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

Simplified Prospectus dated January 15, 2024

Part B: Fund Specific Information

CI WisdomTree Canada Quality Dividend Growth Index Fund (A, F, I and P units)

CI WisdomTree U.S. Quality Dividend Growth Index Fund (A, F, I and P units)

CI WisdomTree International Quality Dividend Growth Index Hedged Fund (A, F, I and P units)

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Introduction to Part B of the Simplified Prospectus

Part B of the simplified prospectus provides specific information about each fund as set out on the cover page and should be read in conjunction with the rest of the simplified prospectus of these funds dated January 15, 2024. The first section of Part B of the simplified prospectus provides information that are applicable or shared amongst the funds, including an overview of a mutual fund, the types of risks investors should be aware of when investing in a fund, investment strategies and restrictions, material attributes and characteristics of the fund securities offered, history of the funds and the funds' investment risk classification methodology.

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

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

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

Mutual funds can make it easier.

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

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

Most mutual funds invest in securities like stocks, bonds and money market instruments. The funds also may invest in other mutual funds managed by us or our affiliate, called "*underlying ETFs*".

Advantages of mutual funds

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

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

Mutual funds are not guaranteed

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

Under exceptional circumstances, a fund may suspend your right to sell your investment. See "*Purchases, Switches and Redemptions – Suspending your right to sell securities*" in Part A of the simplified prospectus for details.

Risk and potential return

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

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

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

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

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

Below are some of the most common risks that affect value. To find out which of these specific risks apply to a fund you are considering, see the individual fund descriptions in Part B of the simplified prospectus.

Types of risk

Each fund, whether directly or indirectly through its investment in an underlying fund, is subject to *"changes in legislation risk", "cyber security risk", "derivatives risk", "equity risk", "exchange-traded fund risk", "global financial developments risk", "index investment strategy risk", "large redemption risk", "liquidity risk", "market risk", "operational risk", "sector risk", "securities lending risk", "series risk", "short selling risk", "style risk", "tax risk", "underlying ETF risk", and "withholding tax risk".*

The more-specific information in the individual fund descriptions in Part B of the simplified prospectus indicates which of the other investment risks listed below apply (or may apply) to each fund:

Changes in Legislation Risk

There can be no assurance that income tax, securities or other laws will not be changed in a manner that adversely affects the distributions received by the funds or by the securityholders. There can be no assurance that Canadian federal and provincial income tax laws and the administrative policies and assessing practices of the Canada Revenue Agency ("*CRA*") respecting the treatment of mutual fund trusts, SIFT trusts or an investment in a non-resident trust will not be changed in a manner that adversely affects the funds or the securityholders.

For example, changes to tax legislation or the administration thereof could affect the taxation of a fund or the issuers in which it invests.

Cyber security risk

With the increased use of technologies, such as the internet, to conduct business, the fund is susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks through breaches in cyber security. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g. through "*hacking*" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e. efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber incidents affecting a fund, us in our capacity as manager or a fund's service providers (including, but not limited to, the fund's custodian) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact each of their respective business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the calculation of the NAV of the fund or a series of the fund, impediments to trading the portfolio securities of the fund, the inability to process transactions in units of the fund, including purchases and redemptions of units of the fund, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs associated with the implementation of any corrective measures. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber incidents affecting the issuers of securities in which a fund invests and counterparties with which a fund engages in transactions.

We have established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks to the fund associated with cyber security. However, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed. Furthermore, us as the manager and the fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems of the fund's service providers, the issuers of securities in which the fund invests, the counterparties with which the fund engages in transactions, or any other third parties whose operations may affect the fund or its securityholders.

Derivatives risk

Mutual funds may use derivatives to protect against losses from changes in stock prices, exchange rates or market indices. This is called "*hedging*". Mutual funds may also use derivatives to make indirect investments. For more information about how the funds use derivatives, see "*Specific Information About Each of the Mutual Funds Described in this Document – What does the fund invest in?*".

The use of derivatives comes with a number of risks:

- hedging with derivatives may not always work and it could restrict a mutual fund's ability to increase in value;
- there is no guarantee that a mutual fund will be able to obtain a derivative contract when it needs to, and this could prevent the mutual fund from making a profit or limiting a loss;
- a securities exchange could impose limits on trading of derivatives, making it difficult to complete a contract;
- the other party in the derivative contract might not be able to honour the terms of the contract;
- the price of a derivative might not reflect the true value of the underlying security or index;
- the price of a derivative based on a stock index could be distorted if some or all of the stocks that make up the index temporarily stop trading;
- derivatives traded on foreign markets may be harder to close than those traded in North American markets;

- gains or losses from derivatives contracts may result in fluctuations in a fund's taxable income. As a result, a fund that uses derivatives in a given taxation year may have larger or smaller distributions in that taxation year, an inability to make a regular distribution and/or distributions which include a return of capital;
- in some circumstances, investment dealers, futures brokers and counterparties may hold some or all of a mutual fund's assets on deposit as collateral in a derivative contract. This increases risk because another party is responsible for the safekeeping of the mutual fund's assets; and
- the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the "*Income Tax Act*"), or its interpretation, may change in respect of the tax treatment of derivatives.

