mutual fund, the consent will only be valid for the particular transaction. A dealer cannot rely on a blanket consent from a purchaser to carry out post-sale delivery of the fund facts document for other purchases of mutual fund securities.

(5) In accordance with existing practices, dealers must establish internal policies and procedures to ensure delivery of the fund facts document occurs in accordance with Part 3. Dealers must maintain evidence of delivery of the fund facts document, as well as receipt of purchaser consents to receive delivery of the fund facts document after entering into the purchase of a security of a mutual fund. Dealers must also maintain adequate records to evidence that satisfactory disclosure about the fund facts document has been provided to purchasers in compliance with section 3.2.02. Such records should also indicate why delivery of the fund facts document was impracticable in the circumstances.

The Canadian securities regulatory authorities expect that dealers will follow their current practices to maintain evidence of required disclosures to sufficiently document delivery of the fund facts document.

(6) The Instrument does not specify a particular manner of evidencing a purchaser's consent to allow delivery of the fund facts document after entering into the purchase of a security of a mutual fund. In particular, the Instrument does not require dealers to obtain written consent from clients. The Canadian securities regulatory authorities expect that dealers will follow their current policies and procedures for tracking and monitoring client instructions and authorizations.

(7) The Canadian securities regulatory authorities expect that dealers will remain faithful to the overall objective of ensuring that purchasers are provided with a fund facts document prior to accepting instructions to purchase a security of a mutual fund. Although the instrument allows for post-sale delivery of the fund facts document in certain limited circumstances, the Canadian securities regulatory authorities expect that post-sale delivery of the fund facts document will be the exception rather than the norm. The Canadian securities regulatory authorities may examine practices or arrangements that raise the suspicion of being structured to permit dealers to do indirectly what they cannot do directly and that are inconsistent with the overall intent of providing key information to investors at a time that is most relevant to their purchase decision.

(8) Section 3.2.03 sets out an exception from the requirement to deliver a fund facts document for subsequent purchases of a mutual fund made pursuant to a pre-authorized purchase plan provided certain conditions are met. One of these conditions requires investors to be provided with an initial notice indicating, among other things, that they will not receive a fund facts document unless they specifically request it. The notice must also specify how a fund facts document can be obtained. Investors must also be provided with an annual notice reminding them about how they can request a fund facts document. The Canadian securities regulatory authorities expect that both the initial notice and the annual notice will be presented in a clear, comprehensible and prominent manner so that investors can easily ascertain how they can avail themselves of the option to request a fund facts document.

7.4 Methods of Delivery – (1) The methods of delivery of a fund facts document are consistent with methods of delivery of a prospectus under securities legislation. A fund facts document required to be delivered or sent under Part 3 of the Instrument may be delivered or sent electronically, subject to the purchaser's consent. Electronic delivery may include providing an electronic copy of a fund facts document to the purchaser in the form of an e-mail attachment or providing a hyperlink to the fund facts document.

(2) The Canadian securities regulatory authorities will not consider the making of a fund facts document available on a website, or referring an investor to a general website address where the fund facts document can be found to constitute delivery under the Instrument, even if the investor consents to that method of delivery.

(3) Where a hyperlink is provided to the purchaser, the link should lead the purchaser directly to the specific fund facts document for the applicable class or series of the mutual fund being purchased. Consideration should be given to ensuring that the hyperlink remains accessible to the purchaser for so long as the purchaser may reasonably need to consult it.

(4) In the case of online transactions conducted through order execution service accounts, there may be a number of ways in which compliance with the requirement for pre-sale delivery of the fund facts document could be achieved. For example, dealers could consider the use of a “pop-up” notice informing the purchaser that a fund fact document is available for review and provide a hyperlink to the relevant fund facts document. Dealers could also consider requiring the purchaser to “click through” the fund facts document prior to accepting their purchase order.

(5) In addition to the requirements in the Instrument and the guidance in this section, dealers may want to refer to National Policy 11-201 *Electronic Delivery of Documents* for additional guidance.

7.5 Consolidation of Fund Facts Documents – (1) For the purposes of pre-sale delivery, subsection 5.2(2) of the Instrument allows a fund facts document to be combined with one or more fund facts documents, provided the size of the document does not make the presentation of the information inconsistent with the principles of simplicity, accessibility and comparability. For example, a fund facts document may be combined with fund facts documents of other classes or series of securities of the same mutual fund, other mutual funds from the same fund family, or other mutual funds of a similar type from different fund families. In making this determination, mutual funds, managers and participants in the mutual fund industry should consider the ability of an investor to easily find and use the information that is relevant to the particular mutual funds securities they are considering purchasing, and whether a reasonable person in the circumstances would come to the same conclusion. We think a document combining more than 10 fund facts documents may discourage an investor from finding and reading each fund facts document and obscure key information, which is inconsistent with the principles of simplicity, accessibility and comparability.