Exchange-traded fund (ETF) risk

Certain funds may invest in an underlying fund whose securities are listed for trading on an exchange (an "*exchange-traded fund*" or "*ETF*"). The investments of ETFs may include stocks, bonds, gold, silver, 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 an investment in an ETF generally presents similar risks as an investment in an open-ended, actively-managed mutual fund that has the same investment objectives and strategies, it also carries the following additional risks, which do not apply to an investment in an open-ended, actively-managed mutual fund:

- The performance of an ETF may be different from the performance of the index, commodity or financial measure that the ETF is seeking to track. There are several reasons that this might occur, including: transaction costs and other expenses borne by the ETF; the ETF's securities may trade at a premium or discount to their NAV; or the ETFs may employ complex strategies, such as leverage, making tracking with accuracy difficult.
- The ability of a mutual fund to realize the full value of its investment in an underlying ETF will depend on the mutual fund's ability to sell the ETF's securities on a securities market, and the mutual fund may receive less than 100% of the ETF's then NAV per security upon redemption. There can be no assurance that an ETF's securities will trade at prices that reflect their NAV.
- There is no guarantee that any particular ETF will be available or will continue to be available at any time. An ETF may be newly-created or organized, with limited or no previous operating history, and an active trading market for an ETF's securities may fail to develop or fail to be maintained. In addition, there is no assurance that an ETF will continue to meet the listing requirements of the exchange on which its securities are listed for trading.
- Commissions may apply to the purchase or sale of an ETF's securities by a mutual fund. Therefore, investments in an ETF's securities may produce a return that is different than the change in the NAV of such securities.

Equity Risk

Equities such as common shares give you part ownership in a company. The value of an equity security changes with the fortunes of the company that issued it. General market conditions and the health of the economy as a whole can also affect equity prices. The price of equity securities of certain companies or companies within a particular industry may fluctuate differently than the value of the overall stock market because of changes in the outlook for those individual companies or the particular industry. Equity-related securities, which give you indirect exposure to the equities of a company, can also be affected by equity risk. Examples of equity-related securities are warrants and convertible securities.

Global financial developments risk

Significant events in foreign markets and economies can have material impacts on other markets worldwide, including Canada and the United States. Such events could, directly or indirectly, have a material effect on the prospects of a fund and the value of the securities in its portfolio. Global financial markets have experienced a sharp increase in volatility in the last several years. This has been, in part, the result of the revaluation of assets on the balance sheets of international financial institutions and related securities. This has contributed to a reduction in liquidity among financial institutions and has reduced the availability of credit to those institutions and to the issuers who borrow from them. While central banks as well as global governments are attempting to restore much needed liquidity to the global economies, no assurance can be given that the combined impact of the significant revaluations and constraints on the availability of credit will not continue to materially and adversely affect economies around the world. No assurance can be given that this stimulus will continue or that if it continues, it will be successful or, that these economies will not be adversely affected by the inflationary pressures resulting from such stimulus or central banks' efforts to slow inflation. Further, market concerns about the economies of certain European Union countries and their ability to continue to borrow may adversely impact global equity markets. Some of these economies have experienced significantly diminished growth and some are experiencing or have experienced a recession. These market conditions and further volatility or illiquidity in capital markets may also adversely affect the prospects of a fund and the value of a fund's portfolio. A substantial drop in the markets in which a fund invests could be expected to have a negative effect on the fund.

Index Investment Strategy Risk

The indexes were not created by the index provider solely for the purpose of the underlying ETFs. The index provider has the right to make adjustments and the independent calculation agent may cease calculating the indexes without regard to the particular interests of the Manager, the underlying ETFs or the securityholders. Further, each investment advisor seeks to track, to the extent reasonably possible before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the index applicable to each underlying ETF. Each investment advisor "passively manages" the underlying ETFs by employing an investment strategy of buying and holding, in respect of each underlying ETF, a proportionate share of the constituent securities of the applicable index in the same proportion as they are reflected in that index or otherwise invest in a manner intended to track the price and yield performance of the index including by a sampling methodology that is consistent with the investment objective of the underlying ETF. In general, if an underlying ETF (a) uses a sampling methodology, or certain other securities, to construct its portfolio holdings, or (b) if a portion of the portfolio of an underlying ETF hedges its exposure to foreign currencies, then that underlying ETF (or class of units of the underlying ETF, as applicable) will tend to have greater tracking error to the index versus an underlying ETF that fully tracks its respective index. In selecting securities for the underlying ETFs, the Manager and the investment advisors will not "actively manage" the underlying ETFs by undertaking any fundamental analysis of the securities they invest in for the underlying ETFs nor will the Manager or the investment advisors buy or sell securities for the underlying ETFs based on the Manager and the applicable investment advisor's market, financial or economic analysis. As the Manager and the investment advisors will not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets, the adverse financial condition of an issuer represented in an index will not necessarily result in the underlying ETF ceasing to hold the issuer's securities, unless such securities are removed from the applicable index.

Large redemption risk

Some funds may have particular investors who own a large proportion of the NAV of the fund. For example, other institutions such as banks and insurance companies or other mutual fund companies may purchase securities of a fund in connection with their investment offerings, or investors may purchase securities of the funds through their participation in an asset allocation program or model portfolio program. Other retail investors may also have significant holdings of securities of a fund.

Large redemptions by one of these large investors may result in (a) large sales of portfolio securities, impacting market value; (b) increased transaction costs (e.g., commission); (c) capital gains being realized, which may increase taxable distributions to investors; and/or (d) the termination of the fund. If this should occur, the returns of investors (including other funds that invest in such underlying ETF) may also be adversely affected. A fund may agree with the large investor to allow for in-kind redemptions, by transferring portfolio assets of an equal value to the large redeeming investor, if assets of the fund cannot be sold at advantageous prices without a significant impact to the fund.

Liquidity risk

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

Market risk

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

Operational risk

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

Securities lending risk

Certain mutual funds may enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions in order to earn additional income. There are risks associated with securities lending transactions, as well as repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions. Over time, the value of the securities loaned under a securities lending transaction or sold under a repurchase transaction might exceed the value of the cash or collateral held by the mutual fund. If the third party defaults on its obligation to repay or resell the securities to the mutual fund, the cash or collateral may be insufficient to enable the mutual fund to purchase replacement securities and the mutual fund may suffer a loss for the difference. Likewise, over time, the value of the securities purchased by a mutual fund under a reverse repurchase transaction may decline below the amount of cash paid by the mutual fund to the third party. If the third party defaults on its obligation to repurchase the securities from the mutual fund, the mutual fund may need to sell the securities for a lower price and suffer a loss for the difference. For more information about how the mutual funds engage in these transactions, see "*Specific Information About Each of the Mutual Funds Described in this Document – What does the fund invest in? – How the funds engage in securities lending transactions.*"

Sector risk

Some mutual funds concentrate their investments in a certain sector or industry in the economy. This allows these mutual funds to focus on that sector's potential, but it also means that they are riskier than funds with broader diversification. Because securities in the same industry tend to be affected by the same factors, sector-specific funds or funds focused on certain geographical locations or countries tend to experience greater fluctuations in price. These mutual funds must continue to follow their investment objectives by investing in their particular sector or geographical locations or countries, even during periods when that sector is performing poorly.

Series risk

Mutual funds sometimes issue different series of securities of the same mutual fund. Each series has its own fees and expenses, which the mutual fund tracks separately. However, if one series is unable to meet its financial obligations, the other series are legally responsible for making up the difference.

Short selling risk

Certain mutual funds may engage in a disciplined amount of short selling. A "*short sale*" is where a mutual fund borrows securities from a lender and then sells the borrowed securities (or "*sells short*" the securities) in the open market. At a later date, the same number of securities are repurchased by the mutual fund and returned to the lender. In the interim, the proceeds from the first sale are deposited with the lender and the mutual fund pays compensation to the lender. If the value of the securities declines between the time that the mutual fund borrows the securities and the time it repurchases and returns the securities, the mutual fund makes a profit for the difference (less any compensation the mutual fund pays to the lender). Short selling involves certain risks. There is no assurance that securities will decline in value during the period of the short sale sufficient to offset the compensation paid by the mutual fund and make a profit for the mutual fund, and securities sold short may instead increase in value. The mutual fund may also experience difficulties repurchasing and returning the borrowed securities if a liquid market for the securities does not exist. The lender from whom the mutual fund has borrowed securities may go bankrupt and the mutual fund may lose the collateral it has deposited with the lender. The lender may decide to recall the borrowed securities which would force the mutual fund to return the borrowed securities early. If the mutual fund is unable to borrow the securities from another lender to return to the original lender, the mutual fund may have to repurchase the securities at a higher price than what it might otherwise pay.

Each fund that engages in short selling will adhere to controls and limits that are intended to offset these risks by selling short only securities of larger issuers for which a liquid market is expected to be maintained and by limiting the amount of exposure for short sales. The funds will also deposit collateral only with lenders that meet certain criteria for creditworthiness and only up to certain limits. Although some funds may not themselves engage in short selling, they may be exposed to short selling risk because the underlying ETFs in which they invest may be engaged in short selling.

Style risk

Certain mutual funds are managed in accordance with a particular investment style. Focusing primarily on one particular investment style (e.g. value or growth) to the exclusion of others may create risk in certain circumstances. For example, if a particular focus is placed on growth investing at a time when this investment style is out of favour in the marketplace, increased volatility and lower short-term returns may result.

Tax risk

Each of the funds will be established in 2024 and is expected to qualify as a "*mutual fund trust*" for purposes of the Income Tax Act by the time it files its first tax return in which it will make an election to be deemed to be a mutual fund trust effective from the date of its creation. It is the Manager's intention that the conditions prescribed in the Income Tax Act for qualification as a mutual fund trust once met will be satisfied on a continuing basis by the fund. If the fund fails to or ceases to qualify as a mutual fund trust under the Income Tax Act, the income tax considerations described under the heading "*Income Tax Considerations- Taxation of the Funds*" in Part A of the simplified prospectus could be materially and adversely different in some respects. For example, if a fund is a registered investment and is not a mutual fund trust, the fund may be liable for a penalty tax under Part X.2 of the Income Tax Act if, at the end of any month, the fund holds any investments that are not qualified investments for registered plans.

There can be no assurance that tax laws applicable to the funds, including the treatment of certain gains and losses as capital gains and losses, will not be changed in a manner which could adversely affect the funds or the securityholders of the funds. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that CRA will agree with the tax treatment adopted by a fund in filing its tax returns. For example, if any transactions of a fund are reported on capital account but are subsequently determined by CRA to be on income account, the net income of the fund for tax purposes and the taxable component of distributions to securityholders could increase. Any such redetermination by CRA may result in an increase in the taxable component of distributions considered to have been paid to securityholders or the fund being liable for additional taxes. Such potential liability may reduce the NAV of the fund or a series of the fund. Any such re-determination by the CRA may also result in the fund being liable for unremitted withholding taxes on prior distributions made to securityholders who were not resident in Canada for the purposes of the Income Tax Act at the time of the distributions. As the fund may not be able to recover such withholding taxes from the non-resident securityholders whose securities are redeemed, payment of any such amounts by the fund would reduce the NAV of the fund or a series of the fund.

In respect of a fund, if a fund experiences a "*loss restriction event*", the fund will: (i) be deemed to have a year-end for tax purposes (which would result in an allocation of the fund's taxable income at such time to securityholders so that the fund is not liable for income tax on such amounts), and (ii) become subject to the loss restriction rules generally applicable to corporations that experience an acquisition of control, including a deemed realization of any unrealized capital losses and restrictions on their ability to carry forward losses. Generally, a fund will be subject to a loss restriction event when a person becomes a "majority-interest beneficiary" of the fund, or a group of persons becomes a "*majority-interest group of beneficiaries*" of the fund, as those terms are defined in the affiliated persons rules contained in the Income Tax Act, with appropriate modifications. Generally, a majority-interest beneficiary of a fund will be a beneficiary who, together with the beneficial interests of persons and partnerships with whom the beneficiary is affiliated, has a fair market value that is greater than 50% of the fair market value of all the interests in the income or capital, respectively, in the fund. A person is generally deemed not to become a majority interest beneficiary, and a group of persons is generally deemed not to become a majority interest group of beneficiaries, of the fund, if the fund qualifies as an "*investment fund*" for purposes of the loss restriction event rules. A fund will be considered an "investment fund" for this purpose if it meets certain conditions, including satisfying certain of the conditions necessary to qualify as a "mutual fund trust" for purposes of the Income Tax Act, not using any property in the course of carrying on a business and complying with certain asset diversification requirements (or where a fund invests in an underlying ETF in certain circumstances, the underlying ETF complying with these conditions). There can be no assurance that a fund has qualified or will continue to qualify as an "investment fund" for these purposes.