(2) Where multiple fund facts documents are being delivered electronically in compliance with the pre-sale delivery requirement, subsection 5.2(3) prohibits those fund facts documents from being combined into a single e-mail attachment. The use of a hyperlink that directs the investor to a single document combining all the relevant fund facts would also be prohibited under the Instrument. Instead, a dealer would be expected to provide individual attachments or hyperlinks for each fund facts document that is required to be delivered.

(3) When delivery of the fund facts document occurs after the purchase transaction, subsections 5.2(4) to (6) of the Instrument permit a fund facts document to be combined with certain other materials or documents. With the exception of a general front cover, a table of contents or a trade confirmation, subsection 5.2(7) requires the fund facts document to be located as the first item in the package of documents or materials.

7.6 Preparation of Disclosure Documents in Other Languages – Nothing in the Instrument prevents the simplified prospectus, annual information form or fund facts document from being prepared in other languages, provided that these documents are delivered or sent in addition to any disclosure document filed and required to be delivered in accordance with the Instrument. The Canadian securities regulatory authorities would consider such documents to be sales communications.

7.7 Delivery of Documents by a Mutual Fund – Section 3.3 of the Instrument requires that a mutual fund deliver or send to a person or company, upon request and free of charge, a simplified prospectus or documents incorporated by reference. The Canadian securities regulatory authorities are of the view that compliance with this specifically-mandated requirement by an unregistered entity is not a breach of the registration requirements of securities legislation.

7.8 Delivery of Separate Part A and Part B Sections – Mutual fund organizations that create physically separate Part B sections are reminded that any obligation to provide the simplified prospectus would be satisfied only by the delivery of both the Part A and Part B sections of a simplified prospectus.

7.9 Delivery of Non-Educational Material – The Instrument and related forms contain no restrictions on the delivery of non-educational material such as promotional brochures with either of the simplified prospectus and the annual information form. This type of material may, therefore, be delivered with, but cannot be included within, or attached to, the simplified prospectus and the annual information form. The Instrument does not permit the binding of educational and non-educational material with the fund facts document. The intention of the Instrument is not to unreasonably encumber the fund facts document with additional documents.

PART 8 COMMENTARY ON INVESTMENT AND RELATED DISCLOSURE

Investment Disclosure

8.1 Form 81-101F1 requires detailed disclosure concerning a number of aspects of the investment approach taken by a mutual fund, including disclosure concerning fundamental investment objectives, investment strategies, risk and risk management. Form 81-101F3 also contains a summarized form of this disclosure. For many mutual funds, the best persons to prepare and review the disclosure would be the portfolio advisers of the mutual fund and we think mutual funds should generally involve them in preparing and reviewing this disclosure.

Portfolio Advisers

8.2 Form 81-101F2 requires disclosure concerning the extent to which investment decisions are made by particular individuals employed by a portfolio adviser or by committee. Section 10.3(3)(b) requires certain information about the individuals principally responsible for the investment portfolio of the mutual fund. Part 11 of National Instrument 81-106 *Investment Fund Continuous Disclosure* requires a simplified prospectus to be amended if a material change occurs in the affairs of the mutual fund that results in a change to the disclosure in the simplified prospectus and fund facts document. Section 7.1 of Companion Policy 81-106CP *Investment Fund Continuous Disclosure* discusses when a departure of a high-profile individual from a portfolio adviser of a mutual fund may constitute a material change for the mutual fund. If the departure is not a material change for the mutual fund, there is no requirement to amend a simplified prospectus, as long as the simplified prospectus contains full, true and plain disclosure about the mutual fund.

PART 9 NEED FOR MULTIPLE OR SEPARATE APPLICATIONS

Need for Multiple or Separate Applications

9.1(1) The CSA note that a person or company that obtains an exemption from a provision of the Instrument need not apply again for the same exemption at the time of each simplified

prospectus, annual information form and fund facts document refiling, unless there has been some change in an important fact relating to the granting of the exemption.

(2) The principle described in subsection (1) does not necessarily apply to applications required to be made under the Regulations to the *Securities Act* (Quebec) for relief from provisions of those Regulations that are substantially similar to those contained in the Instrument. In that case, an application may be required with each refiling of a simplified prospectus, annual information form and fund facts document of a mutual fund.

(3) In Quebec, it may be necessary to apply for exemptions from the equivalent sections in the Act and the Regulations.