The Minister of Finance (Canada) has released tax proposals (the "*EIFEL Amendments*") that are intended, where applicable, to limit the deductibility of interest and financing expenses of a Canadian resident corporation or trust to a fixed ratio of tax EBITDA (as calcuated in accordance with the EIFEL Amendments), effective for taxation years beginning on or after October 1, 2023. If the EIFEL Amendments are enacted as proposed and if such proposals apply to a fund (or an underlying ETF), the amount of any interest and other financing expenses otherwise deductible by the fund (or an underlying ETF) may be reduced and the taxable component of distributions by the fund to its securityholders (or in the case of an underlying ETF to the fund) may be increased accordingly.

Underlying ETF risk

A mutual fund may pursue its investment objectives indirectly by investing in exchange-traded funds, in order to gain access to the strategies pursued by those underlying ETFs. In doing so, the risks associated with investing in that fund include the risks associated with the securities in which the underlying ETF invests, along with the other risks of the underlying ETF. There can be no assurance that any use of such multi-layered fund-of-ETF structures will result in any gains for a fund. In addition, the portfolio adviser could allocate a fund's assets in a manner that results in that fund underperforming its peers.

Withholding tax risk

The underlying ETF may invest in global debt or equity securities. While an underlying ETF intends to make investments in such a manner as to minimize the amount of foreign taxes incurred under foreign tax laws and subject to any applicable tax conventions with respect to taxes on income and on capital, investments in global debt or equity securities may subject the underlying ETF to foreign taxes on interest or dividends paid or credited to it or any gains realized on the disposition of such securities. The return on the underlying ETF's portfolio will be net of such foreign withholding tax, unless the terms of the securities in such portfolio require the issuers of such securities to "gross-up" payments so that a holder of such securities receives the amount that it would have received in the absence of such withholding tax. There can be no assurances that (i) interest, dividends and gains on securities held in the underlying ETF's portfolio will not be subject to foreign withholding tax, or (ii) the terms of securities held in the underlying ETF's portfolio will provide for the gross-up referred to above.

Canada has entered into tax treaties with certain foreign countries which may entitle the underlying ETF to a reduced rate of tax on such 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 the underlying ETF will receive the tax reclaim is within the control of the particular foreign country. Information required on these forms may not be available (such as securityholder information); therefore, the underlying ETF may not receive the reduced treaty rates or potential reclaims. Certain countries have conflicting and changing instructions and restrictive timing requirements which may cause the underlying ETF not to receive the reduced treaty rates or potential reclaims. If the underlying ETF obtains a refund of foreign taxes, the NAV of the underlying ETF will not be restated and the amount will remain in the underlying ETF to the benefit of the then-existing securityholders.

Fund-Specific Risk Factors

Currency risk

When a fund or its underlying ETF buys an investment priced in a currency other than the fund's base currency ("*foreign currency*") and the exchange rate between the base currency of the fund and the foreign currency changes unfavourably, it could reduce the value of the mutual fund's investment. Of course, changes in the exchange rate can also increase the value of an investment. For example, if the U.S. dollar falls in value relative to the Canadian dollar, a U.S. dollar-denominated investment will be worth less for a fund based in Canadian dollars. On the other hand, if the U.S. dollar rises in value relative to the Canadian dollar, a U.S. dollar-denominated investment will be worth more for a fund based in Canadian dollars.

As a portion of a fund's portfolio may be invested in securities traded in currencies other than the base currency, the NAV of the fund when measured in the fund's base currency, will, to the extent this has not been hedged against, be affected by changes in the value of the foreign currencies relative to the base currency.

Currency Hedging Risk

As a portion of a fund's portfolio may be invested in securities traded in foreign currencies, the NAV of such fund, when measured in Canadian dollars, will, to the extent this has not been hedged against, be affected by changes in the value of the foreign currencies relative to the Canadian dollar. Each of the funds may seek to hedge all or any of its direct foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar, in each case by entering into currency forward contracts with financial institutions that have a "designated rating" as defined in NI 81-102. If a fund seeks to hedge all or any of its foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar, there is no assurance that these currency forward contracts will be effective, the Manager expects these currency forward contracts (if any) to be substantially effective.

Foreign Investment Risk

Investments in a fund's portfolio may, at any time, include investments in issuers established in jurisdictions outside Canada and the United States. Although most of such issuers will be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards comparable to those applicable to Canadian and U.S. companies, some issuers may not be subject to such standards and, as a result, there may be less publicly available information about such issuers than a Canadian or U.S. company. Volume and liquidity in some foreign markets may be less than in Canada and the United States and, at times, volatility of price may be greater than in Canada or the United States. As a result, the price of such securities may be affected by conditions in the market of the jurisdiction in which the issuer is located or its securities are traded. Generally, investments in foreign markets are subject to certain risks and the funds may be adversely affected by, among other things, political upheaval, financial troubles, natural disasters, wars, occupations, economic sanctions, reduced government oversight as compared to Canada, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, currency volatility and government intervention in markets.