PART 10 EXEMPTIONS

Applications Involving Novel or Substantive Issues

10.1 Section 6.2 of the Instrument allows exemptive relief from form and content requirements for a simplified prospectus, an annual information or a fund facts document to be evidenced by way of issuance of a receipt. In cases where the CSA thinks that an application for exemptive relief raises novel and substantive issues, or raises a novel policy concern, the CSA may request that such applications follow the process set out in National Policy 11-203 *Process for Exemptive Relief Applications in Multiple Jurisdictions*. This will likely be the case for applications seeking exemptive relief from the form and content requirements of the fund facts document.

Appendix A – Sample Fund Facts Document



FUND FACTS

XYZ Canadian Equity Fund – Series B

June 30, 20XX

This document contains key information you should know about XYZ Canadian Equity Fund. You can find more details in the fund's simplified prospectus. Ask your representative for a copy, contact XYZ Mutual Funds at 1-800-555-5556 or investing@xyzfunds.com, or visit www.xyzfunds.com.

Before you invest in any fund, consider how the fund would work with your other investments and your tolerance for risk.

Quick facts

Fund code:	XYZ123	Fund manager:	XYZ Mutual Funds
Date series started:	March 31, 2000	Portfolio manager:	Capital Asset Management Ltd.
Total value of fund on June 1, 20XX:	\$1 billion	Distributions:	Annually, on December 15
Management expense ratio (MER):	2.25%	Minimum investment:	\$500 initial, \$50 additional

What does the fund invest in?

The fund invests in a broad range of stocks of Canadian companies. They can be of any size and from any industry. The charts below give you a snapshot of the fund's investments on June 1, 20XX. The fund's investments will change.

Top 10 investments (June 1, 20XX)

1. Royal Bank of Canada	7.5%
2. Toronto-Dominion Bank	7.1%
3. Canadian Natural Resources	5.8%
4. The Bank of Nova Scotia	4.1%
5. Cenovus Energy Inc.	3.7%
6. Suncor Energy Inc.	3.2%
7. Enbridge Inc.	3.1%
8. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	2.9%
9. Manulife Financial Corporation	2.7%
10. Canadian National Railway Company	1.9%
Total percentage of top 10 investments	42.0%

Total number of investments 93

Investment mix (June 1, 20XX)



How risky is it?

The value of the fund can go down as well as up. You could lose money.

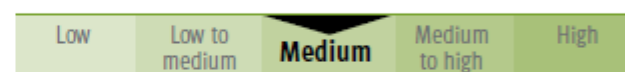
One way to gauge risk is to look at how much a fund's returns change over time. This is called "volatility".

In general, funds with higher volatility will have returns that change more over time. They typically have a greater chance of losing money and may have a greater chance of higher returns. Funds with lower volatility tend to have returns that change less over time. They typically have lower returns and may have a lower chance of losing money.

Risk rating

XYZ Mutual Funds has rated the volatility of this fund as **medium**.

This rating is based on how much the fund's returns have changed from year to year. It doesn't tell you how volatile the fund will be in the future. The rating can change over time. A fund with a low risk rating can still lose money.



For more information about the risk rating and specific risks that can affect the fund's returns, see the Risk section of the fund's simplified prospectus.

No guarantees

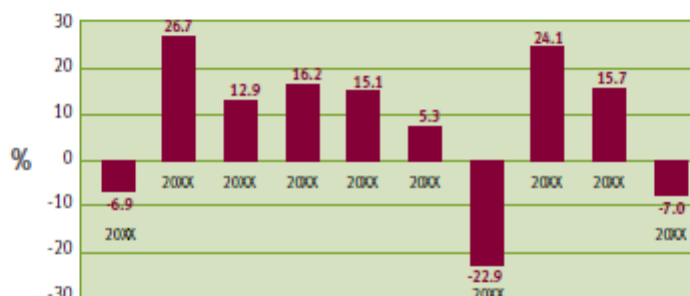
Like most mutual funds, this fund doesn't have any guarantees. You may not get back the amount of money you invest.

How has the fund performed?

This section tells you how Series B units of the fund have performed over the past 10 years. Returns are after expenses have been deducted. These expenses reduce the fund's returns.

Year-by-year returns

This chart shows how Series B units of the fund performed in each of the past 10 years. The fund dropped in value in 3 of the 10 years. The range of returns and change from year to year can help you assess how risky the fund has been in the past. It does not tell you how the fund will perform in the future.



Best and worst 3-month returns

This table shows the best and worst returns for Series B units of the fund in a 3-month period over the past 10 years. The best and worst 3-month returns could be higher or lower in the future. Consider how much of a loss you could afford to take in a short period of time.

	Return	3 months ending	If you invested \$1,000 at the beginning of the period
Best return	32.6%	April 30, 2003	Your investment would rise to \$1,326.
Worst return	-24.7%	November 30, 2008	Your investment would drop to \$753.

Average return

The annual compounded return of Series B units of the fund was 6.8% over the past 10 years. If you had invested \$1,000 in the fund 10 years ago, your investment would now be worth \$1,930.