International and U.S. Markets Risk

Participation in transactions by a fund may involve the execution and clearing of trades on or subject to the rules of a foreign or U.S. market. None of the Canadian securities regulatory authorities or Canadian exchanges regulates activities of any foreign or U.S. markets, including the execution, delivery and clearing of transactions, or has the power to compel enforcement of any rule of a foreign or U.S. market or any applicable foreign or U.S. law. Generally, any foreign or U.S. transaction will be governed by applicable foreign or U.S. laws. This is true even if the foreign or U.S. market is formally linked to a Canadian market so that a position taken on a market may be liquidated by a transaction on another market. Moreover, such laws or regulations will vary depending on the foreign country in which the transaction occurs. For these reasons, entities such as a fund may not be afforded certain of the protective measures provided by Canadian legislation or Canadian exchanges. In particular, funds received from investors for transactions by a fund on foreign or U.S. exchanges may not be provided the same protection as funds received in respect of transactions by the fund on Canadian exchanges.

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

Some terms used in the simplified prospectus

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

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

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

Common share - an equity security representing part ownership in a company. Common shares usually come with rights such as the right to vote at shareholder meetings.

Convertible securities - bonds, debentures or preferred shares that the owner may exchange for shares of the company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following is a guide on the various sections under each fund's profile starting on page 24, which also sets out information that is applicable or shared amongst the funds.

Fund details

This section gives you a snapshot of the fund with information such as the fund's creation date, the series of securities it offers and whether its securities are qualified investments for registered plans.

What does the fund invest in?

This section includes the fund's fundamental investment objective and the strategies it uses in trying to achieve its objective. Any change to the *investment objective* must be approved by a majority of votes cast at a meeting of securityholders held for that reason. We may change a fund's investment strategies at our discretion without notice or approval.

Investing in underlying funds

All of the funds (other than certain Underlying Funds) may invest in underlying funds, including exchange-traded funds.

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

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

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

How the funds use derivatives

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

All of the funds may use derivatives as permitted by securities regulations. They may use them to:

- hedge their investments against losses from factors like currency fluctuations, stock market risks and interest rate changes
- invest indirectly in securities or financial markets, provided the investment is consistent with the fund's investment objective.

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

How the funds engage in securities lending transactions

Certain funds may enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions.

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

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

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

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

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

How the funds engage in short selling

The funds may short sell as permitted by securities regulations. A short sale by a fund involves borrowing securities from a lender and selling those securities in the open market (or selling short the securities). At a later date, the same number of securities are repurchased by that fund and returned to the lender. In the interim, the proceeds from the first sale are deposited with the lender and the fund pays compensation to the lender on the borrowed securities. If the value of the securities declines between the time that the fund borrows the securities and the time it repurchases and returns the securities to the lender, the fund will make a profit for the difference (less any compensation the fund is required to pay to the lender). Selling short provides the funds with more opportunities for profits when markets are generally volatile or declining.

The funds will engage in short selling only within certain controls and limitations, and within the parameters established in National Instrument 81-102 Investment Funds ("*NI 81-102*"). Securities will be sold short only for cash and the fund will receive the cash proceeds within normal trading settlement periods for the market in which the short sale is made. All short sales will be effected only through market facilities through which those securities normally are bought and sold. At the time securities of a particular issuer are sold short by a fund, the aggregate market value of all securities of that issuer sold short will not exceed 5% of the total assets of the fund and the aggregate market value of all securities sold short by a fund will not exceed 20% of its total assets. The fund may deposit assets with lenders in accordance with industry practice in relation to its obligations arising under short sale transactions. The fund also will hold cash cover in an amount, including the fund's assets deposited with lenders, that is at least 150% of the aggregate market value of all securities it sold short on a daily marked-to-market basis. No proceeds from short sales will be used by a fund to purchase long positions other than cash cover.

Portfolio turnover rate

Each fund may, from time to time, engage in trading which results in a portfolio turnover rate greater than 70%. The larger trading costs associated with a high portfolio turnover rate would reduce the fund's performance. The portfolio adviser may engage in active or frequent trading of investments. This increases the possibility that an investor will receive taxable distributions if securities of the fund are held in a non-registered account. This can also increase trading costs, which lowers the fund's returns.

Investment Restrictions

Except as described below, each of the funds is subject to and follows the investment restrictions and requirements outlined in securities legislation, including NI 81-102 of the Canadian securities administrators. This helps to ensure that each fund's investments are diversified and relatively easy to trade. They also ensure proper administration of the funds.

IRC Approved Transactions

Each fund has received permission from its independent review committee (the "*IRC*") to (and may from time to time):

- invest in equity and debt securities ("*related party investments*") of CI Financial Corp. ("*related party*"), and
- trade in portfolio securities with other mutual funds managed by the Manager or any of its affiliates ("*inter-fund transfers*").

Related party investments must comply with the rules relating thereto contained in National Instrument 81-107 Independent Review Committee for Investment Funds ("*NI 81-107*") of the Canadian securities administrators. Additionally, among other matters, the Manager must certify that the related party investment (i) represented the business judgment of the Manager uninfluenced by considerations other than the best interests of the funds and was, in fact, in the best interests of the funds, (ii) was made free from any influence by the related party or any affiliate or associate thereof (other than the Manager) and without taking into account any consideration relevant to the related party or any associate or affiliate thereof, and (iii) was not part of a series of transactions aiming to support or otherwise influence the price of the securities of the related party or related to another form of misconduct.

Inter-fund transfers are subject to the rules relating thereto contained in NI 81-107. Additionally, among other matters, an inter-fund transfer cannot be intended to (i) smooth out or influence performance results, (ii) realize capital gains or losses, (iii) avoid taxable or distributable income or dividends, or (iv) artificially maintain or otherwise manipulate market prices of the portfolio security.

Tax Related Investment Restrictions

A fund will not make an investment or conduct any activity that would result in the fund (i) failing to qualify as a "u*nit trust*" or "*mutual fund trust*" within the meaning of the Income Tax Act or (ii) being subject to the tax for "*SIFT trusts*" for purposes of the Income Tax Act; or (iii) if it is or becomes a "registered investment" for purpose of the Income Tax Act acquiring an investment which is not a "qualified investment" under the Income Tax Act if, as a result thereof, the fund would become subject to a material amount of tax under Part X.2 of the Income Tax Act In addition, a fund will not (i) make or hold any investment in property that would be "*taxable Canadian property*" (if the definition of such term in the Income Tax Act were read without reference to paragraph (b) thereof) if more than 10% of the fund's property consisted of such property.

In addition, none of the funds will (i) invest in or hold (a) securities of or an interest in any non-resident entity, an interest in or a right or option to acquire such property, or an interest in a partnership which holds any such property if the fund (or the partnership) would be required to include significant amounts in income pursuant to section 94.1 of the Income Tax Act, (b) an interest in a trust (or a partnership which holds such an interest) which would require the fund (or the partnership) to report significant amounts of income in connection with such interest pursuant to the rules in section 94.2 of the Income Tax Act, or (c) any interest in a non-resident trust other than an "exempt foreign trust" for the purposes of section 94 of the Income Tax Act (or a partnership which holds such an interest); (ii) invest in any security that would be a "tax shelter investment" within the meaning of section 143.2 of the Income Tax Act; or (iii) invest in any security of an issuer that would be a "*foreign affiliate*" of the fund for purposes of the Tax Act.

In addition, a fund may not enter into any arrangement (including the acquisition of securities for its portfolio) where the result is a "dividend rental arrangement" for the purposes of the Income Tax Act, and a fund may not engage in securities lending that does not constitute a "*securities lending arrangement*" for purposes of the Income Tax Act.

Additional investment restrictions specific to a particular fund are described in its fund profile.

Description of Securities Offered by the Mutual Funds

As an investor, you have the right to share in any distributions (other than management fee distributions and distributions paid in respect of a different series of securities that are intended to constitute a return of capital) that the funds make. You can sell your securities and transfer or convert from one fund to another fund at any time. If a fund stops operating, you have the right to share in the fund's net assets after it has paid any outstanding debts. You can pledge your securities as security, but you may not transfer or assign them to another party. Pledging securities held in a registered plan may result in adverse tax consequences.

You are entitled to receive notice of securityholder meetings, where you will have one vote for each whole unit or share you own. You have the right to vote on the following matters:

- a change in the method of calculating, or the introduction of, a fee or expense charged to the fund if the change could increase the charges to the fund or its securityholders
- appointment of a new manager, unless the new manager is an affiliate of the current manager
- a change in the fund's fundamental investment objective
- any decrease in the frequency of calculating the NAV per unit of the fund
- in certain circumstances, a merger with, or transfer of assets to, another issuer if:
  - the fund will be discontinued, and
  - investors in the discontinued fund will become investors in the other issuer
- a merger with, or acquisition of assets from, another issuer if:
  - the fund will continue
  - investors in the other issuer will become investors in the fund, and
  - the transaction would be a significant change to the fund
- a restructuring of the mutual fund into a non-redeemable investment fund or into an issuer that is not an investment fund.

Each fund that invests in an underlying ETF managed by us or our affiliate will not vote any of the securities it holds of the underlying ETFs. However, we may arrange for you to vote your share of those securities.

Distribution policy

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

Several Disclosure

Since many attributes of the funds and their respective securities are identical and because there is a common manager, a single simplified prospectus is being used to offer the securities. However, each fund is only responsible for the disclosure herein relating to it and assumes no responsibility or liability for any misrepresentation relating to any of the other funds.

Name, Formation and History of the Funds

The address of the funds is the same as that of CI Global Asset Management, which is:

15 York Street
Second Floor,
Toronto Ontario M5J 0A3

The funds have been established as investment trusts created through declarations of trust under the laws of Ontario. For ease of reference, we refer to each investment trust as a "*fund*" and collectively as the "*funds*". The funds offer units and units are referred to as "*securities*". The year-end of each fund for financial reporting purposes is March 31.

The following is a summary of important changes to the individual funds during the past years.

Funds

Each of the funds were established under the laws of Ontario as an investment trust pursuant to an amended and restated master declaration of trust dated April 21, 2020 (as amended from time to time, the "*Master Declaration of Trust*"). The schedule to the Master Declarations of Trust may be amended from time to time to add a new mutual fund or to add a new series of units, as applicable.

Fund name	**Name changes in past years**	**Date of original declaration of trust or trust indenture (date of formation)**	**Amendments made to these documents in past years**	**Mergers with other funds in past years**	**Changes to portfolio adviser in past years**
CI WisdomTree Canada Quality Dividend Growth Index Fund		On or about January 15, 2024			
CI WisdomTree U.S. Quality Dividend Growth Index Fund		On or about January 15, 2024			
CI WisdomTree International Quality Dividend Growth Index Hedged Fund		On or about January 15, 2024			

What are the risks of investing in the fund?

This section shows the specific risks associated with an investment in the fund, which are in addition to those risks affecting all of the funds and/or specific series of the funds. These risks are described in the section "*What is a Mutual Fund and What are the Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund? – Types of risk*".