Who is this fund for?

Investors who:

- are looking for a long-term investment
- want to invest in a broad range of stocks of Canadian companies
- can handle the ups and downs of the stock market.

! Don't buy this fund if you need a steady source of income from your investment.

A word about tax

In general, you'll have to pay income tax on any money you make on a fund. How much you pay depends on the tax laws where you live and whether or not you hold the fund in a registered plan, such as a Registered Retirement Savings Plan or a Tax-Free Savings Account.

Keep in mind that if you hold your fund in a non-registered account, fund distributions are included in your taxable income, whether you get them in cash or have them reinvested.

How much does it cost?

The following tables show the fees and expenses you could pay to buy, own and sell Series B units of the fund. The fees and expenses – including any commissions – can vary among series of a fund and among funds. Higher commissions can influence representatives to recommend one investment over another. Ask about other funds and investments that may be suitable for you at a lower cost.

1. Sales charges

You have to choose a sales charge option when you buy the fund. Ask about the pros and cons of each option.

Sales charge option	What you pay		How it works
	in per cent (%)	in dollars (\$)	
Initial sales charge	0% to 4% of the amount you buy	\$0 to \$40 on every \$1,000 you buy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You and your representative decide on the rate. The initial sales charge is deducted from the amount you buy. It goes to your representative's firm as a commission.
Deferred sales charge	If you sell within: 1 year of buying 6.0% 2 years of buying 5.0% 3 years of buying 4.0% 4 years of buying 3.0% 5 years of buying 2.0% 6 years of buying 1.0% After 6 years nothing	\$0 to \$60 on every \$1,000 you sell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deferred sales charge is a set rate. It is deducted from the amount you sell. When you buy the fund, XYZ Mutual Funds pays your representative's firm a commission of 4.9%. Any deferred sales charge you pay goes to XYZ Mutual Funds. You can sell up to 10% of your units each year without paying a deferred sales charge. You can switch to Series B units of other XYZ Mutual Funds at any time without paying a deferred sales charge. The deferred sales charge schedule will be based on the date you bought the first fund.

2. Fund expenses

You don't pay these expenses directly. They affect you because they reduce the fund's returns.

As of March 31, 20XX, the fund's expenses were 2.30% of its value. This equals \$23 for every \$1,000 invested.

Annual rate (as a % of the fund's value)

Management expense ratio (MER)

This is the total of the fund's management fee (which includes the trailing commission) and operating expenses. XYZ Mutual Funds waived some of the fund's expenses. If it had not done so, the MER would have been higher.

2.25%

Trading expense ratio (TER)

These are the fund's trading costs.

0.05%

Fund expenses

2.30%

More about the trailing commission

The trailing commission is an ongoing commission. It is paid for as long as you own the fund. It is for the services and advice that your representative and their firm provide to you.

XYZ Mutual Funds pays the trailing commission to your representative's firm. It is paid from the fund's management fee and is based on the value of your investment. The rate depends on the sales charge option you choose.

Sales charge option	Amount of trailing commission	
	in per cent (%)	in dollars (\$)
Initial sales charge	0% to 1% of the value of your investment each year	\$0 to \$10 each year on every \$1,000 invested
Deferred sales charge	0% to 0.50% of the value of your investment each year	\$0 to \$5 each year on every \$1,000 invested

How much does it cost? cont'd

3. Other fees

You may have to pay other fees when you buy, hold, sell or switch units of the fund.

Fee	What you pay
Short-term trading fee	1% of the value of units you sell or switch within 90 days of buying them. This fee goes to the fund.
Switch fee	Your representative's firm may charge you up to 2% of the value of units you switch to another XYZ Mutual Fund.
Change fee	Your representative's firm may charge you up to 2% of the value of units you switch to another series of the fund.

What if I change my mind?

Under securities law in some provinces and territories, you have the right to:

- withdraw from an agreement to buy mutual fund units within two business days after you receive a simplified prospectus or Fund Facts document, or
- cancel your purchase within 48 hours after you receive confirmation of the purchase.

In some provinces and territories, you also have the right to cancel a purchase, or in some jurisdictions, claim damages, if the simplified prospectus, annual information form, Fund Facts document or financial statements contain a misrepresentation. You must act within the time limit set by the securities law in your province or territory.

For more information, see the securities law of your province or territory or ask a lawyer.

For more information

Contact XYZ Mutual Funds or your representative for a copy of the fund's simplified prospectus and other disclosure documents. These documents and the Fund Facts make up the fund's legal documents.

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To learn more about investing in mutual funds, see the brochure **Understanding mutual funds**, which is available on the website of the Canadian Securities Administrators at www.securities-administrators.ca.