Risk classification methodology

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

Where a fund has offered securities to the public for less than 10 years, the standardized methodology requires that the standard deviation of a reference mutual fund or index that reasonably approximates or, for a newly established fund, is reasonably expected to approximate, the standard deviation of the fund be used to determine the risk rating of the fund. The funds are new and have not offered securities to the public for at least 10 years, the reference fund or index used to determine each fund's risk rating is displayed in the table at the end of this section. The returns of the reference index are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

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

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

The following chart sets out the reference fund or indices used for each fund that has less than 10 years of performance history:

Name of Fund	**Reference Mutual Fund or Index**
CI WisdomTree Canada Quality Dividend Growth Index Fund	WisdomTree Canada Quality Dividend Growth Index
CI WisdomTree U.S. Quality Dividend Growth Index Fund	WisdomTree U.S. Quality Dividend Growth Index CAD
CI WisdomTree International Quality Dividend Growth Index Hedged Fund	WisdomTree International Quality Dividend Growth Index CAD

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

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

Reference Index Descriptions

WisdomTree U.S. Quality Dividend Growth Index CAD

The WisdomTree U.S. Quality Dividend Growth Index CAD is a fundamentally weighted index designed to provide exposure to dividend-paying U.S. companies with growth characteristics. The primary starting screening universe for the index is the constituents of the WisdomTree U.S. Dividend Index with market capitalization of at least US$2 billion and an earnings yield greater than the dividend yield. The index is comprised of the top 300 companies in the WisdomTree U.S. Dividend Index with the best combined rank of growth and quality factors. The growth factor ranking is based on long-term earnings growth expectations, while the quality factor ranking is based on three year historical averages for return on equity and return on assets. The index is dividend weighted annually to reflect the proportionate share of the aggregate cash dividends each component company is projected to pay in the coming year, based on the most recently declared dividend per share. Further information about the WisdomTree U.S. Quality Dividend Growth Index CAD and its constituent issuers is available from WisdomTree on its website at https://www.wisdomtree.com/index. An independent calculation agent calculates the index.

WisdomTree International Quality Dividend Growth Index CAD

The WisdomTree International Quality Dividend Growth Index CAD is a fundamentally weighted index designed to provide exposure to dividend paying developed market companies with growth characteristics. The primary starting screening universe for the index is the constituents of the WisdomTree International Equity Index with market capitalization of at least US$1 billion and an earnings yield greater than the dividend yield. The index is comprised of the top 300 companies with the best combined rank of growth and quality factors. The growth factor ranking is based on long-term earnings growth expectations, while the quality factor ranking is based on three year historical averages for return on equity and return on assets. Companies are weighted in the index based on annual cash dividends paid. Further information about the WisdomTree International Quality Dividend Growth Index CAD and its constituent issuers is available from WisdomTree on its website at https://www.wisdomtree.com/index. An independent calculation agent calculates the index.

WisdomTree Canada Quality Dividend Growth Index

The WisdomTree Canada Quality Dividend Growth Index is a fundamentally weighted index designed to provide exposure to dividend-paying Canadian companies with growth characteristics. To be eligible for inclusion in the index, component companies must be incorporated and have their shares listed on a stock exchange in Canada, have paid at least US$5 million in gross cash dividends on shares of their common stock in the prior annual cycle, and have a dividend coverage ratio greater than 1. Component companies must have a market capitalization of at least US$200 million and an average daily dollar volume of at least US$200,000 for the prior three months. Shares of such component companies must trade at least 250,000 shares per month for the prior three months. Companies that pass the initial eligibility criteria are then ranked and the top 100 companies by share class market capitalization are selected and then ranked based on growth and quality factors. The growth factor ranking is based on long-term earnings growth expectations, while the quality factor ranking is based on three-year historical averages for return on equity and return on assets. The top 50 companies with the highest combined rank are selected for inclusion. The index is dividend weighted quarterly to reflect the proportionate share of the aggregate cash dividends each component company has paid over the prior annual cycle. Further information about the WisdomTree Canada Quality Dividend Growth Index and its constituent issuers is available from WisdomTree on its website at https://www.wisdomtree.com/index. An independent calculation agent calculates the index.

CI WisdomTree Canada Quality Dividend Growth Index Fund

Fund details

Fund type	Canadian Equity
Date started **Series A** **Series F** **Series I** **Series P**	 January 23, 2024 January 23, 2024 January 23, 2024 January 23, 2024
Type of securities	Units of a mutual fund
Registered plan eligibility	Expected to be eligible
Portfolio adviser	CI Global Asset Management

What does the fund invest in?

Investment objective

The fund's investment objective seeks to track, to the extent reasonably possible, the price and yield performance of the WisdomTree Canada Quality Dividend Growth Index (the "*Index*") before fees and expenses. The Index is a fundamentally weighted Index designed to provide exposure to dividend paying Canadian companies with growth characteristics.

Any change to the fundamental investment objective must be approved by a majority of votes cast at a meeting of securityholders held for that reason.

Investment strategies

To achieve its objective, the fund intends on investing all or substantially all of its assets in Non-Hedged Units of CI WisdomTree Canada Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF (the "*Underlying ETF*").

The Underlying ETF

The Underlying ETF seeks to track, to the extent reasonably possible, the price and yield performance of the Index, before fees and expenses. The investment strategy of the Underlying ETF is to invest in and hold the constituent securities of the Index in the same proportion as they are reflected in the Index or otherwise invest in a manner intended to track the price and yield performance of the Index (e.g., sampling). As an alternative to or in conjunction with investing in and holding the constituent securities, the Underlying ETF may invest in or use certain other securities to obtain exposure to the price and yield performance of the Index.

The Index is a fundamentally weighted index designed to provide exposure to dividend-paying Canadian companies with growth characteristics. To be eligible for inclusion in the Index, component companies must (i) be incorporated and have their shares listed on a stock exchange in Canada; (ii) have paid at least US$5 million in gross cash dividends in the prior annual cycle and have a dividend coverage greater than 1; and (iii) have a market capitalization of at least US$200 million and an average daily dollar volume of at least US$200,000 for the prior three months, trading at least 250,000 shares per month for the prior three months. Companies that pass the initial eligibility criteria are then ranked and the top 100 companies by share class market capitalization are selected and then ranked based on growth and quality factors. For more details on the Index, please refer to "*Reference Index Descriptions*" above.

What are the risks of investing in the fund?

You will find an explanation of each general risk applicable to the fund under "*What is a Mutual Fund and what are the Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund? – Types of risk*".

Distribution policy

The fund expects to pay any net income quarterly and net capital gains each December. For more information, see *"Specific Information About Each of the Mutual Funds Described in This Document – Distribution policy."*

CI WisdomTree U.S. Quality Dividend Growth Index Fund

Fund details

Fund type	U.S. Equity
Date started **Series A** **Series F** **Series I** **Series P**	 January 23, 2024 January 23, 2024 January 23, 2024 January 23, 2024
Type of securities	Units of a mutual fund
Registered plan eligibility	Expected to be eligible
Portfolio adviser	CI Global Asset Management

What does the fund invest in?

Investment objective

The fund's investment objective seeks to track, to the extent reasonably possible, the price and yield performance of the WisdomTree U.S. Quality Dividend Growth Index CAD (the "*Index*") before fees and expenses. The Index is a fundamentally weighted index designed to provide exposure to dividend-paying U.S. companies with growth characteristics.

Any change to the fundamental investment objective must be approved by a majority of votes cast at a meeting of securityholders held for that reason.

Investment strategies

To achieve its objective, the fund intends on investing all or substantially all of its assets in Non-Hedged Units of CI WisdomTree U.S. Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF (the "*Underlying ETF*").

The Underlying ETF

The Underlying ETF seeks to track, to the extent reasonably possible, the price and yield performance of the Index, before fees and expenses. The investment strategy of the Underlying ETF is to invest in and hold the constituent securities of the Index in the same proportion as they are reflected in the Index or otherwise invest in a manner intended to track the price and yield performance of the Index (e.g., sampling). As an alternative to or in conjunction with investing in and holding the constituent securities, the Underlying ETF may invest in or use certain other securities to obtain exposure to the price and yield performance of the Index.

The Index is a fundamentally weighted index designed to provide exposure to dividend-paying U.S. companies with growth characteristics. To be eligible for inclusion in the Index, component companies must (i) be constituents of the WisdomTree U.S. Dividend Index (i.e. U.S. companies listed on a U.S. stock exchange, pay regular cash dividends and meet other liquidity and capitalization requirements); and (ii) have a market capitalization of at least US$2 billion and an earnings yield greater than the dividend yield. The Index is comprised of the top 300 companies in the WisdomTree U.S. Dividend Index with the best combined rank of growth and quality factors. For more details on the Index, please refer to "Reference Index Descriptions" above.

What are the risks of investing in the fund?

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

- Currency Risk
- International and U.S. Markets Risk

You will find an explanation of each general risk applicable to the fund under "*What is a Mutual Fund and what are the Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund? – Types of risk*".

Distribution policy

The fund expects to pay any net income quarterly and net capital gains each December. For more information, see *"Specific Information About Each of the Mutual Funds Described in This Document – Distribution policy."*

CI WisdomTree International Quality Dividend Growth Index Hedged Fund

Fund details

Fund type	International Equity
Date started **Series A** **Series F** **Series I** **Series P**	 January 23, 2024 January 23, 2024 January 23, 2024 January 23, 2024
Type of securities	Units of a mutual fund
Registered plan eligibility	Expected to be eligible
Portfolio adviser	CI Global Asset Management

What does the fund invest in?

Investment objective

The fund's investment objective seeks to track, to the extent reasonably possible, the price and yield performance of the WisdomTree International Quality Dividend Growth Index CAD (the "*Index*") before fees and expenses. The Index is a fundamentally weighted index designed to provide exposure to dividend-paying developed market companies with growth characteristics.

Any change to the fundamental investment objective must be approved by a majority of votes cast at a meeting of securityholders held for that reason.

Investment strategies

To achieve its objective, the fund intends on investing all or substantially all of its assets in Hedged Units of CI WisdomTree International Quality Dividend Growth Index ETF (the "*Underlying ETF*").

The Underlying ETF

The Underlying ETF seeks to track, to the extent reasonably possible, the price and yield performance of the Index, before fees and expenses. The investment strategy of the Underlying ETF is to invest in and hold the constituent securities of the Index in the same proportion as they are reflected in the Index or otherwise invest in a manner intended to track the price and yield performance of the Index (e.g., sampling). As an alternative to or in conjunction with investing in and holding the constituent securities, the Underlying ETF may invest in or use certain other securities to obtain exposure to the price and yield performance of the Index.

The Index is a fundamentally weighted index designed to provide exposure to dividend-paying developed market companies with growth characteristics. To be eligible for inclusion in the Index, component companies must (i) be constituents of the WisdomTree International Equity Index (i.e. companies incorporated in and listed on a stock exchange in Europe, Japan (listed in Tokyo), Australia, Hong Kong, Israel or Singapore, have paid at least US$5 million in gross cash dividends in the annual cycle prior to the annual reconstitution and meet other liquidity and capitalization requirements); and (ii) have a market capitalization of at least US$1 billion and an earnings yield greater than the dividend yield. The Index is comprised of the top 300 companies in the WisdomTree U.S. Dividend Index with the best combined rank of growth and quality factors. For more details on the Index, please refer to "*Reference Index Descriptions*" above.

What are the risks of investing in the fund?

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

- Currency Risk
- Currency Hedging Risk
- Foreign Investment Risk
- International and U.S. Markets Risk

You will find an explanation of each general risk applicable to the fund under "*What is a Mutual Fund and what are the Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund? – Types of risk*".

Distribution policy

The fund expects to pay any net income quarterly and net capital gains each December. For more information, see *"Specific Information About Each of the Mutual Funds Described in This Document – Distribution policy."*

CI Global Asset Management
15 York Street, Second Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5J 0A3

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

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

These documents and other information about the funds, including information circulars and material contracts, are also available at CI Global Asset Management's website at www.ci.com, or at www.sedarplus.ca.

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

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